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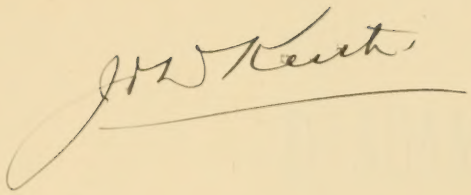
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HISTORY

OF

CUMBERLAND AND ADAMS

COUNTIES,

PENNSYLVANIA.

CONTAINING HISTORY OF THE COUNTIES, THEIR TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS, VILLAGES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, INDUSTRIES, ETC.; PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; BIOGRAPHIES; HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA, STATISTICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS MATTER, ETC., ETC.

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PREFACE.

IN presenting the History of Cumberland and Adams Counties to its patrons, the publishers have to acknowledge, with gratitude, the encouragement and support their enterprise has received, and the willing assistance rendered in enabling them to surmount the many unforeseen obstacles to be met with in the production of a work of such magnitude. To procure the materials for its compilation, official records have been carefully examined; newspaper files searched; manuscripts, letters and memoranda have been sought; those longest in the locality were interviewed; and the whole material has been so collated and systematized as to render it easy of reference.

He who expects to find the work entirely free from errors or defects has little knowledge of the difficulties attending the preparation of a work of this kind, and should indulgently bear in mind that "it is much easier to be critical than to be correct." It is, therefore, trusted that the History will be received by the public in that generous spirit which is gratified at honest and conscientious effort.

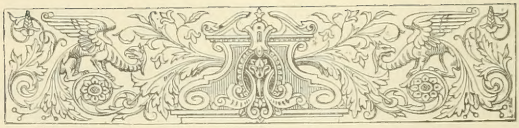
The publishers have been fortunate in securing the services of a staff of efficient and painstaking historians, who have been materially assisted by the gentlemen of the press and of the various professions, by the public officials and many other citizens of both counties, of whom personal mention would gladly here be made, did space permit.

The book has been divided into three parts. The outline history of the State, contained in Part I, is from the pen of Prof. Samuel P. Bates, of Meadville, Penn. The general history of Cumberland County, in Part II, was written, for the most part, by P. A. Durant and J. Fraise Richard, Chapter VIII ("Bench and Bar") and the sketches of the several Townships and Boroughs of Cumberland County, in the same part, being prepared by Bennett Bellman. Part III contains the History of Adams County, the general chronicles of which were written by H. C. Bradsby, excepting Chapter X ("Natural History of Adams County") and Chapter XX ("Education"), which are from the pen of Aaron Sheely, of Gettysburg; while the Townships and Boroughs of Adams County, also in Part III, have been treated of by M. A. Leeson. The Biographical Department of each county is of special interest, and those of whom portraits have been inserted are found among the representative families of the two counties.

The volume, which is one of generous amplitude, is placed in the hands of the public with the belief that it will be found to be a valuable contribution to local literature.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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CONTENTS.

PART I.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PAGE.

CHAPTER I.—Introductory—Cornelis Jacobson Mey, 1624-25. William Van Hulst, 1625. Peter Minuit, 1626-30. David Petersen de Vries, 1632-33. Wouter Van Twiller, 1633-37 15-25

CHAPTER II.—Sir William Keith, 1638-47. Peter Minuit, 1638-41. Peter Hollendaer, 1641-43. John Printz, 1643-53. Johan Risingh, 1654. John Papegoya, 1654. John Claude Rysingh, 1654-55 25-33

CHAPTER III.—John Paul Jacquet, 1655-57. Jacob Alrichs, 1657. Govran Van Dyck, 1657-58. William Beekman, 1658-63. Alexander Boyessa, 1663-64 33-35

CHAPTER IV.—Richard Nicholls, 1664-67. Robert Needham, 1667-68. Francis Lovelace, 1668-73. John Carr, 1668-73. Anthony Colve, 1673-74. Peter Alrichs, 1674-74 35-41

CHAPTER V.—Sir Edmund Andros, 1674-81. Lord Baltimore, 1674-75. John Collier, 1675-77. Christopher Billop, 1677-81. 41-50

CHAPTER VI.—William Markham, 1681-82. William Penn, 1682-84 51-61

CHAPTER VII.—Thomas Lloyd, 1684-86. Five Commissioners, 1686-88. John Blackwell, 1688-90. Thomas Lloyd, 1690-91. William Markham, 1691-94. Benjamin Fletcher, 1694-99. William Markham, 1699-99 61-69

CHAPTER VIII.—William Penn, 1699-1701. Andrew Hamilton, 1701-03. Edward Shippen, 1703-09. John Evans, 1704-09. Charles Gookin, 1709-17 69-75

PAGE

CHAPTER IX.—Sir William Keith, 1717-26. Patrick Gordon, 1726-36. James Logan, 1736-38. George Thomas, 1738-47. Anthony Palmer, 1747-48. James Hamilton, 1748-54 75-89

CHAPTER X.—Robert H. Morris, 1754-56. William Denny, 1756-59. James Hamilton, 1759-63 89-97

CHAPTER XI.—John Penn, 1763-71. James Hamilton, 1771. Richard Penn, 1771-73. John Penn, 1773-76 98-101

CHAPTER XII.—Thomas Wharton, Jr., 1777-78. George Bryan, 1778. Joseph Reed, 1778-81. William Moore, 1781-82. John Dickinson, 1782-85. Benjamin Franklin, 1785-88 101-114

CHAPTER XIII.—Thomas Mifflin, 1788-99. Thomas McKean, 1799-1808. Simon Snyder, 1808-17. William Findlay, 1817-20. Joseph Hiester, 1820-23. John A. Shulze, 1823-29. George Wolfe, 1829-35. Joseph Ritner, 1835-39 114-121

CHAPTER XIV.—David R. Porter, 1839-45. Francis R. Shunk, 1845-48. William F. Johnston, 1848-52. William Bigler, 1852-55. John Pollock, 1855-58. William F. Packer, 1858-61. Andrew G. Curtin, 1861-67. John W. Geary, 1867-73. John F. Hartranft, 1873-79. Henry F. Hoyt, 1879-83. Robert E. Pattison, 1883-87 121-131

Gubernatorial Table 132

PART II.

HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.—Description 3-7
Geography—Geology—Topography, etc.

CHAPTER II.—Pioneers 7-10
"Louther Manor," etc.—Taxes paid from ... to 1749—Last List of Taxables in another County—List of Settlers in the Nettle Valley—Taxables in the County in 1749—Early Settlers—Wolf Assessors and Bounties—Townships and Historic Formation of Townships and Boroughs—Lands

CHAPTER III.—Indian History 11-66
French and Indian War—Pontiacs War.

CHAPTER IV.—County Organization 66-77
Location of the County Seat—Division of the County into Townships—County Buildings—Population—Postoffices in 1885—Internal Improvements—Public Roads—Railroads.

CHAPTER V.—Military 77-108

PAGE.

Cumberland County in the Revolution—The Whisky Insurrection—The War of 1812—The Mexican War.

CHAPTER VI.—MILITARY (*Continued*).....109-130
Carlisle Barracks—Cumberland County in the War of the Rebellion.

CHAPTER VII.—COURTS.....130-138
County Officials—Members of Congress, Senators and Assemblymen.

CHAPTER VIII.—BENCH AND BAR.....138-170
Provincial Period—From the Revolution Until the Adoption of the Constitution of 1790—Constitutional Period.

CHAPTER IX.—MEDICAL.....170-187
Biographical—Physicians in Cumberland County since 1870—Physicians in Cumberland County Registered in Office of Prothonotary at Carlisle—Cumberland County Medical Society.

CHAPTER X.—THE PRESS.....188-195
Of Carlisle—Of Shippensburg—Of Mechanicsburg—Of Newville—Of Mount Holly.

CHAPTER XI.—EDUCATIONAL.....195-206
Legal History—Early Schools—Dickinson College—Metzgar Female Institute—Indian Industrial School—Cumberland Valley State Normal School—Teachers' Institute—County Superintendents.

CHAPTER XII.—RELIGIOUS.....207-220
Presbyterian Church—Episcopal Church—Methodist Church—Roman Catholic Church—German Reformed Church—Lutheran Church—Church of God—German Baptists—United Brethren—The Mennonites—Evangelical Association.

CHAPTER XIII.—POLITICAL.....221-222
Slavery in Cumberland County, etc.

CHAPTER XIV.—AGRICULTURAL.....225-228
Cumberland County Agricultural Society—Grangers' Picnic-Exhibition, Williams' Grove.

CHAPTER XV.—THE FORMATION OF TOWNSHIPS, ETC.....228-229
The First Proprietary Manor—Formation of Townships—Organization of Boroughs.

CHAPTER XVI.—BOROUGH OF CARLISLE.....229-248
Its Inception—Survey—First Things—Meeting of Captives—Revolutionary Period—War of 1812—Growth of the Town, etc.—The Borough in 1846—McClintock Riot—War of the Rebellion—Situation, Public Buildings, etc.—Churches—Cemeteries—Schools, Institutes and College—Newspapers—Manufacturing Establishments, etc.—Gas and Water Company—Societies—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XVII.—BOROUGH OF MECHANICSBURG.....249-256
Its Beginning—Growth—William Armstrong—Population—War of the Rebellion—Schools and Educational Institutes—Churches—Newspapers—Public Hall and Market House—Banking Institutions—Gas and Water Company—Societies—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XVIII.—BOROUGH OF SHIPPENSBURG.....257-268
Its First Settlement—Early Reminiscences—List of Original Land Purchasers—Early Hotels in Shippensburg—Churches—Cemeteries—Schools—Newspapers—Bank—Societies.

CHAPTER XIX.—BOROUGH OF SHIREMANSTOWN.....268-269
Locality—Origin of Name—Churches—Societies—Miscellaneous.

PAGE.

CHAPTER XX.—COOK TOWNSHIP.....269-270
Formation—Topography—Roads—Pine Grove Furnace and Laurel Forge—George Stevenson—Postoffice and Railroad.

CHAPTER XXI.—DICKINSON TOWNSHIP.....270-275
Formation—Topography—Railroads—Original Settlers, Early Land-Owners and Settlers—Negro Kidnaping—Hotel, etc.—Churches—Schools, etc.

CHAPTER XXII.—EAST PENNSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF CAMP HILL.....275-278
Origin—Name—Boundary—Early History—Villages—Miscellaneous—BOROUGH OF CAMP HILL—Location, etc.—Name, etc.—Church and Cemetery.

CHAPTER XXIII.—FRANKFORD TOWNSHIP.....278-286
Formation—Boundary—Topography—Earliest Settlers—The Butler Family—Village.

CHAPTER XXIV.—HAMPDEN TOWNSHIP...286-290
Formation—Boundary—Topography—Early Settlers—Mills, Bridges, etc.—The Indians—Paxton Manor in Hampden—Churches—Hamlets—Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER XXV.—HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF NEWBURG.....290-298
Formation—Topography—Early Settlement—The Bradys—Hopewell Academy—Miscellaneous—BOROUGH OF NEWBURG—Location—The Village in 1819, 1845 and 1866—"The Sunny Side Female Seminary."

CHAPTER XXVI.—LOWER ALLEN TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF NEW CUMBERLAND...298-305
Formation, Locality, Boundary, etc.—Indians—Early Settlers—Character of Soil, etc.—Lisburn—Mulltown—Churches—Cemeteries—Schools—Miscellaneous—BOROUGH OF NEW CUMBERLAND—Location—Origin—Early Incidents and Industries—Incorporation—Railroads, etc.—New Cumberland of To-day—Churches—Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER XXVII.—MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP.....305-307
Formation, Boundary and Topography—Railroad—Early Settlers—Middlesex—Carlisle Springs—Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP..307-312
Formation, Boundary and Topography—Indian Trail and Village—First Settlement—The Williamson Massacre and Other Early Incidents—Block Houses—Capt. Samuel Brady—First Settlers Along Big Run—Early Roads, Viewers, etc.—Sulphur Springs, etc.—Churches—Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER XXIX.—MONROE TOWNSHIP.....312-317
Formation—Boundary—Topography—First Settlers—Churches and Cemetery—Schools, Industries, etc.—Villages.

CHAPTER XXX.—NEWTON TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF NEWVILLE.....317-327
Formation—Boundary—Topography—General Description—Indian Pack Trail—Fort Carnahan—Early Settlers—The Sharp Family—Other Pioneers—Villages—Miscellaneous—BOROUGH OF NEWVILLE—Location—Incorporation—First Settlement—First Sale of Lots—First Hotels, Stores, etc.—Incorporation, etc.—An Historical Character—Churches—Cemetery—Educational Institutions—Newspapers—Banks—Fire Department—Societies.

CHAPTER XXXI.—NORTH MIDDLETON TOWNSHIP.....328-332
Origin—Boundary—Description—Early Settlers—"Heads of Families"—The Cave—Meeting House Springs—The Grave-yard at Meeting House Springs—Miscellaneous.

PAGE
CHAPTER XXXII.—PENN TOWNSHIP 333-339
Incorporation—Boundary—Physical Features—Streams—Creeks—Industries—Land Owners—Pioneers—Sports—Villages—Churches—Schools—Miscellaneous

CHAPTER XXXIII.—SILVER SPRING TOWNSHIP 339-343
Incorporation—Boundary, etc.—Origin of Name—Conewago Creek—Early Settlement and Land Owners—Settlers—Some Early Events—Hogestown—New Kingston—First Commissioners' Convention in America—Silver Spring Church and Cemetery—"Silver Spring"—A Poem.—Miscellaneous

CHAPTER XXXIV.—SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP 343-347
Boundary—Formation—Election—Character—Soil, etc.—Pioneer Settlers—Villages—Middle Spring Church and Grave Yard—Mobler Spring Church Lands—Miscellaneous

PAGE
CHAPTER XXXV.—SOUTH MIDDLETON TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF MOUNT HOLLY SPRINGS 347-356
Organization—Boundary—Topography—Roads and Towns—Early Settlements—Some Early Reminiscences—Schools—Railroads and Turnpikes—Boiling Springs—Borough of Mount Holly Springs—Location, etc.—Early Reminiscences—Early Settlement and Industries—War of the Rebellion—Incorporation, etc.—Churches, Schools and Newspaper—Hotels—Societies

CHAPTER XXXVI.—UPPER ALLEN TOWNSHIP 356-360
Incorporation—Boundary—Early Settlers, Mills, Mines, etc.—Villages—Churches, Burial Places, etc.—Schools—Miscellaneous

CHAPTER XXXVII.—WEST PENNSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP 360-364
Its Origin—First Settlements, etc.—Villages—Miscellaneous.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—PART II.

Carlisle, Borough of 357
Mechanicsburg, Borough of 405
Newville, Borough of 447
Shippensburg, Borough of 442
Shiremanstown, Borough of 456
Cook Township 458
Dickinson Township 459
East Pennsborough Township and Borough of Camp Hill 465
Frankford Township 476
Hampden Township 479
Hopewell Township and Borough of Newburg 485
Lower Allen Township and Borough of New Cumberland 492
Middlesex Township 498
Mifflin Township 502
Monroe Township 506
Newton Township 517
North Middleton Township 525
Penn Township 526
Silver Spring Township 535
Southampton Township 545
South Middleton Township and Borough of Mount Holly Springs 549
Upper Allen Township 562
West Pennsborough Township 574

PORTRAITS—PART II.

Ahl, C. W 123
Ahl, Daniel V 266
Ahl, John A 122
Ahl, Peter A 273
Ahl, Thomas W 213
Besser, Abraham 43
Clever, George 293
Coyle, James 233
Dale, William W., M. D 85
Gorgas, S. P 53
Gorgas, Hon. William R 23
Hemminger, George, M. D 74
Herman, V. J., M. D 103
Hutton, John 283
Kaufman, Levi 273
Kieffer, S. A., M. D 65
Manning, H 213
Mickey, Robert 113
Miller, Capt. W. E 153
Moore, James 365
Moore, J. A 196
Moser, Hon. H. G ..... Part I, 45
Mullin, A. F 203
Nuesley, C. B 153
Paxton, George W 313
Plank, A. W 173
Pratt, Capt. R. H 183
Rea, J. D 223
Sadler, Hon. W. F 2
Sibbet, R. Lowry, M. D 93
Snyder, Simon 303
Stewart, Alex., M. D 33
Thomas, R. H 143
Wherry, Hon. Samuel ..... Part I, 79
Wing, Rev. Conway P 13

PART III.

HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY.

PAGE.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY..... 3-6

CHAPTER II.—THE INDIANS.....7-12
French and Indian War—Mary Jamison, The Indian Queen—Hance Hamilton—McCord's Fort—Associated Companies in York County in 1756.

CHAPTER III.—THE MASON AND DIXON LINE.....12-14
German, Scotch Irish and Jesuit Immigration in 1734—Lord Baltimore and William Penn—Border Troubles—Temporary Dividing Line—Mason and Dixon—Their Survey—Thomas Cresap—"Diggs' Choice"—Zachary Butcher.

CHAPTER IV.—FIRST SETTLER.....14-17
Andrew Shriver—Extracts from Hon. Abraham Shriver's Memoir—Early Settlers—French Huguenots—Their Settlement in Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER V.—SECOND ARRIVALS.....17-23
Penn's Purchase—"Manor of Maske"—Survey—Obstructions—Compromise—"Carroll's Delight"—List of Early Settlers on the Manor, and Warrantees—"Old Hill" Church—Presbyterian Congregation in Cumberland Township.

CHAPTER VI.—THE "LITTLE CONEWAGO SETTLEMENT".....23-24
"Digges'Choice"—Land Purchases in 1734, 1738 and 1742—Records of 1752.

CHAPTER VII.—EARLY MARRIAGES.....24-31
Rev. Alexander Dobbin—Hisson, James—Record of Marriages during Rev. Alex. Dobbin's Entire Pastorate, 1774 to 1808.

CHAPTER VIII.—THE REVOLUTION.....31-36
Adams (York) County in the Struggle—First Company from Pennsylvania—The Independent Light Infantry Company—Flying Camp—Roster of Officers, Adams (York) County.

CHAPTER IX.—ERECTION OF COUNTY.....36-43
Date of its Creation—Boundary Line, Area and Population—James Gettys—Selection of County Seat—Taxes Levied—County Buildings.

CHAPTER X.—NATURAL HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY.....44-54
Geology—Mineralogy—The South Mountain—The "Barrens"—Destruction of Forests—Streams—Elevations—Scenery—Trees and Shrubs—Fish—Birds.

CHAPTER XI.—ROADS.....55-56
Turnpikes—Railroads—Baltimore & Hanover Railroad—Gettysburg & Harrisburg Road—The Old "Tape Worm" Line.

CHAPTER XII.—CUSTOMS AND MANNERS.....57-71
Distinct Streams of Immigrants—Industry and Religion—Getting a start—Their Commerce—Receptions—Improvements.

CHAPTER XIII.—SKETCHES AND ETCHINGS...71-78
The McCleans—The McPhersons—Gen. Reed—Dr. Crawford—Col. Stagle—Col. Grier—Victor King—Judge Black—Thaddeus Stevens—Patrick Mcsherry—Col. Hance Hamilton—The Culps—William McClellan—Capt. Bettinger—James Cooper.

PAGE.

CHAPTER XIV.—WAR OF 1812.....78-84
Adams County Regiments—The Federalists and Democrats—"Friends of Peace" Meetings—Toasts—Close of War.

CHAPTER XV.—CIVIL WAR.....84-87
Recruiting in Adams County—The Military Companies and Their Regiments—Corp. Skelly Post, No. 9, G. A. R.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFICIALS.....87-97
Members of Congress—Senators and Assemblymen—County Officials.

CHAPTER XVII.—BENCH AND BAR.....98-103
First Court—"Circuit Riders"—Visiting Attorneys—Jonathan F. Haight, First Resident Attorney—Lawyers from 1801 to 1885.

CHAPTER XVIII.—POLITICAL.....103-115
The Revolution—Party Spirit—Jefferson and Hamilton—First County Convention—Republicans, Democrats and Federals—Hon. William McSherry—Political Factions—Elections—Federalists and Republicans ("Democrats")—A "Cockade" Row—Federal-Republicans and Democrats—The *Centinel*—Elections to 1814.

CHAPTER XIX.—POSTOFFICES.....116-121
Petition to Postmaster General in 1795—Postmasters in County, Past and Present.

CHAPTER XX.—EDUCATION.....121-135
Pioneer Schools—Pioneer Teachers—Pioneer Schoolhouses—Christ Church School—East Berlin School—Gettysburg Classical School—Gettysburg Classical and English School in Gettysburg—Gettysburg Academy—Gettysburg Female Institute—Gettysburg Female Academy—Theological Seminary—Gettysburg Gymnasium—Pennsylvania College—New Oxford College and Medical Institute—Hunterstown English and Classical Academy—Catholic Schools—The Free School System—The County Superintendency—Educational Meetings—Conclusion—Tabular Statements.

CHAPTER XXI.—SOCIETIES.....135-137
Debating Societies—The Gettysburg Sentimental Society—Poluglassic Society—The Gettysburg Debating and Sentimental Society.

CHAPTER XXII.—NEWSPAPERS.....138-145
The Centinel—Interesting Items—Necrology—*The Star and Sentinel*—*The Compiler*—*The Century*—*York Springs Comet*—*Weekly Visitor*—*Weekly Ledger*—*Crystal Palace*—*Littlestown Press*—*Littlestown News*—*The Courier*—*Littlestown Era*—*New Oxford Item*—*Intelligencer*—*Wochenblatt*—*Yellow Jacket*—*Record.*

CHAPTER XXIII.—OLD TIME REMINISCENCES.....145-151
Citizens in Gettysburg Between 1817 and 1829—Interesting Items.

CHAPTER XXIV.—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.....153-181
Lee's Northward Movement in 1863—Rallying the Forces—The Battle—The Result, Lee's Defeat—At Meade's Headquarters—Numerical Strength of the Two Armies—Effects Following the Battle—National Cemetery.

CHAPTER XXV.—BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG.....181-203
Hance Hamilton and Richard McAllister—James Gettys—Old Plat of the Town—

PAGE.

Town Incorporated — Elections — Water Companies — Fire Companies — Banks — Seminary and Academy — Churches — A. R. Post — A Sabbath Resort 204-244

CHAPTER XXVI.—PHYSICIANS 204-244
On the Lowest or Whole Tradition is at Fault — Practice of Medicine in Early Days — Early Physicians — Adams County Medical Society — Present Licensed Practitioners

CHAPTER XXVII.—BERLIN TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF ABBOTTSTOWN 244-322
Origin, Topography, Geological Characteristics — Census — Assessed Valuation, 1799 — Schools — War of the Rebellion — Railway and Turnpike — Borough of Abbottstown — Incorporation etc. — Statistics — Village in 1876 — Assessment, Valuation, Taxes — Officials, 1864-1876 — Industries — Newspapers — Post-offices — Miscellaneous — Churches and Societies

CHAPTER XXVIII.—BUTLER TOWNSHIP 322-327
Organization — Topography — Geological Features — Census — Old Indian Characteristics — Mattetown or Pigeontown — Churches and Society Reminiscences — Centre Mills and Methodist Episcopal — Table Rock — Texas — Miscellaneous

CHAPTER XXIX.—CONEWAGO TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF MCSHERRYSTOWN 327-346
Organization — Topography — Geological Features — Streams — Round Top and Other Mountains — Census — Old Bridges — Railroads and Pike Roads — Assessed Valuation, 1799 — Churches — Grist-mills — Distilleries — Manufactures — Early Pioneers — Borough of McSherrystown — Location, etc. — Streets — Incorporation — First Election — Present Schools — Association — Miscellaneous

CHAPTER XXX.—CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP 346-347
Streams and Hills — Geological Features — Indian Trail — Census — Bridges — Pike Roads — Railroads — and Street Railroad — Original Land Grants — Early Pioneers — Method of Manor — List of Taxables — Assessed Valuation, 1799 — Military — Churches — Cemeteries — Schools — Miscellaneous

CHAPTER XXXI.—FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP 347-361
Topography — Geological Features — Phenomena — Census — Land Entries — Assessed Valuation, 1799 — Mary Jamison — Incidents — Churches — Societies — Miscellaneous — Cashtown — Mountain Valley — Lick Hightstown — Buchanan Valley — Seven Stars — Sherney's — Chamberlin's — Miscellaneous

CHAPTER XXXII.—FREEDOM TOWNSHIP 361-362
Creeks, etc. — Bridges — Census — Election — First Settlers — Manor of Maske — Carroll's Tract — Mason and Dixon — Milestones — Churches — Salubrity

CHAPTER XXXIII.—GERMANY TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF LITTLESTOWN 362-371
Topography — Early Merchants — Census — Railroad and Pike Roads — Bridges — Post-offices — School System — "Happy Choice" — Assessed Valuation, 1799 — Location of Littlestown — Incorporation — Census — Village in 1876 — Location — Streets — Business — Its History — Early Schools and Newspapers — Incorporation — Officials — Churches — Cemetery — Societies.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—HAMILTON TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF EAST BERLIN 371-375
Streams — Topography — Turnpike and Bridges — Churches — Assessed Valuation, 1841 — Census — Railroad — Iron Kings — Post-offices — Banks — Old Inns — Boarding-houses, etc. — Census — Incorporation — Officials — Its History — Churches and Schools — Societies, etc.

PAGE.

CHAPTER XXXV.—HAMILTONBAN TOWNSHIP 376-283
Streams, Hills and Valleys — Census — Geological Features — Old Trees — Railroad — Early Incidents — "Carroll's Delight" — Assessment Valuation, 1799 — School Law — Licensed Churches, Schools, etc. — Miscellaneous — Fountain Dale — Miscellaneous, etc.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP 283-296
Streams — Topography — Census — Bridges — Railroad — The Manor of Maske — Early Settlers — Church — Cemeteries.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—HUNTINGTON TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF YORK SPRINGS 296-295
Streams — Geological Features — A Bottomless Well — Railroad — Census — Assessed Valuation, 1799 — School Law — Early Incidents — Railroad — York Sulphur Springs — Idaville — Location of York Springs — Location, etc. — Pike Road — Census — Incorporation — Officers — Churches — Schools — Societies — Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—LATIMORE TOWNSHIP 295-298
Streams, etc. — Topography and Geological Features — Roads and Bridges — Census — Mechanicsville — School Law — Present Taxpayers — Assessment Valuation, 1867 — Hershey and his Mill — Churches and Cemeteries — Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—LIBERTY TOWNSHIP 298-303
Streams — Valleys — Indian Relics — "Mason & Dixon" Milestones — Copper Mines — Lime — Bridge — Census — Original Settlements — School Law — Assessed Valuation, 1801 — Zimmermans — Churches, Cemeteries, etc.

CHAPTER XL.—MCNAILLEN TOWNSHIP 304-312
Streams — Hills, Valleys, etc. — Geological Features — Iron, and Coal Mine — Large Tree, etc. — Bridges — Road — Census — School System — Military — Railroad and Post-offices — Assessed Valuation, 1799 — David Lawas, the Robber — Incidents — Monuments — Benders — Churches — Societies — Flora Dale — Wenksville — Churches.

CHAPTER XLI.—MOUNT JOY TOWNSHIP 312-311
Streams and General Description — A Find — Bridges — Census — Assessed Valuation, 1799 — Military — Churches — Two Taverns.

CHAPTER XLII.—MOUNT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP 315-321
Topography — Iron and Copper Ores — Bridges — Pike Roads and Railroads — Census — Early Reminiscences — Manchan Tract — Assessed Valuation, 1799 — Military — School Law — Railroad and Postoffices — Churches — White Hall or Red Lapels — Mount Rock — Bonneauville.

CHAPTER XLIII.—OXFORD TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF NEW OXFORD 321-328
Topography — Old Farm — Railroads, Bridges, Pikes, Stage Lines, etc. — Census — Original Land Entries — Military — Incidents, Lists, Storms, etc. — Irishtown — Barnardtown — Borough of New Oxford — Its Location — Its History — Incorporation — Elections — Census — Churches — Cemetery — Institute and Schools — Societies — Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER XLIV.—READING TOWNSHIP 328-333
Topography — Geological Features, etc. — Bridges — Census — School Law — Assessed Valuation, 1799 — Churches — Hampton — Round Hill — Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER XLV.—STRABAN TOWNSHIP 333-341

PAGE.

Topography — Census — School Law — Bridges and Railroad—Assessed Valuation, 1800 — Military — Early Land Entries—Churches — Hunterstown — Churches and Cemeteries — New Chester — Plainview—Granite Hill.

CHAPTER XLVI.—TYRONE TOWNSHIP.....341-344
Boundary — Topography — Bridges—Census—Assessment Valuation, 1801—School Law—Military—Old Mill—Heidlersburg—Churches—Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER XLVII.—UNION TOWNSHIP.....344-346
Topography — Geological Features — Organization—Census—Bridges—German Emigrants, 1735-52—Early Settlers—Land Troubles—"Digges' Choice"—Churches—Cemeteries—Sell's Station—Church Station.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—PART III.

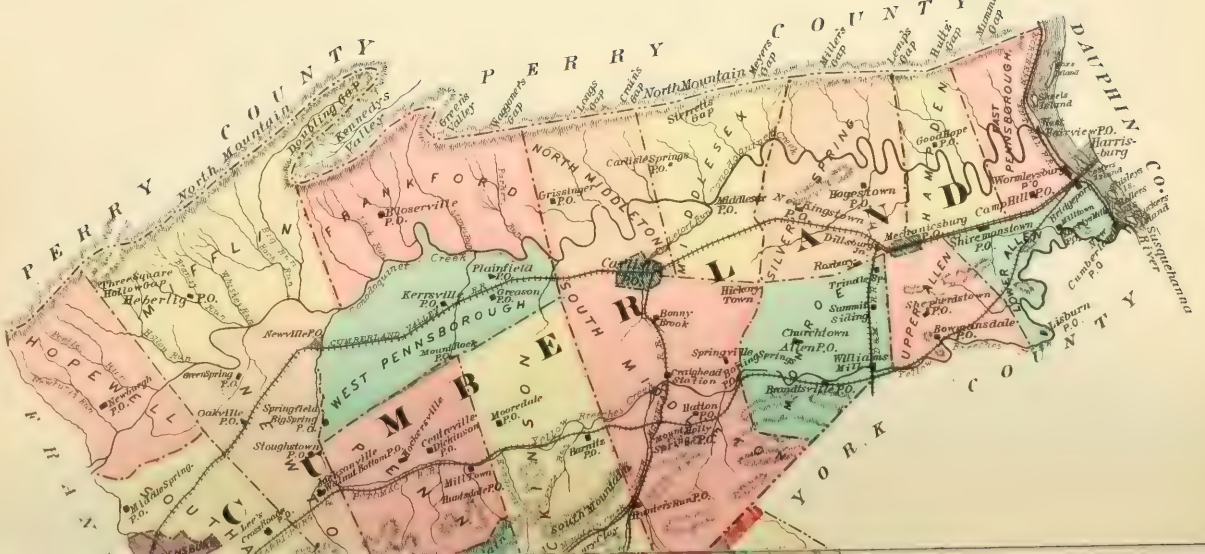
Gettysburg, Borough of..... 349
Berwick Township and Borough of Abbottstown 381
Butler Township..... 382
Conowago Township and Borough of Mechanicstown..... 388
Cumberland Township..... 397
Franklin Township..... 405
Freedom Township..... 416
Germany Township and Borough of Littlestown 417
Hamilton Township and Borough of East Berlin 437
Hamiltonban Township..... 441
Highland Township..... 452
Huntington Township and Borough of York Springs..... 455
Latimore Township..... 467
Liberty Township..... 471
Menallen Township..... 473
Mountjoy Township..... 482
Mountpleasant Township..... 485
Oxford Township and Borough of New Oxford 492
Reading Township..... 503
Straban Township..... 506
Tyrone Township..... 513
Union Township..... 514

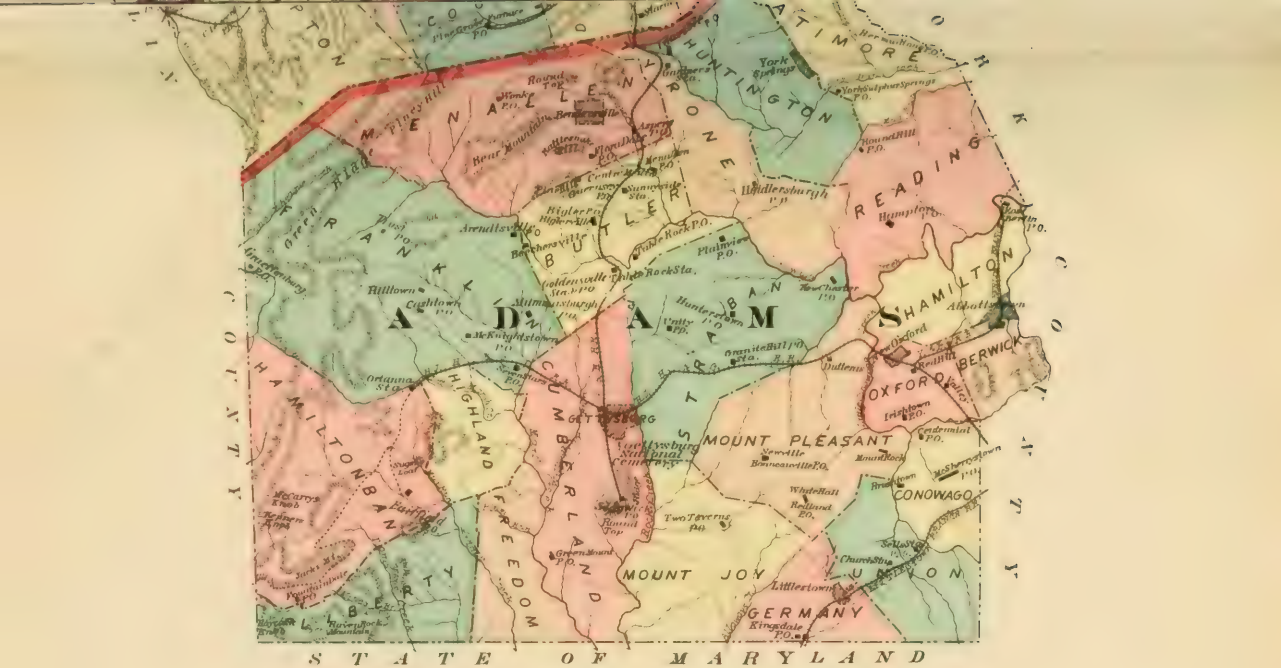
PORTRAITS—PART III.

Barr, Smith..... 229
Bell, Maj. Robert..... 129
Bonner, W. F..... 279
Breau, William..... 109
Buehler, Samuel H..... 29
Byers, John G..... 409
Cole, Francis..... 289
Coulson, Francis.....between 308 and 311
Coulson, Catharine R.....between 308 and 311
Diehl, Daniel..... 309
Diehl, Peter..... 379
Durboraw, Samuel..... 299
Garretson, Israel..... 159
Gilliland, S. A..... 389
Gitt, Joseph S..... 259
Goldsborough, C. E., M. D..... 219
Griest, Jesse W..... 109
Hersh, James..... 269
Hendrix, J. W..... 369
Hines, George..... 119
Kendlehart, D..... 49
Kitzmiller, J. A..... 79
McClellan, Col. J. H..... 59
McPherson, Hon. Edward..... 9
Martin, William A..... 139
Miller, Ephraim..... 359
Mumma, E. W., M. D..... 209
Myers, H. J..... 249
O'Bold, Vincent..... 347
O'Neal, J. W. C..... 199
Picking, John..... 229
Riley, P. H..... 439
Schick, J. L..... 69
Schlosser, Amos..... 149
Seiss, R. S..... 429
Sell, Daniel..... 459
Sheely, Noah..... 329
Short, Joseph I..... 419
Slaybaugh, Jesse..... 179
Stahle, H. J..... 59
Tipton, W. H..... 89
Tyson, C. J..... 99
Welty, Henry A..... 419
Wierman, Isaac L..... 369
Wills, Judge David..... 19
Wilson, N. G..... 189
Witherow, J. S..... 319

MISCELLANEOUS.

Map of Cumberland and Adams Counties.....Part I 12-13
Map Showing Various Purchases from the Indians.....Part I 113
Diagram Showing Proportionate Annual Production of Anthracite Coal since 1820.....Part I 118
Table Showing Amount of Anthracite Coal Produced in Each Region since 1820.....Part I 119
Table Showing Vote for Governors of Pennsylvania since Organization of State.....Part I 132
Relief Map of Cumberland Valley.....Part I 134-135
Map of Gettysburg Battle-field.....Part III 152


PERRY COUNTY
North Mountain
PERRY COUNTY
Doubling Gap
Kennedy's Valley
Green's Valley
Waggoner's Gap
Long's Gap
Crane's Gap
North Mountain
Meyer's Gap
Miller's Gap
Long's Gap
Bullis' Gap
Manning's Gap
DAUPHIN CO.
Susquehanna River
FRANKFORD
NORTH MIDDLETON
DYERSFORD
SILVER SPRING
HAMPDEN
EAST PENNSBOROUGH
Carlisle Springs P.O.
Goodhope P.O.
Wormleysburg P.O.
Camp Hill P.O.
Harrisburg
Bloserville P.O.
Grissinger P.O.
Middleton P.O.
Bogerstown P.O.
Ringtown P.O.
Meadowsbury
Shiremanstown P.O.
Plainfield P.O.
Carlisle
Rodney
Hickory Town
Trindle Spa
Three Square Hollow P.O.
Reberlig P.O.
Kerrsville P.O.
Greason P.O.
Bonny Brook
Summit Siding
Churchtown
Allen P.O.
Williams Mill
Springville
Big Spring
Craighead Station P.O.
Boiling Springs
Boiling Springs P.O.
Shepherdstown P.O.
Boiling Springs
Lisburn P.O.
Cumberland P.O.
Newville P.O.
Mountrock P.O.
Green Spring P.O.
Oakville P.O.
Springfield
Big Spring P.O.
Stoughstown P.O.
Centreville
Dickinson P.O.
Mooredale P.O.
Hertzler P.O.
Hertzler's Valley P.O.
Jacksonville
Mount Rock P.O.
Mill Town
Mountdale P.O.
Middle Spring P.O.
Lee's Crossroads
Hunter's Run P.O.
South Mountain
WEST PENNSBOROUGH
SOUTH MIDDLETON
UPPER ALLEN
LOWER ALLEN
NEWTON
CUMBERLAND
YORK COUNTY


ADAMS
BUTLER
HAMILTON BAN
CUMBERLAND
FREEDOM
LIBERTY
HIGHLAND
MOUNT PLEASANT
CONOWAGO
MOUNT JOY
GERMANY
READING
HUNTINGTON
YORK SPRINGS
OXFORD
BERWICK
Littlestown
Gettysburg
STATE OF MARYLAND

PART I.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY SAMUEL P. BATES.

"God, that has given it me through many difficulties, will, I believe, bless and make it the seed of a nation. I shall have a tender care to the government that it be well laid at first. - - - - - I do, therefore, desire the Lord's wisdom to guide me, and those that may be concerned with me, that we may do the thing that is truly wise and just."

WILLIAM PENN.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY — CORNELIS JACOBSON MEY, 1624-25—WILLIAM VAN HULST, 1625-26—PETER MINUIT, 1626-33—DAVID PETERSEN DE VRIES, 1632-33—WOUTER VAN TWILLER, 1633-38.

IN the early colonization upon the American continent, two motives were principally operative. One was the desire of amassing sudden wealth without great labor, which tempted adventurous spirits to go in search of gold, to trade valueless trinkets to the simple natives for rich furs and skins, and even to seek, amidst the wilds of a tropical forest, for the fountain whose healing waters could restore to man perpetual youth. The other was the cherished purpose of escaping the unjust restrictions of Government, and the hated ban of society against the worship of the Supreme Being according to the honest dictates of conscience, which incited the humble devotees of Christianity to forego the comforts of home, in the midst of the best civilization of the age, and make for themselves a habitation on the shores of a new world, where they might erect altars and do homage to their God in such habiliments as they preferred, and utter praises in such note as seemed to them good. This purpose was also incited by a certain romantic temper, common to the race, especially noticeable in youth, that invites to some uninhabited spot, and Rasselas and Robinson Crusoe-like to begin life anew.

William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, had felt the heavy hand of persecution for religious opinion's sake. As a gentleman commoner at Oxford, he had been fined, and finally expelled from that venerable seat of learning for non conformity to the established worship. At home, he was whipped and turned out of doors by a father who thought to reclaim the son to the more certain path of advancement at a licentious court. He was sent to prison by the Mayor of Cork. For seven months he languished in the tower of London, and, finally, to complete his disgrace, he was cast into Newgate with common felons. Upon the accession of James II. to the throne of England, over fourteen hundred persons of the Quaker faith were immured in prisons for a conscientious adherence to their religious convictions. To escape this harassing persecution, and find peace and quietude from this sore proscription, was the moving cause which led Penn and his followers to emigrate to America.

Of all those who have been founders of States in near or distant ages, none have manifested so sincere and disinterested a spirit, nor have been so fair exemplars of the golden rule, and of the Redeemer's sermon on the mount, as William Penn. In his preface to the frame of government of his colony, he says: "The end of government is first to terrify evil-doers; secondly, to cherish those who do well, which gives government a life beyond corruption, and

makes it as durable in the world, as good men shall be. So that government seems to be a part of religion itself, a thing sacred in its institution and end. For, if it does not directly remove the cause, it crushes the effects of evil, and is an emanation of the same Divine power, that is both author and object of pure religion, the difference lying here, that the one is more free and mental, the other more corporal and compulsive in its operations; but that is only to evil-doers, government itself being otherwise as capable of kindness, goodness and charity, as a more private society. They weakly err, who think there is no other use of government than correction, which is the coarsest part of it. Daily experience tells us, that the care and regulation of many other affairs more soft, and daily necessary, make up much the greatest part of government. Governments, like clocks, go from the motion men give them, and as governments are made and moved by men, so by them are they ruined, too. Wherefore, governments rather depend upon men, than men upon governments. Let men be good, and the government cannot be bad. If it be ill, they will cure it. But if men be bad, let the government be never so good, they will endeavor to warp and spoil to their turn. * * * That, therefore, which makes a good constitution, must keep it, men of wisdom and virtue, qualities, that because they descend not with worldly inheritances, must be carefully propagated by a virtuous education of youth, for which, after ages will owe more to the care and prudence of founders and the successive magistracy, than to their parents for their private patrimonies. * * * We have, therefore, with reverence to God, and good conscience to men, to the best of our skill, contrived and composed the Frame and Laws of this government, viz.: To support power in reverence with the people, and to secure the people from the abuse of power, that they may be free by their just obedience, and the magistrates honorable for their just administration. For liberty without obedience is confusion, and obedience without liberty is slavery."

Though born amidst the seductive arts of the great city, Penn's tastes were rural. He hated the manners of the corrupt court, and delighted in the homely labors and innocent employments of the farm. "The country," he said, "is the philosopher's garden and library, in which he reads and contemplates the power, wisdom and goodness of God. It is his food as well as study, and gives him life as well as learning." And to his wife he said upon taking leave of her in their parting interview: "Let my children be husbandmen, and housewives. It is industrious, healthy, honest, and of good report. This leads to consider the works of God, and diverts the mind from being taken up with vain arts and inventions of a luxurious world. Of cities and towns of concourse, beware. The world is apt to stick close to those who have lived and got wealth there. A country life and estate I love best for my children."

Having thus given some account at the outset of the spirit and purposes of the founder, and the motive which drew him to these shores, it will be in place, before proceeding with the details of the acquisition of territory, and the coming of emigrants for the actual settlement under the name of Pennsylvania, to say something of the aborigines who were found in possession of the soil when first visited by Europeans, of the condition of the surface of the country, and of the previous attempts at settlements before the coming of Penn.

The surface of what is now known as Pennsylvania was, at the time of the coming of the white men, one vast forest of hemlock, and pine, and beech, and oak, unbroken, except by an occasional rocky barren upon the precipitous mountain side, or by a few patches of prairie, which had been reclaimed by annual burnings, and was used by the indolent and simple-minded natives for the culture of a little maize and a few vegetables. The soil, by the annual

accumulations of leaves and abundant growths of forest vegetation, was luxurious, and the trees stood close, and of gigantic size. The streams swarmed with fish, and the forest abounded with game. Where now are cities and hamlets filled with busy populations intent upon the accumulation of wealth, the mastery of knowledge, the pursuits of pleasure, the deer browsed and sipped at the water's edge, and the pheasant drummed his monotonous note. Where now is the glowing furnace from which day and night tongues of flame are bursting, and the busy water wheel sends the shuttle flashing through the loom, half-naked, dusky warriors fashioned their spears with rude implements of stone, and made themselves hooks out of the bones of animals for alluring the finny tribe. Where now are fertile fields, upon which the thrifty farmer turns his furrow, which his neighbor takes up and runs on until it reaches from one end of the broad State to the other, and where are flocks and herds, rejoicing in rich meadows, gladdened by abundant fountains, or reposing at the heated noontide beneath ample shade, not a blow had been struck against the giants of the forest, the soil rested in virgin purity, the streams glided on in majesty, unvexed by wheel and unchoked by device of man.

Where now the long train rushes on with the speed of the wind over plain and mead, across streams and under mountains, awakening the echoes of the hills the long day through, and at the midnight hour screaming out its shrill whistle in fiery defiance, the wild native, with a fox skin wrapped about his loins and a few feathers stuck in his hair, issuing from his rude hut, trotted on in his forest path, followed by his squaw with her infant peering forth from the rough sling at her back, pointed his canoe, fashioned from the barks of the trees, across the deep river, knowing the progress of time only by the rising and setting sun, troubled by no meridians for its index, starting on his way when his nap was ended, and stopping for rest when a spot was reached that pleased his fancy. Where now a swarthy population toils ceaselessly deep down in the bowels of the earth, shut out from the light of day in cutting out the material that feeds the fires upon the forge, and gives genial warmth to the lovers as they chat merrily in the luxurious drawing room, not a mine had been opened, and the vast beds of the black diamond rested unsunned beneath the superincumbent mountains, where they had been fashioned by the Creator's hand. Rivers of oil seethed through the impatient and uneasy gases and vast pools and lakes of this pungent, parti-colored fluid, hidden away from the coveting eye of man, guarded well their own secrets. Not a derrick protruded its well-balanced form in the air. Not a drill, with its eager eating tooth descended into the flinty rock No pipe line diverted the oily tide in a silent, ceaseless current to the ocean's brink. The cities of iron tanks, filled to bursting, had no place amidst the forest solitudes. Oil exchanges, with their vexing puts and calls, shorts and longs, bulls and bears, had not yet come to disturb the equanimity of the red man, as he smoked the pipe of peace at the council fire. Had he once seen the smoke and soot of the new Birmingham of the West, or snuffed the odors of an oil refinery, he would willingly have forfeited his goodly heritage by the forest stream or the deep flowing river, and sought for himself new hunting grounds in less favored regions.

It was an unfortunate circumstance that at the coming of Europeans the territory now known as Pennsylvania was occupied by some of the most bloody and revengeful of the savage tribes. They were known as the Lenni Lenapes, and held sway from the Hudson to the Potomac. A tradition was preserved among them, that in a remote age their ancestors had emigrated eastward from beyond the Mississippi, exterminating as they came the more civilized and peaceful peoples, the Mound-Builders of Ohio and adjacent States, and who

were held among the tribes by whom they were surrounded as the progenitors, the grandfathers or oldest people. They came to be known by Europeans as the Delawares, after the name of the river and its numerous branches along which they principally dwelt. The Monseys or Wolves, another tribe of the Lenapes, dwelt upon the Susquehanna and its tributaries, and, by their warlike disposition, won the credit of being the fiercest of their nation, and the guardians of the door to their council house from the North.

Occupying the greater part of the teritory now known as New York, were the five nations—the Senacas, the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Cayugas, and the Onondagas, which, from their hearty union, acquired great strength and came to exercise a commanding influence. Obtaining firearms of the Dutch at Albany, they repelled the advances of the French from Canada, and by their superiority in numbers and organization, had overcome the Lenapes, and held them for awhile in vassalage. The Tuscaroras, a tribe which had been expelled from their home in North Carolina, were adopted by the Five Nations in 1712, and from this time forward these tribes were known to the English as the Six Nations, called by the Lenapes, Mingoes, and by the French, Iroquois. There was, therefore, properly a United States before the thirteen colonies achieved their independence. The person and character of these tribes were marked. They were above the ordinary stature, erect, bold, and commanding, of great decorum in council, and when aroused showing native eloquence. In warfare, they exhibited all the bloodthirsty, revengeful, cruel instincts of the savage, and for the attainment of their purposes were treacherous and crafty.

The Indian character, as developed by intercourse with Europeans, exhibits some traits that are peculiar While coveting what they saw that pleased them, and thievish to the last degree, they were nevertheless generous. This may be accounted for by their habits. "They held that the game of the forest, the fish of the rivers, and the grass of the field were a common heritage, and free to all who would take the trouble to gather them, and ridiculed the idea of fencing in a meadow." Bancroft says: "The hospitality of the Indian has rarely been questioned. The stranger enters his cabin, by day or by night, without asking leave, and is entertained as freely as a thrush or a blackbird, that regales himself on the luxuries of the fruitful grove. He will take his own rest abroad, that he may give up his own skin or mat of sedge to his guest. Nor is the traveler questioned as to the purpose of his visit. He chooses his own time freely to deliver his message." Penn, who, from frequent intercourse came to know them well, in his letter to the society of Free Traders, says of them: "In liberality they excel; nothing is too good for their friend. Give them a fine gun, coat or other thing, it may pass twenty hands before it sticks; light of heart, strong affections, but soon spent. The most merry creatures that live; feast and dance perpetually. They never have much nor want much. Wealth circulateth like the blood. All parts partake; and though none shall want what another hath, yet exact observers of property. Some Kings have sold, others presented me with several parcels of land. The pay or presents I made them, were not hoarded by the particular owners, but the neighboring Kings and clans being present when the goods were brought out, the parties chiefly concerned consulted what and to whom they should give them. To every King, then, by the hands of a person for that work appointed is a proportion sent, so sorted and folded, and with that gravity that is admirable. Then that King subdivideth it in like manner among his dependents, they hardly leaving themselves an equal share with one of their subjects, and be it on such occasions as festivals, or at their common meals, the Kings distribute, and to themselves last. They care for

little because they want but little, and the reason is a little contents them. In this they are sufficiently revenged on us. They are also free from our pains. They are not disquieted with bills of lading and exchange, nor perplexed with chancery suits and exchequer reckonings. We sweat and toil to live; their pleasure feeds them; I mean their hunting, fishing and fowling, and this table is spread everywhere. They eat twice a day, morning and evening. Their seats and table are the ground. Since the Europeans came into these parts they are grown great lovers of strong liquors, rum especially, and for it exchange the richest of their skins and furs. If they are heated with liquors, they are restless till they have enough to sleep. That is their cry, 'Some more and I will go to sleep;' but when drunk one of the most wretched spectacles in the world."

On the 28th of August, 1609, a little more than a century from the time of the first discovery of the New World by Columbus, Hendrick Hudson, an English navigator, then in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, having been sent out in search of a northwestern passage to the Indies, discovered the mouth of a great bay, since known as Delaware Bay, which he entered and partially explored. But finding the waters shallow, and being satisfied that this was only an arm of the sea which received the waters of a great river, and not a passage to the western ocean, he retired, and, turning the prow of his little craft northward, on the 2d of September, he discovered the river which bears his name, the Hudson, and gave several days to its examination. Not finding a passage to the West, which was the object of his search, he returned to Holland, bearing the evidences of his adventures, and made a full report of his discoveries in which he says, "Of all lands on which I ever set my foot, this is the best for tillage."

A proposition had been made in the States General of Holland to form a West India Company with purposes similar to those of the East India Company; but the conservative element in the Dutch Congress prevailed, and while the Government was unwilling to undertake the risks of an enterprise for which it would be responsible, it was not unwilling to foster private enterprise, and on the 27th of March, 1614, an edict was passed, granting the privileges of trade, in any of its possessions in the New World, during four voyages, founding its right to the territory drained by the Delaware and Hudson upon the discoveries by Hudson. Five vessels were accordingly fitted by a company composed of enterprising merchants of the cities of Amsterdam and Hoorn, which made speedy and prosperous voyages under command of Cornelis Jacobson Mey, bringing back with them fine furs and rich woods, which so excited cupidity that the States General was induced on the 14th of October, 1614, to authorize exclusive trade, for four voyages, extending through three years, in the newly acquired possessions, the edict designating them as New Netherlands.

One of the party of this first enterprise, Cornelis Hendrickson, was left behind with a vessel called the Unrest, which had been built to supply the place of one accidentally burned, in which he proceeded to explore more fully the bay and river Delaware, of which he made report that was read before the States General on the 19th of August, 1616. This report is curious as disclosing the opinions of the first actual explorer in an official capacity: "He hath discovered for his aforesaid masters and directors certain lands, a bay, and three rivers, situate between thirty-eight and forty degrees, and did their trade with the inhabitants, said trade consisting of sables, furs, robes and other skins. He hath found the said country full of trees, to wit, oaks, hickory and pines, which trees were, in some places, covered with vines. He hath

seen in said country bucks and does, turkeys and partridges. He hath found the climate of said country very temperate, judging it to be as temperate as this country, Holland. He also traded for and bought from the inhabitants, the Minquas, three persons, being people belonging to this company, which three persons were employed in the service of the Mohawks and Machicans, giving for them kettles, beads, and merchandise."

This second charter of privileges expired in January, 1618, and during its continuance the knowledge acquired of the country and its resources promised so much of success that the States General was ready to grant broader privileges, and on the 3d of June, 1621, the Dutch West India Company was incorporated, to extend for a period of twenty-four years, with the right of renewal, the capital stock to be open to subscription by all nations, and "privileged to trade and plant colonies in Africa, from the tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope, and in America from the Straits of Magellan to the remotest north." The past glories of Holland, though occupying but an insignificant patch of Europe, emboldened its Government to pass edicts for the colonizing and carrying on an exclusive trade with a full half of the entire world, an example of the biting off of more than could be well chewed. But the light of this enterprising people was beginning to pale before the rising glories of the stern race in their sea girt isle across the channel. Dissensions were arising among the able statesmen who had heretofore guided its affairs, and before the periods promised in the original charter of this colonizing company had expired, its supremacy of the sea was successfully resisted, and its exclusive rights and privileges in the New World had to be relinquished.

The principal object in establishing this West India Company was to secure a good dividend upon the capital stock, which was subscribed to by the rich old burgomasters. The fine furs and products of the forests, which had been taken back to Holland, had proved profitable. But it was seen that if this trade was to be permanently secured, in face of the active competition of other nations, and these commodities steadily depended upon, permanent settlements must be provided for. Accordingly, in 1623, a colony of about forty families, embracing a party of Walloons, protestant fugitives from Belgium, sailed for the new province, under the leadership of Cornelis Jacobson Mey and Joriz Tienpont. Soon after their arrival, Mey, who had been invested with the power of Director General of all the territory claimed by the Dutch, seeing, no doubt, the evidences of some permanence on the Hudson, determined to take these honest minded and devoted Walloons to the South River, or Delaware, that he might also gain for his country a foothold there. The testimony of one of the women, Catalina Tricho, who was of the party, is curious, and sheds some light upon this point. "That she came to this prov ince either in the year 1623 or 1624, and that four women came along with her in the same ship, in which Gov. Arien Jorissen came also over, which four women were married at sea, and that they and their husbands stayed about three weeks at this place (Manhattan) and then they with eight seamen more, went in a vessel by orders of the Dutch Governor to Delaware River, and there settled." Ascending the Delaware some fifty miles, Mey landed on the eastern shore near where now is the town of Gloucester, and built a fort which he called Nassau. Having duly installed his little colony, he returned to Manhattan; but beyond the building of the fort, which served as a trading post, this attempt to plant a colony was futile; for these religious zealots, tiring of the solitude in which they were left, after a few months abandoned it, and returned to their associates whom they had left upon the Hudson. Though not successful in establishing a permanent colony upon the

Delaware, ships plied regularly between the fort and Manhattan, and this became the rallying point for the Indians, who brought thither their commodities for trade. At about this time, 1626, the island of Manhattan estimated to contain 22,000 acres, on which now stands the city of New York with its busy population, surrounded by its forests of masts, was bought for the insignificant sum of sixty guilders, about $24, what would now pay for scarcely a square inch of some of that very soil. As an evidence of the thrift which had begun to mark the progress of the colony, it may be stated that the good ship "The Arms of Amsterdam," which bore the intelligence of this fortunate purchase to the assembly of the XIX in Holland, bore also in the language of O'Calaghan, the historian of New Netherland, the "information that the colony was in a most prosperous state, and that the women and the soil were both fruitful. To prove the latter fact, samples of the recent harvest, consisting of wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, canary seed, were sent forward, together with 8,130 beaver skins, valued at over 45,000 guilders, or nearly $19,000." It is accorded by another historian that this same ship bore also "853½ otter skins, eighty-one mink skins, thirty-six wild cat skins and thirty-four rat skins, with a quantity of oak and hickory timber." From this it may be seen what the commodities were which formed the subjects of trade. Doubtless of wharf rats Holland had enough at home, but the oak and hickory timber came at a time when there was sore need of it.

Finding that the charter of privileges, enacted in 1621, did not give sufficient encouragement and promise of security to actual settlers, further concessions were made in 1629, whereby "all such persons as shall appear and desire the same from the company, shall be acknowledged as Patroons [a sort of feudal lord] of New Netherland, who shall, within the space of four years next after they have given notice to any of the chambers of the company here, or to the Commander or Council there, undertake to plant a colony there of fifty souls, upward of fifteen years old; one fourth part within one year, and within three years after sending the first, making together four years, the remainder, to the full number of fifty persons, to be shipped from hence, on pain, in case of willful neglect, of being deprived of the privileges obtained." * * "The Patroons, by virtue of their power, shall be permitted, at such places as they shall settle their colonies, to extend their limits four miles along the shore, or two miles on each side of a river, and so far into the country as the situation of the occupiers will permit."

Stimulated by these flattering promises, Goodyn and Bloemmaert, two wealthy and influential citizens, through their agents—Heyser and Coster—secured by purchase from the Indians a tract of land on the western shore, at the mouth of the Delaware, sixteen miles in length along the bay front, and extending sixteen miles back into the country, giving a square of 256 miles. Goodyn immediately gave notice to the company of their intention to plant a colony on their newly acquired territory as patroons. They were joined by an experienced navigator, De Vries, and on the 12th of December, 1630, a vessel, the Walrus, under command of De Vries, was dispatched with a company of settlers and a stock of cattle and farm implements, which arrived safely in the Delaware. De Vries landed about three leagues within the capes, "near the entrance of a fine navigable stream, called the Hoarkill," where he proceeded to build a house, well surrounded with cedar palisades, which served the purpose of fort, lodging house, and trading post. The little settlement, which consisted of about thirty persons, was christened by the high sounding title of Zwaendal—Valley of Swans. In the spring they prepared their fields and planted them, and De Vries returned to Holland, to make report of his proceedings.

But a sad fate awaited the little colony at Zwanendal. In accordance with the custom of European nations, the commandant, on taking possession of the new purchase, erected a post, and affixed thereto a piece of tin on which was traced the arms of Holland and a legend of occupancy. An Indian chieftain, passing that way, attracted by the shining metal, and not understanding the object of the inscription, and not having the fear of their high mightinesses, the States General of Holland before his eyes, tore it down and proceeded to make for himself a tobacco pipe, considering it valuable both by way of ornament and use. When this act of trespass was discovered, it was regarded by the doughty Dutchman as a direct insult to the great State of Holland, and so great an ado was raised over it that the simple minded natives became frightened, believing that their chief had committed a mortal offense, and in the strength and sincerity of their friendship immediately proceeded to dispatch the offending chieftain, and brought the bloody emblems of their deed to the head of the colony. This act excited the anger of the relatives of the murdered man, and in accordance with Indian law, they awaited the chance to take revenge. O'Calaghan gives the following account of this bloody massacre which ensued: "The colony at Zwanendal consisted at this time of thirty-four persons. Of these, thirty-two were one day at work in the fields, while Commissary Hosset remained in charge of the house, where another of the settlers lay sick abed. A large bull dog was chained out of doors. On pretence of selling some furs, three savages entered the house and murdered Hosset and the sick man. They found it not so easy to dispatch the mastiff. It was not until they had pierced him with at least twenty-five arrows that he was destroyed. The men in the fields were then set on, in an equally treacherous manner, under the guise of friendship, and every man of them slain." Thus was a worthless bit of tin the cause of the cutting off and utter extermination of the infant colony.

De Vries was upon the point of returning to Zwanendal when he received intimation of disaster to the settlers. With a large vessel and a yacht, he set sail on the 24th of May, 1632, to carry succor, provided with the means of prosecuting the whale fishery which he had been led to believe might be made very profitable, and of pushing the production of grain and tobacco. On arriving in the Delaware, he fired a signal gun to give notice of his approach. The report echoed through the forest, but, alas! the ears which would have been gladened with the sound were heavy, and no answering salute came from the shore. On landing, he found his house destroyed, the palisades burned, and the skulls and bones of his murdered countrymen bestrewing the earth, sad relics of the little settlement, which had promised so fairly, and warning tokens of the barbarism of the natives.

De Vries knew that he was in no position to attempt to punish the guilty parties, and hence determined to pursue an entirely pacific policy. At his invitation, the Indians gathered in with their chief for a conference. Sitting down in a circle beneath the shadows of the somber forest, their Sachem in the centre, De Vries, without alluding to their previous acts of savagery, concluded with them a treaty of peace and friendship, and presented them in token of ratification, "some duffels, bullets, axes and Nuremburg trinkets."

In place of finding his colony with plenty of provisions for the immediate needs of his party, he could get nothing, and began to be in want. He accordingly sailed up the river in quest of food. The natives were ready with their furs for barter, but they had no supplies of food with which they wished to part. Game, however, was plenty, and wild turkeys were brought in weighing over thirty pounds. One morning after a frosty night, while the little

craft was up the stream, the party was astonished to find the waters frozen over, and their ship fast in the ice. Judging by the mild climate of their own country, Holland, they did not suppose this possible. For several weeks they were held fast without the power to move their floating home. Being in need of a better variety of food than he found it possible to obtain, De Vries sailed away with a part of his followers to Virginia, where he was hospitably entertained by the Governor, who sent a present of goats as a token of friendship to the Dutch Governor at Manhattan. Upon his return to the Delaware, De Vries found that the party he had left behind to prosecute the whale fishery had only taken a few small ones, and these so poor that the amount of oil obtained was insignificant. He had been induced to embark in the enterprise of a settlement here by the glittering prospect of prosecuting the whale fishery along the shore at a great profit. Judging by this experience that the hope of great gains from this source was groundless, and doubtless haunted by a superstitious dread of making their homes amid the relics of the settlers of the previous year, and of plowing fields enriched by their blood who had been so utterly cut off, and a horror of dwelling amongst a people so revengeful and savage, De Vries gathered all together, and taking his entire party with him sailed away to Manhattan and thence home to Holland, abandoning utterly the settlement.

The Dutch still however sought to maintain a foothold upon the Delaware, and a fierce contention having sprung up between the powerful patroons and the Director General, and they having agreed to settle differences by the company authorizing the purchase of the claims of the patroons, those upon the Delaware were sold for 15,600 guilders. Fort Nassau was accordingly re occupied and manned with a small military force, and when a party from Connecticut Colony came, under one Holmes to make a settlement upon the Delaware, the Dutch at Nassau were found too strong to be subdued, and Holmes and his party were compelled to surrender, and were sent as prisoners of war to Manhattan.

CHAPTER II.

SIR WILLIAM KEIFT, 1638–47—PETER MINUIT, 1638–41—PETER HOLLANDAER, 1641–43—JOHN PRINTZ, 1643–53—PETER STUYVESANT, 1647–64—JOHN PAPPAGOYA, 1653–54—JOHN CLAUDE RYSINGH, 1654–55.

AT this period, the throne of Sweden was occupied by Gustavus Adolphus, a monarch of the most enlightened views and heroic valor. Seeing the activity of surrounding nations in sending out colonies, he proposed to his people to found a commonwealth in the New World not for the mere purpose of gain by trade, but to set up a refuge for the oppressed, a place of religious liberty and happy homes that should prove of advantage to "all oppressed Christendom." Accordingly, a company with ample privileges was incorporated by the Swedish Government, to which the King himself pledged $400,000 of the royal treasure, and men of every rank and nationality were invited to join in the enterprise. Gustavus desired not that his colony should depend upon serfs or slaves to do the rough work. "Slaves cost a great deal, labor with reluctance, and soon perish from hard usage. The Swedish nation is laborious and intelligent, and surely we shall gain more by a free people with wives and children."

In the meantime, the fruits of the reformation in Germany were menaced, and the Swedish monarch determined to unsheath his sword and lead his people to the aid of Protestant faith in the land where its standard had been successfully raised. At the battle of Lützen, where for the cause which he had espoused, a signal victory was gained, the illustrious monarch, in the flower of life, received a mortal wound. Previous to the battle, and while engaged in active preparations for the great struggle, he remembered the interests of his contemplated colony in America, and in a most earnest manner commended the enterprise to the people of Germany.

Oxenstiern, the minister of Gustavus, upon whom the weight of government devolved during the minority of the young daughter, Christina, declared that he was but the executor of the will of the fallen King, and exerted himself to further the interests of a colony which he believed would be favorable to "all Christendom, to Europe, to the whole world." Four years however elapsed before the project was brought to a successful issue. Peter Minuit, who had for a time been Governor of New Netherlands, having been displaced, sought employment in the Swedish company, and was given the command of the first colony. Two vessels, the Key of Calmar and the Griffin, early in the year 1638, with a company of Swedes and Fins, made their way across the stormy Atlantic and arrived safely in the Delaware. They purchased of the Indians the lands from the ocean to the falls of Trenton, and at the mouth of Christina Creek erected a fort which they called Christina, after the name of the youthful Queen of Sweden. The soil was fruitful, the climate mild, and the scenery picturesque. Compared with many parts of Finland and Sweden, it was a Paradise, a name which had been given the point at the entrance of the bay. As tidings of the satisfaction of the first emigrants were borne back to the fatherland, the desire to seek a home in the new country spread rapidly, and the ships sailing were unable to take the many families seeking passage.

The Dutch were in actual possession of Fort Nassau when the Swedes first arrived, and though they continued to hold it and to seek the trade of the Indians, yet the artful Minuit was more than a match for them in Indian barter. William Keift, the Governor of New Netherland, entered a vigorous protest against the encroachments of the Swedes upon Dutch territory, in which he said "this has been our property for many years, occupied with forts and sealed by our blood, which also was done when thou wast in the service of New Netherland, and is therefore well known to thee." But Minuit pushed forward the work upon his fort, regardless of protest, trusting to the respect which the flag of Sweden had inspired in the hands of Banner and Torstensen. For more than a year no tidings were had from Sweden, and no supplies from any source were obtained; and while the fruits of their labors were abundant there were many articles of diet, medicines and apparel, the lack of which they began to sorely feel. So pressing had the want become, that application had been made to the authorities at Manhattan for permission to remove thither with all their effects. But on the very day before that on which they were to embark, a ship from Sweden richly laden with provisions, cattle, seeds and merchandise for barter with the natives came joyfully to their relief, and this, the first permanent settlement on soil where now are the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania, was spared. The success and prosperity of the colony during the first few years of its existence was largely due to the skill and policy of Minuit, who preserved the friendship of the natives, avoided an open conflict with the Dutch, and so prosecuted trade that the Dutch Governor reported to his government that trade had fallen off 30,000 beavers. Minuit

was at the head of the colony for about three years, and died in the midst of the people whom he had led

Minuit was succeeded in the government by Peter Hollandaer, who had previously gone in charge of a company of emigrants, and who was now, in 1641, commissioned. The goodly lands upon the Delaware were a constant attraction to the eye of the adventurer; a party from Connecticut, under the leadership of Robert Cogswell, came, and squatted without authority upon the site of the present town of Salem, N. J. Another company had proceeded up the river, and, entering the Schuylkill, had planted themselves upon its banks. The settlement of the Swedes, backed as it was by one of the most powerful nations of Europe, the Governor of New Netherland was not disposed to molest; but when these irresponsible wandering adventurers came sailing past their forts and boldly planted themselves upon the most eligible sites and fertile lands in their territory, the Dutch determined to assume a hostile front, and to drive them away. Accordingly, Gen. Jan Jansen Van Ilpendam—his very name was enough to frighten away the emigrants—was sent with two vessels and a military force, who routed the party upon the Schuylkill, destroying their fort and giving them a taste of the punishment that was likely to be meted out to them, if this experiment of trespass was repeated. The Swedes joined the Dutch in breaking up the settlement at Salem and driving away the New England intruders.

In 1642, Hollandaer was succeeded in the government of the Swedish Colony by John Printz, whose instructions for the management of affairs were drawn with much care by the officers of the company in Stockholm. "He was, first of all, to maintain friendly relations with the Indians, and by the advantage of low prices hold their trade. His next care was to cultivate enough grain for the wants of the colonists, and when this was insured, turn his attention to the culture of tobacco, the raising of cattle and sheep of a good species, the culture of the grape, and the raising of silk worms. The manufacture of salt by evaporation, and the search for metals and minerals were to be prosecuted, and inquiry into the establishment of fisheries, with a view to profit, especially the whale fishery, was to be made." It will be seen from these instructions that the far-sighted Swedish statesmen had formed an exalted conception of the resources of the new country, and had figured to themselves great possibilities from its future development. Visions of rich silk products, of the precious metals and gems from its mines, flocks upon a thousand hills that should rival in the softness of their downy fleeces the best products of the Indian looms, and the luscious clusters of the vine that could make glad the palate of the epicure filled their imaginations.

With two vessels, the Stoork and Renown, Printz set sail, and arrived at Fort Christina on the 15th of February, 1643. He was bred to the profession of arms, and was doubtless selected with an eye to his ability to holding possession of the land against the conflict that was likely to arise. He had been a Lieutenant of cavalry, and was withal a man of prodigious proportions, "who weighed," according to De Vries, "upward of 400 pounds, and drank three drinks at every meal." He entertained exalted notions of his dignity as Governor of the colony, and prepared to establish himself in his new dominions with some degree of magnificence. He brought with him from Sweden the bricks to be used for the construction of his royal dwelling. Upon an inspection of the settlement, he detected the inherent weakness of the location of Fort Christina for commanding the navigation of the river, and selected the island of Tinacum for the site of a new fort, called New Gottenburg, which was speedily erected and made strong with huge hemlock logs. In the midst of

the island, he built his royal residence, which was surrounded with trees and shubbery. He erected another fort near the mouth of Salem Creek, called Elsinborg, which he mounted with eight brass twelve-pounders, and garrisoned. Here all ships ascending the river were brought to, and required to await a permit from the Governor before proceeding to their destination. Gen. Van Ilpendam, who had been sent to drive away the intruders from New England, had remained after executing his commission as commandant at Fort Nassau; but having incurred the displeasure of Director Keift, he had been displaced, and was succeeded by Andreas Hudde, a crafty and politic agent of the Dutch Governor, who had no sooner arrived and become settled in his place than a conflict of authority sprang up between himself and the Swedish Governor. Dutch settlers secured a grant of land on the west bank of Delaware, and obtained possession by purchase from the Indians. This procedure kindled the wrath of Printz, who tore down the ensign of the company which had been erected in token of the power of Holland, and declared that he would have pulled down the colors of their High Mightinesses had they been erected on this the Swedish soil. That there might be no mistake about his claim to authority, the testy Governor issued a manifesto to his rival on the opposite bank, in which were these explicit declarations:

"Andreas Hudde! I remind you again, by this written warning, to discontinue the injuries of which you have been guilty against the Royal Majesty of Sweden, my most gracious Queen; against Her Royal Majesty's rights, pretensions, soil and land, without showing the least respect to the Royal Majesty's magnificence, reputation and dignity; and to do so no more, considering how little it would be becoming Her Royal Majesty to bear such gross violence, and what great disasters might originate from it, yea, might be expected. * * * All this I can freely bring forward in my own defense, to exculpate me from all future calamities, of which we give you a warning, and place it at your account. Dated New Gothenburg, 3d September, stil, veteri 1646."

It will be noted from the repetition of the high sounding epithets applied to the Queen, that Printz had a very exalted idea of his own position as the Vicegerent of the Swedish monarch. Hudde responded, saying in reply: "The place we possess we hold in just deed, perhaps before the name of South River was heard of in Sweden." This paper, upon its presentation, Printz flung to the ground in contempt, and when the messenger, who bore it, demanded an answer, Printz unceremoniously threw him out doors, and seizing a gun would have dispatched the Dutchman had he not been arrested; and whenever any of Hudde's men visited Tinicum they were sure to be abused, and frequently came back "bloody and bruised." Hudde urged rights acquired by prior possession, but Printz answered: "The devil was the oldest possessor in hell, yet he, notwithstanding, would sometimes admit a younger one." A vessel which had come to the Delaware from Manhattan with goods to barter to the Indians, was brought to, and ordered away. In vain did Hudde plead the rights acquired by previous possession, and finally treaty obligations existing between the two nations. Printz was inexorable, and peremptorily ordered the skipper away, and as his ship was not provided with the means of fighting its way up past the frowning battlements of Fort Elsinborg, his only alternative was to return to Manhattan and report the result to his employers.

Peter Stuyvesant, a man of a good share of native talent and force of character, succeeded to the chief authority over New Netherland in May, 1647. The affairs of his colony were not in an encouraging condition. The New England colonies were crowding upon him from the north and east, and the

Swedes upon the South River were occupying the territory which the Dutch for many years previous to the coming of Christina's colony had claimed. Amid the thickening complications, Stuyvesant had need of all his power of argument and executive skill. He entered into negotiations with the New England colonies for a peaceful settlement of their difficulties, getting the very best terms he could, without resorting to force; for, said his superiors, the officers of the company in Holland, who had an eye to dividends, "War cannot be for our advantage; the New England people are too powerful for us." A pacific policy was also preserved toward the Swedes. Huddle was retained at the head of Dutch affairs upon the Delaware, and he was required to make full reports of everything that was transpiring there in order that a clear insight might be gained of the policy likely to be pursued. Stuyvesant was entirely too shrewd a politician for the choleric Printz. He recommended to the company to plant a Dutch colony on the site of Zwanendal at the mouth of the river, another on the opposite bank, which, if effectually done, would command its navigation; and a third on the upper waters at Beversreede, which would intercept the intercourse of the native population. By this course of active colonizing, Stuyvesant rightly calculated that the Swedish power would be circumscribed, and finally, upon a favorable occasion, be crushed out.

Stuyvesant, that he might ascertain the nature and extent of the Swedish claims to the country, and examine into the complaints that were pouring in upon him of wrongs and indignities suffered by the Dutch at the hands of the Swedish power, in 1651 determined to visit the Delaware in his official capacity. He evidently went in some state, and Printz, who was doubtless impressed with the condecension of the Governor of all New Netherland in thus coming, was put upon his good behavior. Stuyvesant, by his address, got completely on the blind side of the Swedish chief, maintaining the garb of friendship and brotherly good-will, and insisting that the discussion of rights should be carried on in a peaceful and friendly manner, for we are informed that they mutually promised "not to commit any hostile or vexatious acts against one another, but to maintain together all neighborly friendship and correspondence, as good friends and allies are bound to do." Printz was thus, by this agreement, entirely disarmed and placed at a disadvantage; for the Dutch Governor took advantage of the armistice to acquire lands below Fort Christina, where he proceeded to erect a fort only five miles away, which he named Fort Casimir. This gave the Dutch a foothold upon the south bank, and in nearer proximity to the ocean than Fort Christina. Fort Nassau was dismantled and destroyed, as being no longer of use. In a conference with the Swedish Governor, Stuyvesant demanded to see documental proof of his right to exercise authority upon the Delaware, and the compass of the lands to which the Swedish Government laid claim. Printz prepared a statement in which he set out the "Swedish limits wide enough." But Stuyvesant demanded the documents, under the seal of the company, and characterized this writing as a "subterfuge," maintaining by documentary evidence, on his part, the Dutch West India Company's right to the soil.

Printz was great as a blusterer, and preserver of authority when personal abuse and kicks and cuffs could be resorted to without the fear of retaliation; but no match in statecraft for the wily Stuyvesant. To the plea of pre occupancy he had nothing to answer more than he had already done to Huddle's messenger respecting the government of Hades, and herein was the cause of the Swedes inherently weak. In numbers, too, the Swedes were feeble compared with the Dutch, who had ten times the population. But in diplomacy he had been entirely overreached. Fort Casimir, by its location, rendered

the rival Fort Elsinborg powerless, and under plea that the mosquitoes had become troublesome there, it was abandoned. Discovering, doubtless, that a cloud of complications was thickening over him, which he would be unable with the forces at his command to successfully withstand, he asked to be relieved, and, without awaiting an answer to his application, departed for Sweden, leaving his son-in-law, John Pappegoya, who had previously received marks of the royal favor, and been invested with the dignity of Lieutenant Governor, in supreme authority.

The Swedish company had by this time, no doubt, discovered that forcible opposition to Swedish occupancy of the soil upon Delaware was destined soon to come, and accordingly, as a precautionary measure, in November, 1653, the College of Commerce sent John Amundson Besch, with the commission of Captain in the Navy, to superintend the construction of vessels. Upon his arrival, he acquired lands suitable for the purpose of ship-building, and set about laying his keels. He was to have supreme authority over the naval force, and was to act in conjunction with the Governor in protecting the interests of the colony, but in such a manner that neither should decide anything without consulting the other.

On receiving the application of Printz to be relieved, the company appointed John Claude Rysingh, then Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, as Vice Director of New Sweden. He was instructed to fortify and extend the Swedish possessions, but without interrupting the friendship existing with the English or Dutch. He was to use his power of persuasion in inducing the latter to give up Fort Casimir, which was regarded as an intrusion upon Swedish possessions, but without resorting to hostilities, as it was better to allow the Dutch to occupy it than to have it fall into the hands of the English, "who are the more powerful, and, of course, the most dangerous in that country." Thus early was the prowess of England foreshadowed. Gov. Rysingh arrived in the Delaware, on the last day of May, 1654, and immediately demanded the surrender of Fort Casimir. Adriaen Van Tienhoven, an aide-de-camp on the staff of the Dutch commandant of the fort, was sent on board the vessel to demand of Gov. Rysingh by what right he claimed to dispossess the rightful occupants; but the Governor was not disposed to discuss the matter, and immediately landed a party and took possession without more opposition than wordy protests, the Dutch Governor saying, when called on to make defense, "What can I do? there is no powder." Rysingh, however, in justification of his course, stated to Teinhoven, after he had gained possession of the fort, that he was acting under orders from the crown of Sweden, whose embassador at the Dutch Court, when remonstrating against the action of Gov. Stuyvesant in erecting and manning Fort Casimir had been assured, by the State's General and the offices of the West India Company, that they had not authorized the erection of this fort on Swedish soil, saying, "if our people are in your Excellency's way, drive them off." "Thereupon the Swedish Governor slapped Van Teinhoven on the breast, and said, 'Go! tell your Governor that.'" As the capture was made on Trinity Sunday, the name was changed from Fort Casimir to Fort Trinity.

Thus were the instructions of the new Governor, not to resort to force, but to secure possession of the fort by negotiation, complied with, but by a forced interpretation. For, although he had not actually come to battle, for the very good reason that the Dutch had no powder, and were not disposed to use their fists against fire arms, which the Swedes brandished freely, yet, in making his demand for the fort, he had put on the stern aspect of war.

Stuyvesant, on learning of the loss of Fort Casimir, sent a messenger to the

Delaware to invite Gov. Rysingh to come to Manhattan to hold friendly conference upon the subject of their difficulties. This Rysingh refused to do, and the Dutch Governor, probably desiring instructions from the home Government before proceeding to extremities, made a voyage to the West Indies for the purpose of arranging favorable regulations of trade with the colonies, though without the instructions, or even the knowledge of the States General. Cromwell, who was now at the head of the English nation, by the policy of his agents, rendered this embassy of Stuyvesant abortive.

As soon as information of the conduct of Rysingh at Zwanendal was known in Holland, the company lost no time in disclaiming the representations which he had made of its willingness to have the fort turned over to the Swedes, and immediately took measures for restoring it and wholly dispossessing the Swedes of lands upon the Delaware. On the 16th of November, 1655, the company ordered Stuyvesant "to exert every nerve to avenge the insult, by not only replacing matters on the Delaware in their former position, but by driving the Swedes from every side of the river," though they subsequently modified this order in such manner as to allow the Swedes, after Fort Casimir had been taken, "to hold the land on which Fort Christina is built," with a garden to cultivate tobacco, because it appears that they had made the purchase with the previous knowledge of the company, thus manifesting a disinclination to involve Holland in a war with Sweden. "Two armed ships were forthwith commissioned; 'the drum was beaten daily for volunteers' in the streets of Amsterdam; authority was sent out to arm and equip, and if necessary to press into the company's service a sufficient number of ships for the expedition." In the meantime, Gov. Rysingh, who had inaugurated his reign by so bold a stroke of policy, determined to ingratiate himself into the favor of the Indians, who had been soured in disposition by the arbitrary conduct of the passionate Printz. He accordingly sent out on all sides an invitation to the native tribes to assemble on a certain day, by their chiefs and principal men, at the seat of government on Tinicum Island, to brighten the chain of friendship and renew their pledges of faith and good neighborhood.

On the morning of the appointed day, ten grand sachems with their attendants came, and with the formality characteristic of these native tribes, the council opened. Many and bitter were the complaints made against the Swedes for wrongs suffered at their hands, "chief among which was that many of their number had died, plainly pointing, though not explicitly saying it, to the giving of spirituous liquors as the cause." The new Governor had no answer to make to these complaints, being convinced, probably, that they were but too true. Without attempting to excuse or extenuate the past, Rysingh brought forward the numerous presents which he had taken with him from Sweden for the purpose. The sight of the piled up goods produced a profound impression upon the minds of the native chieftains. They sat apart for conference before making any expression of their feelings. Naaman, the fast friend of the white man, and the most consequential of the warriors, according to Campanius, spoke: "Look," said he, "and see what they have brought to us." So saying, he stroked himself three times down the arm, which, among the Indians, was a token of friendship: afterward he thanked the Swedes on behalf of his people for the presents they had received, and said that friendship should be observed more strictly between them than ever before; that the Swedes and the Indians in Gov. Printz's time were as one body and one heart, striking his breast as he spoke, and that thenceforward they should be as one head; in token of which he took hold of his head with both hands, and made a motion

as if he were tying a knot, and then he made this comparison: "That, as the calabash was round, without any crack, so they should be a compact body without any fissure; and that if any should attempt to do any harm to the Indians, the Swedes should immediately inform them of it; and, on the other hand, the Indians would give immediate notice to the Christians, even if it were in the middle of the night." On this they were answered that that would be indeed a true and lasting friendship, if every one would agree to it; on which they gave a general shout in token of consent. Immediately on this the great guns were fired, which pleased them extremely, and they said, "*Poo, hoo, hoo: mokerick picon,*" that is to say "Hear and believe; the great guns are fired." Rysingh then produced all the treaties which had ever been concluded between them and the Swedes, which were again solemnly confirmed. "When those who had signed the deeds heard their names, they appeared to rejoice, but, when the names were read of those who were dead, they hung their heads in sorrow."

After the first ebulition of feeling had subsided on the part of the Dutch Company at Amsterdam, the winter passed without anything further being done than issuing the order to Stuyvesant to proceed against the Swedes. In the spring, however, a thirty-six-gun brig was obtained from the burgomasters of Amsterdam, which, with four other crafts of varying sizes, was prepared for duty, and the little fleet set sail for New Netherland. Orders were given for immediate action, though Director General Stuyvesant had not returned from the West Indies. Upon the arrival of the vessels at Manhattan, it was announced that "if any lovers of the prosperity and security of the province of New Netherland were inclined to volunteer, or to serve for reasonable wages, they should come forward," and whoever should lose a limb, or be maimed, was assured of a decent compensation. The merchantmen were ordered to furnish two of their crews, and the river boatmen were to be impressed. At this juncture a grave question arose: "Shall the Jews be enlisted?" It was decided in the negative; but in lieu of service, adult male Jews were taxed sixty-five stivers a head per month, to be levied by execution in case of refusal.

Stuyvesant had now arrived from his commercial trip, and made ready for opening the campaign in earnest. A day of prayer and thanksgiving was held to beseech the favor of Heaven upon the enterprise, and on the 5th of September, 1655, with a fleet of seven vessels and some 600 men, Stuyvesant hoisted sail and steered for the Delaware. Arrived before Fort Trinity (Casimir), the Director sent Capt. Smith and a drummer to summon the fort, and ordered a flank movement by a party of fifty picked men to cut off communication with Fort Christina and the headquarters of Gov. Rysingh. Swen Schute, the commandant of the garrison, asked permission to communicate with Rysingh, which was denied, and he was called on to prevent bloodshed. An interview in the valley midway between the fort and the Dutch batteries was held, when Schute asked to send an open letter to Rysingh. This was denied, and for a third time the fort was summoned. Impatient of delay, and in no temper for parley, the great guns were landed and the Dutch force ordered to advance. Schute again asked for a delay until morning, which was granted, as the day was now well spent and the Dutch would be unable to make the necessary preparations to open before morning. Early on the following day, Schute went on board the Dutch flag ship, the Balance, and agreed to terms of surrender very honorable to his flag. He was permitted to send to Sweden, by the first opportunity, the cannon, nine in number, belonging to the crown of Sweden, to march out of the fort with twelve men, as his body guard, fully accoutered, and colors flying; the common soldiers to wear their side arms. The com-

mandant and other officers were to retain their private property, the muskets belonging to the crown were to be held until sent for, and finally the fort was to be surrendered, with all the cannon, ammunition, materials and other goods belonging to the West India Company. The Dutch entered the fort at noon with all the formality and glorious circumstance of war, and Dominie Megapolensis, Chaplain of the expedition, preached a sermon of thanksgiving on the following Sunday in honor of the great triumph.

While these signal events were transpiring at Casimir, Gov. Rysing, at his royal residence on Tinicum, was in utter ignorance that he was being despoiled of his power. A detachment of nine men had been sent by the Governor to Casimir to re-enforce the garrison, which came unawares upon the Dutch lines, and after a brief skirmish all but two were captured. Upon learning that the fort was invested, Factor Ellswyck was sent with a flag to inquire of the invaders the purpose of their coming. The answer was returned "To recover and retain our property." Rysingh then communicated the hope that they would therewith rest content, and not encroach further upon Swedish territory, having, doubtless, ascertained by this time that the Dutch were too strong for him to make any effectual resistance. Stuyvesant returned an evasive answer, but made ready to march upon Fort Christina. It will be remembered that by the terms of the modified orders given for the reduction of the Swedes, Fort Christina was not to be disturbed. But the Dutch Governor's blood was now up, and he determined to make clean work while the means were in his hands. Discovering that the Dutch were advancing, Rysingh spent the whole night in strengthening the defenses and putting the garrison in position to make a stout resistance. Early on the following day the invaders made their appearance on the opposite bank of Christina Creek, where they threw up defenses and planted their cannon. Forces were landed above the fort, and the place was soon invested on all sides, the vessels, in the meantime, having been brought into the mouth of the creek, their cannon planted west of the fort and on Timber Island. Having thus securely shut up the Governor and his garrison, Stuyvesant summoned him to surrender. Rysingh could not in honor tamely submit, and at a council of war it was resolved to make a defense and "leave the consequence to be redressed by our gracious superiors." But their supply of powder barely sufficed for one round, and his force consisted of only thirty men. In the meantime, the Dutch soldiery made free with the property of the Swedes without the fort, killing their cattle and invading their homes. "At length the Swedish garrison itself showed symptoms of mutiny. The men were harassed with constant watching, provisions began to fail, many were sick, several had deserted, and Stuyvesant threatened, that, if they held out much longer, to give no quarter." A conference was held which ended by the return of Rysingh to the fort more resolute than ever for defense. Finally Stuyvesant sent in his *ultimatum* and gave twenty-four hours for a final answer, the generous extent of time for consideration evincing the humane disposition of the commander of the invading army, or what is perhaps more probable his own lack of stomach for carnage. Before the expiration of the time allowed, the garrison capitulated, "after a siege of fourteen days, during which, very fortunately, there was a great deal more talking than cannonading, and no blood shed, except those of the goats, poultry and swine, which the Dutch troops laid their hands on. The twenty or thirty Swedes then marched out with their arms; colors flying, matches lighted, drums beating, and fifes playing, and the Dutch took possession of the fort, hauled down the Swedish flag and hoisted their own."

By the terms of capitulation, the Swedes, who wished to remain in the

country, were permitted to do so, on taking the oath of allegiance, and rights of property were to be respected under the sway of Dutch law. Gov. Rysingh, and all others who desired to return to Europe, were furnished passage, and by a secret provision, a loan of £300 Flemish was made to Rysingh, to be refunded on his arrival in Sweden, the cannon and other property belonging to the crown remaining in the hands of the Dutch until the loan was paid. Before withdrawing Stuyvesant offered to deliver over Fort Christina and the lands immediately about it to Rysingh, but this offer was declined with dignity, as the matter had now passed for arbitrament to the courts of the two nations.

The terms of the capitulation were honorable and liberal enough, but the Dutch authorities seem to have exercised little care in carrying out its provisions, or else the discipline in the service must have been very lax. For Rysingh had no sooner arrived at Manhattan, than he entered most vigorous protests against the violations of the provisions of the capitulation to Gov. Stuyvesant. He asserted that the property belonging to the Swedish crown had been left without guard or protection from pillage, and that he himself had not been assigned quarters suited to his dignity. He accused the Dutch with having broken open the church, and taken away all the cordage and sails of a new vessel, with having plundered the villages, Tinnakong, Uplandt, Finland, Printzdorp and other places. "In Christina, the women were violently torn from their houses; whole buildings were destroyed; yea, oxen, cows, hogs and other creatures were butchered day after day; even the horses were not spared, but wantonly shot; the plantations destroyed, and the whole country so desolated that scarce any means were left for the subsistence of the inhabitants." "Your men carried off even my own property," said Rysingh, "with that of my family, and we were left like sheep doomed to the knife, without means of defense against the wild barbarians."

Thus the colony of Swedes and Fins on the South River, which had been planned by and had been the object of solicitude to the great monarch himself, and had received the fostering care of the Swedish Government, came to an end after an existence of a little more than seventeen years—1638–1655. But though it no longer existed as a colony under the government of the crown of Sweden, many of the colonists remained and became the most intelligent and law-abiding citizens, and constituted a vigorous element in the future growth of the State. Some of the best blood of Europe at this period flowed in the veins of the Swedes. "A love for Sweden," says Bancroft, "their dear mother country, the abiding sentiment of loyalty toward its sovereign, continued to distinguish the little band. At Stockholm, they remained for a century the objects of disinterested and generous regard; affection united them in the New World; and a part of their descendants still preserve their altar and their dwellings around the graves of their fathers."

This campaign of Stuyvesant, for the dispossessing of the Swedes of territory upon the Delaware, furnishes Washington Irving subject for some of the most inimitable chapters of broad humor, in his Knickerbocker's New York, to be found in the English language. And yet, in the midst of his side-splitting paragraphs, he indulges in a reflection which is worthy of remembrance. "He who reads attentively will discover the threads of gold which run throughout the web of history, and are invisible to the dull eye of ignorance. * * * By the treacherous surprisal of Fort Casimir, then, did the crafty Swedes enjoy a transient triumph, but drew upon their heads the vengeance of Peter Stuyvesant, who wrested all New Sweden from their hands. By the conquest of New Sweden, Peter Stuyvesant aroused the claims of Lord Balti-

more, who appealed to the cabinet of Great Britain, who subdued the whole province of New Netherlands. By this great achievement, the whole extent of North America, from Nova Scotia to the Floridas, was rendered one entire dependency upon the British crown. But mark the consequence: The hitherto scattered colonies being thus consolidated and having no rival colonies to check or keep them in awe, waxed great and powerful, and finally becoming too strong for the mother country, were enabled to shake off its bonds. But the chain of effects stopped not here; the successful revolution in America produced the sanguinary revolution in France, which produced the puissant Bonaparte, who produced the French despotism."

In March, 1656, the ship "Mercury," with 130 emigrants, arrived, the government at Stockholm having had no intimation of the Dutch conquest. An attempt was made to prevent a landing, and the vessel was ordered to report to Stuyvesant at Manhattan, but the order was disregarded and the colonists debarked and acquired lands. The Swedish Government was not disposed to submit to these high-handed proceedings of the Dutch, and the ministers of the two courts maintained a heated discussion of their differences. Finding the Dutch disposed to hold by force their conquests, the government of Sweden allowed the claim to rest until 1664. In that year, vigorous measures were planned to regain its claims upon the Delaware, and a fleet bearing a military force was dispatched for the purpose. But, having been obliged to put back on account of stress of weather, the enterprise was abandoned.

CHAPTER III.

JOHN PAUL JACQUET, 1655–57—JACOB ALRICHS, 1657–59—GOERAN VAN DYCK, 1657–58—WILLIAM BEEKMAN, 1658–63—ALEXANDER D'HINOYOSSA, 1659–64.

THE colonies upon the Delaware being now under exclusive control of the Dutch, John Paul Jaquet was appointed in November, 1655, as Vice Director, Derck Smidt having exercised authority after the departure of Stuyvesant. The expense of fitting out the expedition for the reduction of the Swedes was sorely felt by the West India Company, which had been obliged to borrow money for the purpose of the city of Amsterdam. In payment of this loan, the company sold to the city all the lands upon the south bank of the Delaware, from the ocean to Christina Creek, reaching back to the lands of the Minquas, which was designated Nieur Amstel. Again was there divided authority upon the Delaware. The government of the new possession was vested in a commission of forty residents of Amsterdam, who appointed Jacob Alrichs as Director, and sent him with a force of forty soldiers and 150 colonists, in three vessels, to assume the government, whereupon Jaquet relinquished authority over this portion of his territory. The company in communicating with Stuyvesant upon the subject of his course in dispossessing the Swedes, after duly considering all the complaints and remonstrances of the Swedish government, approved his conduct, "though they would not have been displeased had such a *formal* capitulation not taken place," adding as a parenthetical explanation of the word formal "what is written is too long preserved, and may be produced when not desired, whereas words not recorded are, in the lapse of time, forgotten, or may be explained away."

Stuyvesant still remained in supreme control over both the colony of the city and the colony of the company, to the immediate governorship of the latter of which, Goeran Van Dyck was appointed. But though settlements in the management of affairs were frequently made, they would not remain settled. There was conflict of authority between Alrichs and Van Dyck. The companies soon found that a grievous system of smuggling had sprung up. After a searching examination into the irregularities by Stuyvesant, who visited the Delaware for the purpose, he recommended the appointment of one general agent who should have charge of all the revenues of both colonies, and William Beekman was accordingly appointed. The company of the city seems not to have been satisfied with the profits of their investment, and accordingly made new regulations to govern settlement, by which larger returns would accrue. This action created discontent among the settlers, and many who were meditating the purchase of lands and the acquisition of homes, determined to go over into Maryland where Lord Baltimore was offering far more liberal terms of settlement. To add to the discomforts of the settlers, "the miasms which the low alluvial soil and the rank and decomposed vegetation of a new country engenders," produced wasting sicknesses. When the planting was completed, and the new soil, for ages undisturbed, had been thoroughly stirred, the rains set in which descended almost continuously, producing fever and ague and dysentery. Scarcely a family escaped the epidemic. Six in the family of Director Alrichs were attacked, and his wife died. New colonists came without provisions, which only added to the distress. "Scarcity of provisions," says O'Calaghan, "naturally followed the failure of the crops; 900 schepels of grain had been sown in the spring. They produced scarcely 600 at harvest. Rye rose to three guilders the bushel; peas to eight guilders the sack; salt was twelve guilders the bushel at New Amsterdam; cheese and butter were not to be had, and when a man journeys he can get nothing but dry bread, or he must take a pot or kettle along with him to cook his victuals." "The place had now got so bad a name that the whole river could not wash it clean." The exactions of the city company upon its colony, not only did not bring increased revenue, but by dispersing the honest colonists, served to notify Lord Baltimore—who had laid claim to the lands upon Delaware, on account of original discovery by Lord De la War, from whom the river takes its name, and from subsequent charter of the British crown, covering territory from the 38th to the 40th degree of latitude—of the weakness of the colonies, and persuade him that now was a favorable opportunity to enforce his claims. Accordingly, Col. Utie, with a number of delegates, was dispatched to demand that the Dutch should quit the place, or declare themselves subjects of Lord Baltimore, adding, "that if they hesitated, they should be responsible for whatever innocent blood might be shed."

Excited discussions ensued between the Dutch authorities and the agents of the Maryland government, and it was finally agreed to refer the matter to Gov. Stuyvesant, who immediately sent Commissioners to the Chesapeake to settle differences, and enter into treaty regulations for the mutual return of fugitives, and dispatched sixty soldiers to the Delaware to assist in preserving order, and resisting the English, should an attempt be made to dispossess the Dutch.

Upon the death of Alrichs, which occurred in 1659, Alexander D'Hinoyossa was appointed Governor of the city colony. The new Governor was a man of good business capacity, and sought to administer the affairs of his colony for the best interests of the settlers, and for increasing the revenues of the company. To further the general prosperity, the company negotiated a new loan

with which to strengthen and improve its resources. This liberal policy had the desired effect. The Swedes, who had settled above on the river, moved down, and acquired homes on the lands of the city colony. The Fins and discontented Dutch, who had gone to Maryland, returned and brought with them some of the English settlers.

Discouraged by the harassing conflicts of authority which seemed interminable, the West India Company transferred all its interests on the east side of the river to the colony of the city, and upon the visit of D'Hinoyossa to Holland in 1663, he secured for himself the entire and exclusive government of the colonies upon the Delaware, being no longer subject to the authority of Stuyvesant.

Encouraged by liberal terms of settlement, and there being now a prospect of stable government, emigrants were attracted thither. A Mennonite community came in a body. "Clergymen were not allowed to join them, nor any 'intractable people such as those in communion with the Roman See, usurious Jews, English stiff-necked Quakers, Puritans, foolhardy believers in the millennium, and obstinate modern pretenders to revelation.'" They were obliged to take an oath never to seek for an office; Magistrates were to receive no compensation, "not even a stiver." The soil and climate were regarded as excellent, and when sufficiently peopled, the country would be the "finest on the face of the globe."

CHAPTER IV.

RICHARD NICHOLS, 1664-67—ROBERT NEELHAM, 1664-68—FRANCIS LOVELACE, 1667-73—JOHN CARR, 1668-73—ANTHONY COLVE, 1673-74—PETER ALRICHS, 1673-74

AFFAIRS were scarcely arranged upon the Delaware, and the dawning of a better day for the colonists ushered in, before new complications began to threaten the subversion of the whole Dutch power in America. The English had always claimed the entire Atlantic seaboard. Under Cromwell, the Navigation act was aimed at Dutch interests in the New World. Captain John Scott, who had been an officer in the army of Charles I, having obtained some show of authority from the Governor of Connecticut, had visited the towns upon the west end of Long Island, where was a mixed population of Dutch and English, and where he claimed to have purchased large tracts of land, and had persuaded them to unite under his authority in setting up a government of their own. He visited England and "petitioned the King to be invested with the government of Long Island, or that the people thereof be allowed to choose yearly a Governor and Assistants." By his representation, an inquiry was instituted by the King's council, "as to his majesty's title to the premises: the intrusions of the Dutch; their deportment; management of the country; strength, trade and government; and lastly, of the means necessary to induce or force them to acknowledge the King, or if necessary, to expel them together from the country." The visit of Scott, and his prayer to the King for a grant of Long Island, was the occasion of inaugurating a policy, which resulted in the overthrow of Dutch rule in America. But the attention of English statesmen had for some time been turned to the importance of the territory which the Dutch colonies had occupied, and a belief that Dutch trade in the New World was yielding great returns, stimulated inquiry. James,

Duke of York, brother of the King, who afterward himself became King, was probably at this time the power behind the throne that was urging on action looking to the dispossession of the Dutch. The motive which seemed to actuate him was the acquisition of personal wealth and power. He saw, as he thought, a company of merchants in Amsterdam accumulating great wealth out of these colonies, and he meditated the transfer of this wealth to himself. He was seconded in this project by the powerful influence of Sir George Downing, who had been Envoy at The Hague, under Cromwell, and was now under Charles II. "Keen, bold, subtle, active, and observant, but imperious and unscrupulous, disliking and distrusting the Dutch," he had watched every movement of the company's granted privileges by the States General, and had reported everything to his superiors at home. "The whole bent," says O'Calaghan," of this man's mind was constantly to hold up before the eyes of his countrymen the growing power of Holland and her commercial companies, their immense wealth and ambition, and the danger to England of permitting these to progress onward unchecked."

After giving his testimony before the council, Scott returned to America with a letter from the King recommending his interests to the co-operation and protection of the New England colonies. On arriving in Connecticut, he was commissioned by the Governor of that colony to incorporate Long Island under Connecticut jurisdiction. But the Baptists, Quakers and Mennonites, who formed a considerable part of the population, "dreaded falling into the hands of the Puritans." In a quaint document commencing, "In the behalfe of sum hundreds of English here planted on the west end of Long Island wee address," etc.," they besought Scott to come and settle their difficulties. On his arrival he acquainted them with the fact, till then unknown, that King Charles had granted the island to the Duke of York, who would soon assert his rights. Whereupon the towns of Hemstede, Newwarke, Crafford, Hastings, Folestone and Gravesend, entered into a "combination" as they termed it, resolved to elect deputies to draw up laws, choose magistrates, and empowered Scott to act as their President; in short set up the first independent State in America. Scott immediately set out at the head of 150 men, horse and foot, to subdue the island.

On the 22d of March, 1664, Charles II made a grant of the whole of Long Island, and all the adjoining country at the time in possession of the Dutch, to the Duke of York. Borrowing four men-of-war of the king, James sent them in command of Col. Richard Nicholls, an old officer, with whom was associated Sir Robert Carr, Sir George Cartwright, and Samuel Maverick, Esq., and a force of 450 men, to dispossess the Dutch. To insure the success of the expedition, letters were addressed to each of the Governors of the New England colonies, enjoining upon them to unite in giving aid by men and material to Nicholls. The fleet sailed directly for Boston, where it was expected, and whence, through one Lord, the Dutch were notified of its coming. The greatest consternation was aroused upon the receipt of this intelligence, and the most active preparations were making for defense. But in the midst of these preparations, notice was received from the Chambers at Amsterdam, doubtless inspired by the English, that "no apprehension of any public enemy or danger from England need be entertained. That the King was only desirous to reduce the colonies to uniformity in church and state, and with this view was dispatching some Commissioners with two or three frigates to New England to introduce Episcopacy in that quarter." Thrown completely off his guard by this announcement, the Director General, Stuyvesant abandoned all preparations for resistance, and indulged in no anticipations of a hostile visitation. Thus

were three full weeks lost in which the colonies might have been put in a very good state of defense.

Nicholls on arriving in American waters, touched at Boston and Connecticut, where some aid was received, and then hastened foward to Manhattan. Stuyvesant had but a day or two before learned of the arrival, and of the hostile intent. Scarcely had he issued orders for bringing out his forces and for fortifying before Nicholls scattered proclamations through the colony promising to protect all who submitted to his Brittanic majesty in the undisturbed possession of their property, and made a formal summons upon Stuyvesant to surrender the country to the King of Great Britain. The Director found that he had an entirely different enemy to treat with from Rysingh, and a few half-armed Swedes and Fins upon the Delaware. Wordy war ensued between the Commissioners and the Director, and the English Governor finding that Stuyvesant not in the temper to yield, landed a body of his soldiers upon the lower end of the island, and ordered Hyde, the commander of the fleet, to lay the frigates broadside before the city. It was a critical moment. Stuyvesant was standing on one of the points of the fort when he saw the frigates approaching. The gunner stood by with burning match, prepared to fire on the fleet, and Stuyvesant seemed on the point of giving the order. But he was restrained, and a further communication was sent to Nicholls, who would listen to nothing short of the full execution of his mission. Still Stuyvesant held out. The inhabitants implored, but rather than surrender "he would be carried a corpse to his grave." The town was, however, in no condition to stand a siege. The powder at the fort would only suffice for one day of active operations. Provisions were scarce. The inhabitants were not disposed to be sacrificed, and the disaffection among them spread to the soldiers. They were overheard muttering, "Now we hope to pepper those devilish traders who have so long salted us; we know where booty is to be found, and where the young women live who wear gold chains."

The Rev. Jannes Myapoleuses seems to have been active in negotiations and opposed to the shedding of blood. A remonstrance drawn by him was finally adopted and signed by the principal men, and presented to the Director General, in which the utter hopelessness of resistance was set forth, and Stuyvesant finally consented to capitulate. Favorable terms were arranged, and Nicholls promised that if it should be finally agreed between the English and Dutch governments that the province should be given over to Dutch rule, he would peacefully yield his authority. Thus without a gun being fired, the English made conquest of the Manhattoes.

Sir Robert Carr, with two frigates and an ample force, was dispatched to the Delaware to reduce the settlements there to English rule. The planters, whether Dutch or Swedes, were to be insured in the peaceable possession of their property, and the magistrates were to be continued in office.

Sailing past the fort, he disseminated among the settlers the news of the surrender of Stuyvesant, and the promises of protection which Nicholls had made use of. But Gov. D'Hinoyossa was not disposed to heed the demand for surrender without a struggle. Whereupon Carr landed his forces and stormed the place. After a fruitless but heroic resistance, in which ten were wounded and three were killed, the Governor was forced to surrender. Thus was the complete subversion of the State's General in America consummated, and the name of New Amsterdam gave place to that of New York, from the name of the English proprietor, James, Duke of York.

The resistance offered by D'Hinoyossa formed a pretext for shameless plunder. Carr, in his report which shows him to have been a lawless fel-

low, says, "Ye soldiers never stoping untill they stormed ye fort, and sae consequently to plundering; the seamen, noe less given to that sport, were quickly within, and have g'ton good store of booty." Carr seized the farm of D'Hinoyossa, his brother, John Carr, that of Sheriff Sweringen, and Ensign Stock that of Peter Alrichs. The produce of the land for that year was seized, together with a cargo of goods that was unsold. "Even the inoffensive Mennonists, though non-combatant from principle, did not escape the sack and plunder to which the whole river was subjected by Carr and his marauders. A boat was dispatched to their settlement, which was stripped of everything, to a very naile."

Nicholls, on hearing of the rapacious conduct of his subordinate, visited the Delaware, removed Carr, and placed Robert Needham in command. Previous to dispatching his fleet to America, in June, 1664, the Duke of York had granted to John, Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, and Sir George Carteret, of Saltrum in Devon, the territory of New Jersey, bounded substantially as the present State, and this, though but little settled by the Dutch, had been included in the terms of surrender secured by Nicholls. In many ways, he showed himself a man of ability and discretion. He drew up with signal success a body of laws, embracing most of the provisions which had been in force in the English colonies, which were designated the Duke's Laws.

In May, 1667, Col. Francis Lovelace was appointed Governor in place of Nicholls, and soon after taking charge of affairs, drew up regulations for the government of the territory upon the Delaware, and dispatched Capt. John Carr to act there as his Deputy Governor. It was provided that whenever complaint duly sworn to was made, the Governor was to summon "the schout, Hans Block, Israel Helm, Peter Rambo, Peter Cock and Peter Alrichs, or any two of them, as counsellors, to advise him, and determine by the major vote what is just, equitable and necessary in the case in question." It was further provided that all men should be punished in an exemplary manner, though with moderation; that the laws should be frequently communicated to the counsellors, and that in cases of difficulty recourse should be had to the Governor and Council at New York.

In 1668, two murders were perpetrated by Indians, which caused considerable disturbance and alarm throughout the settlements. These capital crimes appear to have been committed while the guilty parties were maddened by liquor. So impressed were the sachems and leading warriors of the baneful effects of strong drink, that they appeared before the Council and besought its authority to utterly prohibit the sale of it to any of their tribes. These requests were repeated, and finally, upon the advice of Peter Alrichs, "the Governor (Lovelace) prohibited, *on pain of death*, the selling of powder, shot and strong liquors to the Indians, and writ to Carr on the occasion to use the utmost vigilance and caution."

The native murderers were not apprehended, as it was difficult to trace them; but the Indians themselves were determined to ferret them out. One was taken and shot to death, who was the chief offender, but the other escaped and was never after heard of. The chiefs summoned their young men, and in presence of the English warned them that such would be the fate of all offenders. Proud justly remarks: "This, at a time when the Indians were numerous and strong and the Europeans few and weak, was a memorable act of justice, and a proof of true friendship to the English, greatly alleviating the fear, for which they had so much reason among savages, in this then wilderness country."

In 1669, a reputed son of the distinguished Swedish General, Connings-

marke, commonly called the Long Fin, with another of his nationality, Henry Coleman, a man of property, and familiar with the language and habits of the Indians, endeavored to incite an insurrection to throw off the English rule and establish the Swedish supremacy. The Long Fin was apprehended, and was condemned to die; but upon reconsideration his sentence was commuted to whipping and to branding with the letter R. He was brought in chains to New York, where he was incarcerated in the Stadt-house for a year, and was then transported to Barbadoes to be sold. Improvements in the modes of administering justice were from time to time introduced. New Castle was made a corporation, to be governed by a Bailiff and six associates. Duties on importations were laid, and Capt. Martin Pringer was appointed to collect and make due returns of them to Gov. Lovelace.

In 1673, the French monarch, Louis XIV, declared war against the Netherlands, and with an army of over 200,000 men moved down upon that devoted country. In conjunction with the land force, the English, with a powerful armament, descended upon the Dutch waters. The aged Du Ruyter and the youthful Van Tromp put boldly to sea to meet the invaders. Three great naval battles were fought upon the Dutch coast on the 7th and 14th of June, and the 6th of August, in which the English forces were finally repulsed and driven from the coast. In the meantime, the inhabitants, abandoning their homes, cut the dikes which held back the sea, and invited inundation. Deeming this a favorable opportunity to regain their possessions wrenched from them in the New World, the Dutch sent a small fleet under Commodores Cornelius Evertse and Jacobus Benkes, to New York, to demand the surrender of all their previous possessions. Gov. Lovelace happened to be absent, and his representative, Capt. John Manning, surrendered with but brief resistance, and the magistrates from Albany, Esopus, East Jersey and Long Island, on being summoned to New York, swore fealty to the returning Dutch power. Anthony Colve, as Governor, was sent to Delaware, where the magistrates hastened to meet him and submit themselves to his authority. Property in the English Government was confiscated; Gov. Lovelace returned to England, and many of the soldiers were carried prisoners to Holland. Before their departure, Commodores Evertse and Benkes, who styled themselves "The honorable and awful council of war, for their high mightinesses, the State's General of the United Netherlands, and his Serene Highness, the Prince of Orange," commissioned Anthony Colve, a Captain of foot, on the 12th of August, 1673, to be Governor General of "New Netherlands, with all its appendences," and on the 19th of September following, Peter Alrichs, who had manifested his subserviency and his pleasure at the return of Dutch ascendancy, was appointed by Colve Deputy Governor upon the Delaware. A body of laws was drawn up for his instruction, and three courts of justice were established, at New Castle, Chester and Lewistown. Capt. Manning on his return to England was charged with treachery for delivering up the fort at New York without resistance, and was sentenced by a court martial "to have his sword broken over his head in public, before the city hall, and himself rendered incapable of wearing a sword and of serving his Majesty for the future in any public trust in the Government."

But the revolution which had been affected so easily was of short duration. On the 9th of February, 1674, peace was concluded between England and Holland, and in the articles of pacification it was provided "that whatsoever countries, islands, towns, ports, castles or forts, have or shall be taken, on both sides, since the time that the late unhappy war broke out, either in Europe, or elsewhere, shall be restored to the former lord and proprietor, in the same con-

dition they shall be in when the peace itself shall be proclaimed, after which time there shall be no spoil nor plunder of the inhabitants, no demolition of fortifications, nor carrying away of guns, powder, or other military stores which belonged to any castle or port at the time when it was taken." This left no room for controversy about possession. But that there might be no legal bar nor loophole for question of absolute right to his possessions, the Duke of York secured from the King on the 29th of June following, a new patent covering the former grant, and two days thereafter sent Sir Edmund Andros, to possess and govern the country. He arrived at New York and took peaceable possession on the 31st of October, and two days thereafter it was resolved in council to reinstate all the officers upon Delaware as they were at the surrender to the Dutch, except Peter Alrichs, who for his forwardness in yielding his power was relieved. Capt. Edmund Cantwell and William Tom were sent to occupy the fort at New Castle, in the capacities of Deputy Governor and Secretary. In May, 1675, Gov. Andros visited the Delaware, and held court at New Castle "in which orders were made relative to the opening of roads, the regulation of church property and the support of preaching, the prohibition of the sale of liquors to the Indians, and the distillation thereof by the inhabitants." On the 23d of September, 1676, Cantwell was superseded by John Collier, as Vice Governor, when Ephraim Hermans became Secretary.

As was previously observed, Gov. Nicholls, in 1664, made a complete digest of all the laws and usages in force in the English-speaking colonies in America, which were known as the Duke's Laws. That these might now be made the basis of judicature throughout the Duke's possessions, they were, on the 25th of September, 1676, formally proclaimed and published by Gov. Lovelace, with a suitable ordinance introducing them. It may here be observed, that, in the administration of Gov. Hartranft, by act of the Legislature of June 12, 1878, the Duke's Laws were published in a handsome volume, together with the Charter and Laws instituted by Penn, and historical notes covering the early history of the State, under the direction of John B. Linn, Secretary of the commonwealth, edited by Staughton George, Benjamin M. Nead, and Thomas McCamant, from an old copy preserved among the town records of Hempstead, Long Island, the seat of the independent State which had been set up there by John Scott before the coming of Nicholls. The number of taxable male inhabitants between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, in 1677, for Uplandt and New Castle, was 443, which by the usual estimate of seven to one would give the population 3,101 for this district. Gov. Collier having exceeded his authority by exercising judicial functions, was deposed by Andros, and Capt. Christopher Billop was appointed to succeed him. But the change resulted in little benefit to the colony; for Billop was charged with many irregularities, "taking possession of the fort and turning it into a stable, and the court room above into a hay and fodder loft; debarring the court from sitting in its usual place in the fort, and making use of soldiers for his own private purposes."

The hand of the English Government bore heavily upon the denomination of Christians called Friends or Quakers, and the earnest-minded, conscientious worshipers, uncompromising in their faith, were eager for homes in a land where they should be absolutely free to worship the Supreme Being. Berkeley and Carteret, who had bought New Jersey, were Friends, and the settlements made in their territory were largely of that faith. In 1675, Lord Berkeley sold his undivided half of the province to John Fenwicke, in trust for Edward Byllinge, also Quakers, and Fenwicke sailed in the Griffith, with a company of Friends who settled at Salem, in West Jersey. Byllinge, having

become involved in debt, made an assignment of his interest for the benefit of his creditors, and William Penn was induced to become trustee jointly with Gowen Lawrie and Nicholas Lucas. Penn was a devoted Quaker, and he was of that earnest nature that the interests of his friends and Christian devotees were like his own personal interests. Hence he became zealous in promoting the welfare of the colony. For its orderly government, and that settlers might have assurance of stability in the management of affairs, Penn drew up "Concessions and agreements of the proprietors, freeholders and inhabitants of West New Jersey in America" in forty-four chapters. Foreseeing difficulty from divided authority, Penn secured a division of the province by "a line of partition from the east side of Little Egg Harbor, straight north, through the country to the utmost branch of the Delaware River." Penn's half was called New West Jersey, along the Delaware side, Carteret's New East Jersey along the ocean shore. Penn's purposes and disposition toward the settlers, as the founder of a State, are disclosed by a letter which he wrote at this time to a Friend, Richard Hartshorn, then in America: "We lay a foundation for after ages to understand their liberty, as men and Christians; that they may not be brought into bondage, but by their own consent; for we put the power in the people. * * So every man is capable to choose or to be chosen; no man to be arrested, condemned, or molested, in his estate, or liberty, but by twelve men of the neighborhood; no man to lie in prison for debt, but that his estate satisfy, as far as it will go, and he be set at liberty to work; no man to be called in question, or molested for his conscience." Lest any should be induced to leave home and embark in the enterprise of settlement unadvisedly, Penn wrote and published a letter of caution. "That in whomsoever a desire to be concerned in this intended plantation, such would weigh the thing before the Lord, and not headily, or rashly, conclude on any such remove, and that they do not offer violence to the tender love of their near kindred and relations, but soberly, and conscientiously endeavor to obtain their good wills; that whether they go or stay, it may be of good savor before the Lord and good people."

CHAPTER V.

SIR EDMUND ANDROS, 1674–81—EDMUND CANTWELL, 1674–76—JOHN COLLIER, 1676–77—CHRISTOPHER BILLOP, 1677–81.

WILLIAM PENN, as Trustee, and finally as part owner of New Jersey, became much interested in the subject of colonization in America. Many of his people had gone thither, and he had given much prayerful study and meditation to the amelioration of their condition by securing just laws for their government. His imagination pictured the fortunate condition of a State where the law-giver should alone study the happiness of his subjects, and his subjects should be chiefly intent on rendering implicit obedience to just laws. From his experience in the management of the Jerseys, he had doubtless discovered that if he would carry out his ideas of government successfully, he must have a province where his voice would be potential and his will supreme. He accordingly cast about for the acquirement of such a land in the New World.

Penn had doubtless been stimulated in his desires by the very roseate accounts of the beauty and excellence of the country, its salubrity of climate, its

balmy airs, the fertility of its soil, and the abundance of the native fish, flesh and fowl. In 1680, one Malhon Stacy wrote a letter which was largely circulated in England, in which he says: "It is a country that produceth all things for the support and furtherance of man, in a plentiful manner. * * * I have seen orchards laden with fruit to admiration; their very limbs torn to pieces with weight, most delicious to the taste, and lovely to behold. I have seen an apple tree, from a pippin-kernel, yield a barrel of curious cider; and peaches in such plenty that some people took their carts a peach gathering; I could not but smile at the conceit of it; they are very delicious fruit, and hang almost like our onions, that are tied on ropes. I have seen and know, this summer, forty bushels of bold wheat of one bushel sown. From May till Michaelmas, great store of very good wild fruits as strawberries, cranberries and hurtleberries, which are like our billberries in England, only far sweeter; the cranberries, much like cherries for color and bigness, which may be kept till fruit comes again; an excellent sauce is made of them for venison, turkeys, and other great fowl, and they are better to make tarts of than either gooseberries or cherries; we have them brought to our houses by the Indians in great plenty. My brother Robert had as many cherries this year as would have loaded several carts. As for venison and fowls, we have great plenty; we have brought home to our countries by the Indians, seven or eight fat bucks in a day. We went into the river to catch herrings after the Indian fashion. * * * We could have filled a three-bushel sack of as good large herrings as ever I saw. And as to beef and pork, here is great plenty of it, and good sheep. The common grass of this country feeds beef very fat. Indeed, the country, take it as a wilderness, is a brave country."

The father of William Penn had arisen to distinction in the British Navy. He was sent in Cromwell's time, with a considerable sea and land force, to the West Indies, where he reduced the Island of Jamaica under English rule. At the restoration, he gave in his adhesion to the royal cause. Under James, Duke of York, Admiral Penn commanded the English fleet which descended upon the Dutch coast, and gained a great victory over the combined naval forces led by Van Opdam. For this great service to his country, Penn was knighted, and became a favorite at court, the King and his brother, the Duke, holding him in cherished remembrance. At his death, there was due him from the crown the sum of £16,000, a portion of which he himself had advanced for the sea service. Filled with the romantic idea of colonization, and enamored with the sacred cause of his people, the son, who had come to be regarded with favor for his great father's sake, petitioned King Charles II to grant him, in liquidation of this debt, "a tract of land in America, lying north of Maryland, bounded east by the Delaware River, on the west limited as Maryland, and northward to extend as far as plantable." There were conflicting interests at this time which were being warily watched at court. The petition was submitted to the Privy Council, and afterward to the Lords of the committee of plantations. The Duke of York already held the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex. Lord Baltimore held a grant upon the south, with an indefinite northern limit, and the agents of both these territories viewed with a jealous eye any new grant that should in any way trench upon their rights. These claims were fully debated and heard by the Lords, and, being a matter in which the King manifested special interest, the Lord Chief Justice, North, and the Attorney General, Sir William Jones, were consulted both as to the grant itself, and the form or manner of making it. Finally, after a careful study of the whole subject, it was determined by the highest authority in the Government to grant to Penn a larger tract than he had asked

for, and the charter was drawn with unexampled liberality, in unequivocal terms of gift and perpetuity of holding, and with remarkable minuteness of detail, and that Penn should have the advantage of any double meaning conveyed in the instrument, the twenty third and last section provides: "And, if perchance hereafter any doubt or question should arise concerning the true sense and meaning of any word, clause or sentence contained in this our present charter, we will ordain and command that at all times and in all things such interpretation be made thereof, and allowed in any of our courts whatsoever as shall be adjudged most advantageous and favorable unto the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns."

It was a joyful day for Penn when he finally reached the consummation of his wishes, and saw himself invested with almost dictatorial power over a country as large as England itself, destined to become a populous empire. But his exultation was tempered with the most devout Christian spirit, fearful lest in the exercise of his great power he might be led to do something that should be displeasing to God. To his dear friend, Robert Turner, he writes in a modest way: "My true love in the Lord salutes thee and dear friends that love the Lord's precious truth in those parts. Thine I have, and for my business here know that after many waitings, watchings, solicitings and disputes in council, this day my country was confirmed to me under the great seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of Pennsylvania, a name the King would give it in honor of my father. I chose New Wales, being, as this, a pretty hilly country; but Penn being Welsh for a head, as Penmanmoire in Wales, and Penrith in Cumberland, and Penn in Buckinghamshire, the highest land in England, called this Pennsylvania, which is the high or head woodlands; for I proposed, when the Secretary, a Welshman, refused to have it called New Wales, Sylvania, and they added Penn to it; and though I much opposed it, and went to the King to have it struck out and altered, he said it was past, and would take it upon him; nor could twenty guineas move the Under Secretary to vary the name; for I feared lest it should be looked on as a vanity in me, and not as a respect in the King, as it truly was to my father, whom he often mentions with praise. Thou mayest communicate my grant to Friends, and expect shortly my proposals. It is a clear and just thing, and my God, that has given it me through many difficulties, will, I believe, bless and make it the seed of a nation. I shall have a tender care to the government, that it be well laid at first."

Penn had asked that the western boundary should be the same as that of Maryland; but the King made the width from east to west five full degrees. The charter limits were "all that tract, or part, of land, in America, with the islands therein contained as the same is bounded, on the east by Delaware River, from twelve miles distance northwards of New Castle town, unto the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude. * * * *
The said land to extend westward five degrees in longitude, to be computed from the said eastern bounds; and the said lands to be bounded on the north by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, and, on the south, by a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from New Castle northward and westward unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude; and then by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude above mentioned."

It is evident that the royal secretaries did not well understand the geography of this section, for by reference to a map it will be seen that the beginning of the fortieth degree, that is, the end of the thirty ninth, cuts the District of Columbia, and hence Baltimore, and the greater part of Maryland

and a good slice of Virginia would have been included in the clear terms of the chartered limits of Pennsylvania. But the charters of Maryland and Virginia antedated this of Pennsylvania. Still, the terms of the Penn charter were distinct, the beginning of the fortieth degree, whereas those of Maryland were ambiguous, the northern limit being fixed at the fortieth degree; but whether at the beginning or at the ending of the fortieth was not stated. Penn claimed three full degrees of latitude, and when it was found that a controversy was likely to ensue, the King, by the hand of his royal minister, Conway, issued a further declaration, dated at Whitehall, April 2, 1681, in which the wording of the original chartered limits fixed for Pennsylvania were quoted verbatim, and his royal pleasure declared that these limits should be respected "as they tender his majesty's displeasure." This was supposed to settle the matter. But Lord Baltimore still pressed his claim, and the question of southern boundary remained an open one, causing much disquietude to Penn, requiring watchful care at court for more than half a century, and until after the proprietor's death.

We gather from the terms of the charter itself that the King, in making the grant, was influenced "by the commendable desire of Penn to enlarge our British Empire, and promote such useful commodities as may be of benefit to us and our dominions, as also to reduce savage nations by just and gentle manners, to the love of civil society and Christian religion," and out of "regard to the memory and merits of his late father, in divers services, and particularly to his conduct, courage and discretion, under our dearest brother, James, Duke of York, in the signal battle and victory, fought and obtained, against the Dutch fleet, commanded by the Herr Van Opdam in 1665."

The motive for obtaining it on the part of Penn may be gathered from the following extract of a letter to a friend: "For my country I eyed the Lord in obtaining it; and more was I drawn inward to look to Him, and to owe it to His hand and power than to any other way. I have so obtained and desire to keep it, that I may be unworthy of His love, but do that which may answer His kind providence and people."

The charter of King Charles II was dated April 2, 1681. Lest any trouble might arise in the future from claims founded on the grant previously made to the Duke of York, of "Long Island and adjacent territories occupied by the Dutch," the prudent forethought of Penn induced him to obtain a deed, dated August 31, 1682, of the Duke, for Pennsylvania, substantially in the terms of the royal charter. But Penn was still not satisfied. He was cut off from the ocean except by the uncertain navigation of one narrow stream. He therefore obtained from the Duke a grant of New Castle and a district of twelve miles around it, dated on the 24th of August, 1682, and on the same day a further grant from the Duke of a tract extending to Cape Henlopen, embracing the two counties of Kent and Sussex, the two grants comprising what were known as the territories, or the three lower counties, which were for many years a part of Pennsylvania, but subsequently constituted the State of Delaware.

Being now satisfied with his province, and that his titles were secure, Penn drew up such a description of the country as from his knowledge he was able to give, which, together with the royal charter and proclamation, terms of settlement, and other papers pertaining thereto, he published and spread broadcast through the kingdom, taking special pains doubtless to have the documents reach the Friends. The terms of sale of lands were 40 shillings for 100 acres, and 1 shilling per acre rental. The question has been raised, why exact the annual payment of one shilling per acre. The terms of the grant by



H. G. Brown

the royal charter to Penn were made absolute on the "payment therefor to us, our heirs and successors, two beaver skins, to be delivered at our castle in Windsor, on the 1st day of January in every year," and contingent payment of one-fifth part of all gold and silver which shall from time to time happen to be found clear of all charges." Penn, therefore, held his title only upon the payment of quit rents. He could consequently give a valid title only by the exacting of quit rents.

Having now a great province of his own to manage, Penn was obliged to relinquish his share in West New Jersey. He had given largely of his time and energies to its settlement; he had sent 1,400 emigrants, many of them people of high character; had seen farms reclaimed from the forest, the town of Burlington built, meeting houses erected in place of tents for worship, good Government established, and the savage Indians turned to peaceful ways. With satisfaction, therefore, he could now give himself to reclaiming and settling his own province. He had of course in his published account of the country made it appear a desirable place for habitation. But lest any should regret having gone thither when it was too late, he added to his description a caution, "to consider seriously the premises, as well the inconveniency as future ease and plenty; that so none may move rashly or from a fickle, but from a solid mind, having above all things an eye to the providence of God in the disposing of themselves." Nothing more surely points to the goodness of heart of William Penn, the great founder of our State, than this extreme solicitude, lest he might induce any to go to the new country who should afterward regret having gone.

The publication of the royal charter and his description of the country attracted attention, and many purchases of land were made of Penn before leaving England. That these purchasers might have something binding to rely upon, Penn drew up what he termed "conditions or concessions" between himself as proprietor and purchasers in the province. These related to the settling the country, laying out towns, and especially to the treatment of the Indians, who were to have the same rights and privileges, and careful regard as the Europeans. And what is perhaps a remarkable instance of provident forethought, the eighteenth article provides "That, in clearing the ground, care be taken to leave one acre of trees for every five acres cleared, especially to preserve oak and mulberries, for silk and shipping." It could be desired that such a provision might have remained operative in the State for all time.

Encouraged by the manner in which his proposals for settlement were received, Penn now drew up a frame of government, consisting of twenty-four articles and forty laws. These were drawn in a spirit of unexampled fairness and liberality, introduced by an elaborate essay on the just rights of government and governed, and with such conditions and concessions that it should never be in the power of an unjust Governor to take advantage of the people and practice injustice. "For the matter of liberty and privilege, I purpose that which is extraordinary, and leave myself and successors no power of doing mischief, that the will of one man may not hinder that of a whole country. This frame gave impress to the character of the early government. It implanted in the breasts of the people a deep sense of duty, of right, and of obligation in all public affairs, and the relations of man with man, and formed a framework for the future constitution. Penn himself had felt the heavy hand of government for religious opinions and practice' sake. He determined, for the matter of religion, to leave all free to hold such opinions as they might elect, and hence enacted for his State that all who "hold themselves obliged

in conscience, to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall, in no ways, be molested, nor prejudiced, for their religious persuasion, or practice, in matters of faith and worship, nor shall they be compelled, at any time, to frequent, or maintain, any religious worship, place, or ministry whatever." At this period, such governmental liberality in matters of religion was almost unknown, though Roger Williams in the colony of Rhode Island had previously, under similar circumstances, and having just escaped a like persecution, proclaimed it, as had likewise Lord Baltimore in the Catholic colony of Maryland

The mind of Penn was constantly exercised upon the affairs of his settlement. Indeed, to plant a colony in a new country had been a thought of his boyhood, for he says in one of his letters: "I had an opening of joy as to these parts in the year 1651, at Oxford, twenty years since." Not being in readiness to go to his province during the first year, he dispatched three ship loads of settlers, and with them sent his cousin, William Markham, to take formal possession of the country and act as Deputy Governor Markham sailed for New York, and upon his arrival there exhibited his commission, bearing date March 6, 1681, and the King's charter and proclamation. In the absence of Gov. Andros, who, on having been called to account for some complaint made against him, had gone to England, Capt. Anthony Brockholls, Acting Governor, received Markham's papers, and gave him a letter addressed to the civil officers on the Delaware, informing them that Markham's authority as Governor had been examined, and an official record made of it at New York, thanking them for their fidelity, and requesting them to submit themselves to the new authority. Armed with this letter, which was dated June 21, 1681, Markham proceeded to the Delaware, where, on exhibiting his papers, he was kindly received, and allegiance was cheerfully transferred to the new government. Indeed so frequently had the power changed hands that it had become quite a matter of habit to transfer obedience from one authority to another, and they had scarcely laid their heads to rest at night but with the consciousness that the morning light might bring new codes and new officers.

Markham was empowered to call a council of nine citizens to assist him in the government, and over whom he was to preside. He brought a letter addressed to Lord Baltimore, touching the boundary between the two grants, and exhibiting the terms of the charter for Pennsylvania. On receipt of this letter, Lord Baltimore came to Upland to confer with Markham. An observation fixing the exact latitude of Upland showed that it was twelve miles south of the forty-first degree, to which Baltimore claimed, and that the beginning of the fortieth degree, which the royal charter explicitly fixed for the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, would include nearly the entire State of Maryland, and cut the limits of the present site of the city of Washington. "If this be allowed," was significantly asked by Baltimore, "where is my province?" He returned to his colony, and from this time forward an active contention was begun before the authorities in England for possession of the disputed territory, which required all the arts and diplomatic skill of Penn.

Markham was accompanied to the province by four Commissioners sent out by Penn—William Crispin, John Bezer, William Haige and Nathaniel Allen. The first named had been designated as Surveyor General, but he having died on the passage, Thomas Holme was appointed to succeed him. These Commissioners, in conjunction with the Governor, had two chief duties assigned them. The first was to meet and preserve friendly relations with the Indians and acquire lands by actual purchase, and the second was to select the site of a great city and make the necessary surveys. That they might have a

suitable introduction to the natives from him. Penn addressed to them a declaration of his purposes, conceived in a spirit of brotherly love, and expressed in such simple terms that these children of the forest, unschooled in book learning, would have no difficulty in apprehending his meaning. The referring the source of all power to the Creator was fitted to produce a strong impression upon their naturally superstitious habits of thought. "There is a great God and power, that hath made the world, and all things therein, to whom you and I, and all people owe their being, and well being; and to whom you and I must one day give an account for all that we do in the world. This great God hath written His law in our hearts, by which we are taught and commanded to love, and help, and do good to one another. Now this great God hath been pleased to make me concerned in your part of the world, and the King of the country where I live hath given me a great province therein; but I desire to enjoy it with your love and consent, that we may always live together, as neighbors and friends; else what would the great God do to us, who hath made us, not to devour and destroy one another, but to live soberly and kindly together in the world? Now I would have you well observe that I am very sensible of the unkindness and injustice that have been too much exercised toward you by the people of these parts of the world, who have sought themselves, and to make great advantages by you, rather than to be examples of goodness and patience unto you, which I hear hath been a matter of trouble to you, and caused great grudging and animosities, sometimes to the shedding of blood, which hath made the great God angry. But I am not such a man, as is well known in my own country. I have great love and regard toward you, and desire to gain your love and friendship by a kind, just and peaceable life, and the people I send are of the same mind, and shall in all things behave themselves accordingly; and if in anything any shall offend you or your people, you shall have a full and speedy satisfaction for the same by an equal number of just men on both sides that by no means you may have just occasion of being offended against them. I shall shortly come to you myself, at which time we may more largely and freely confer and discourse of these matters. In the meantime, I have sent my Commissioners to treat with you about land, and form a league of peace. Let me desire you to be kind to them and their people, and receive these presents and tokens which I have sent you as a testimony of my good will to you, and my resolution to live justly, peaceably and friendly with you."

In this plain but sublime statement is embraced the whole theory of William Penn's treatment of the Indians. It was the doctrine which the Savior of mankind came upon earth to promulgate—the estimable worth of every human soul. And when Penn came to propose his laws, one was adopted which forbade private trade with the natives in which they might be overreached; but it was required that the valuable skins and furs they had to sell should be hung up in the market place where all could see them and enter into competition for their purchase. Penn was offered £6,000 for a monopoly of trade. But he well knew the injustice to which this would subject the simple minded natives, and he refused it saying: "As the Lord gave it me over all and great opposition, I would not abuse His love, nor act unworthy of His providence, and so defile what came to me clean"—a sentiment worthy to be treasured with the best thoughts of the sages of old. And to his Commissioners he gave a letter of instructions, in which he says: "Be impartially just to all; that is both pleasing to the Lord, and wise in itself. Be tender of offending the Indians, and let them know that you come to sit down lovingly among them. Let my letter and conditions be read in their tongue, that they may see

we have their good in our eye. Be grave, they love not to be smiled on." Acting upon these wise and just considerations, the Commissioners had no difficulty in making large purchases of the Indians of lands on the right bank of the Delaware and above the mouth of the Schuylkill.

But they found greater difficulty in settling the place for the new city. Penn had given very minute instructions about this, and it was not easy to find a tract which answered all the conditions. For seven weeks they kept up their search. Penn had written, "be sure to make your choice where it is most navigable, high, dry and healthy; that is, where most ships may best ride, of deepest draught of water, if possible to load and unload at the bank or key's side without boating and lightening of it. It would do well if the river coming into that creek be navigable, at least for boats up into the country, and that the situation be high, at least dry and sound and not swampy, which is best known by digging up two or three earths and seeing the bottom." By his instructions, the site of the city was to be between two navigable streams, and embrace 10,000 acres in one block. "Be sure to settle the figure of the town so that the streets hereafter may be uniform down to the water from the country bounds. Let every house be placed, if the person pleases, in the middle of its plat, as to the breadth way of it, that so there may be ground on each side for gardens or orchards or fields, that it may be a green country town, which will never be burnt and always wholesome." The soil was examined, the streams were sounded, deep pits were dug that a location might be found which should gratify the desires of Penn. All the eligible sites were inspected from the ocean far up into the country. Penn himself had anticipated that Chester or Upland would be adopted from all that he could learn of it; but this was rejected, as was also the ground upon Poquessing Creek and that at Pennsbury Manor above Bristol which had been carefully considered, and the present site of Philadelphia was finally adopted as coming nearest to the requirements of the proprietor. It had not 10,000 acres in a solid square, but it was between two navigable streams, and the soil was high and dry, being for the most part a vast bed of gravel, excellent for drainage and likely to prove healthful. The streets were laid out regularly and crossed each other at right angles. As the ground was only gently rolling, the grading was easily accomplished. One broad street, Market, extends from river to river through the midst of it, which is crossed at right angles at its middle point by Broad street of equal width. It is 120 miles from the ocean by the course of the river, and only sixty in a direct line, eighty-seven miles from New York, ninety-five from Baltimore, 136 from Washington, 100 from Harrisburg and 300 from Pittsburgh, and lies in north latitude 39° 56′ 54″, and longitude 75° 8′ 45″ west from Greenwich. The name Philadelphia (brotherly love), was one that Penn had before selected, as this founding a city was a project which he had long dreamed of and contemplated with never-ceasing interest.

CHAPTER VI.

WILLIAM MARKHAM, 1681-82—WILLIAM PENN, 1682-84.

HAVING now made necessary preparations and settled his affairs in England, Penn embarked on board the ship Welcome, in August, 1682, in company with about a hundred planters, mostly from his native town of Sussex, and set his prow for the New World. Before leaving the Downs, he addressed a farewell letter to his friends whom he left behind, and another to his wife and children, giving them much excellent advice, and sketching the way of life he wished them to lead. With remarkable care and minuteness, he points out the way in which he would have his children bred, and educated, married, and live. A single passage from this remarkable document will indicate its general tenor. "Be sure to observe," in educating his children, "their genius, and do not cross it as to learning; let them not dwell too long on one thing; but let their change be agreeable, and let all their diversions have some little bodily labor in them. When grown big, have most care for them; for then there are more snares both within and without. When marriageable, see that they have worthy persons in their eye; of good life and good fame for piety and understanding. I need no wealth but sufficiency; and be sure their love be dear, fervent and mutual, that it may be happy for them." And to his children he said, "Betake yourselves to some honest, industrious course of life, and that not of sordid covetousness, but for example and to avoid idleness. * * * * * Love not money nor the world; use them only, and they will serve you; but if you love them you serve them, which will debase your spirits as well as offend the Lord. * * * * * Watch against anger, neither speak nor act in it; for, like drunkenness, it makes a man a beast, and throws people into desperate inconveniences." The entire letters are so full of excellent counsel that they might with great profit be committed to memory, and treasured in the heart.

The voyage of nearly six weeks was prosperous; but they had not been long on the ocean before that loathed disease—the virulent small-pox—broke out, of which thirty died, nearly a third of the whole company. This, added to the usual discomforts and terrors of the ocean, to most of whom this was probably their first experience, made the voyage a dismal one. And here was seen the nobility of Penn. "For his good conversation" says one of them, "was very advantageous to all the company. His singular care was manifested in contributing to the necessities of many who were sick with the small-pox then on board."

His arrival upon the coast and passage up the river was hailed with demonstrations of joy by all classes, English, Dutch, Swedes, and especially by his own devoted followers. He landed at New Castle on the 24th of October, 1682, and on the following day summoned the people to the court house, where possession of the country was formally made over to him, and he renewed the commissions of the magistrates, to whom and to the assembled people he announced the design of his coming, explained the nature and end of truly good government, assuring them that their religious and civil rights should be respected, and recommended them to live in sobriety and peace. He then pro-

ceeded to Upland, hencefoward known as Chester, where, on the 4th of November, he called an assembly of the people, in which an equal number of votes was allowed to the province and the territories. Nicholas Moore, President of the Free Society of Traders, was chosen speaker. As at New Castle, Penn addressed the assembly, giving them assurances of his beneficent intentions, for which they returned their grateful acknowledgments, the Swedes being especially demonstrative, deputing one of their number, Lacy Cock, to say "That they would love, serve and obey him with all they had, and that this was the best day they ever saw." We can well understand with what satisfaction the settlers upon the Delaware hailed the prospect of a stable government established in their own midst, after having been so long at the mercy of the government in New York, with allegience trembling between the courts of Sweden, Holland and Britain.

The proceedings of this first assembly were conducted with great decorum, and after the usages of the English Parliament. On the 7th of December, 1682, the three lower counties, what is now Delaware, which had previously been under the government of the Duke of York, were formerly annexed to the province, and became an integral part of Pennsylvania. The frame of government, which had been drawn with much deliberation, was submitted to the assembly, and, after some alterations and amendments, was adopted, and became the fundamental law of the State. The assembly was in session only three days, but the work they accomplished, how vast and far-reaching in its influence!

The Dutch, Swedes and other foreigners were then naturalized, and the government was launched in fair running order: That some idea may be had of its character, the subjects treated are here given: 1, Liberty of conscience; 2, Qualification of officers; 3, Swearing by God, Christ or Jesus; 4, Swearing by any other thing or name; 5, Profanity; 6, Cursing; 7, Fornication; 8, Incest; 9, Sodomy; 10, Rape; 11, Bigamy; 12, Drunkenness; 13, Suffering drunkenness; 14, Healths drinking; 15, Selling liquor to Indians; 16, Arson; 17, Burglary; 18, Stolen goods; 19, Forcible entry; 20, Riots; 21, Assaulting parents; 22, Assaulting Magistrates; 23, Assaulting masters; 24, Assault and battery; 25, Duels; 26, Riotous sports, as plays; 27, Gambling and lotteries; 28, Sedition; 29, Contempt; 30, Libel; 31, Common scolds; 32, Charities; 33, Prices of beer and ale; 34, Weights and measures; 35, Names of days and months; 36, Perjury; 37, Court proceedings in English; 38, Civil and criminal trials; 39, Fees, salaries, bribery and extortion; 40, Moderation of fines; 41, Suits avoidable; 42, Foreign arrest; 43, Contracts: 44, Charters, gifts, grants, conveyances, bills, bonds and deeds, when recorded; 45, Wills; 46, Wills of *non compos mentis*; 47, Registry of Wills; 48, Registry for servants; 49, Factors; 50, Defacers, corruptors and embezzlers of charters, conveyances and records; 51, Lands and goods to pay debts; 52, Bailable offenses; 53, Jails and jailers; 54, Prisons to be workhouses; 55, False imprisonment; 56, Magistrates may elect between fine or imprisonment; 57, Freemen; 58, Elections; 59, No money levied but in pursuance of law; 60, Laws shall be printed and taught in schools; 61, All other things, not provided for herein, are referred to the Governor and freemen from time to time.

Very soon after his arrival in the colony, after the precept had been issued, but before the convening of the Assembly, Penn, that he might not be wanting in respect to the Duke of York, made a visit to New York, where he was kindly received, and also after the adjournment of the Assembly, journeyed to Maryland, where he was entertained by Lord Baltimore with great ceremony. The settlement of the disputed boundaries was made the subject of formal confer-

once. But after two days spent in fruitless discussion, the weather becoming severely cold, and thus precluding the possibility of taking observations or making the necessary surveys, it was agreed to adjourn further consideration of the subject until the milder weather of the spring. We may imagine that the two Governors were taking the measure of each other, and of gaining all possible knowledge of each other's claims and rights, preparatory to that struggle for possession of this disputed fortieth degree of latitude, which was destined to come before the home government.

With all his cares in founding a State and providing a government over a new people, Penn did not forget to preach the "blessed Gospel," and wherever he went he was intent upon his "Master's business." On his return from Maryland, Lord Baltimore accompanied him several miles to the house of William Richardson, and thence to Thomas Hooker's, where was a religious meeting, as was also one held at Choptauk. Penn himself says: "I have been also at New York, Long Island, East Jersey and Maryland, in which I have had good and eminent service for the Lord." And again he says: "As to outward things, we are satisfied: the land good, the air clear and sweet, the springs plentiful, and provisions good and easy to come at, an innumerable quantity of wild fowl and fish: in fine, here is what an Abraham, Isaac and Jacob would be well contented with, and service enough for God: for the fields are here white for the harvest. O, how sweet is the quiet of these parts, freed from the anxious and troublesome solicitations, hurries and perplexities of woeful Europe! * * * Blessed be the Lord, that of twenty-three ships, none miscarried; only two or three had the small-pox; else healthy and swift passages, generally such as have not been known; some but twenty-eight days, and few longer than six weeks. Blessed be God for it; my soul fervently breathes that in His heavenly guiding wisdom, we may be kept, that we may serve Him in our day, and lay down our heads in peace." And then, as if reproached for not having mentioned another subject of thankfulness, he adds in a postscript, "Many women, in divers of the ships, brought to bed; they and their children do well."

Penn made it his first care to take formal possession of his province, and adopt a frame of government. When this was done, his chief concern was to look to the establishment of his proposed new city, the site of which had already been determined on by his Commissioners. Accordingly, early in November, at a season when, in this section, the days are golden, Penn embarked in an open barge with a number of his friends, and was wafted leisurely up the Delaware to the present site of the city of Philadelphia, which the natives called Coaquannock. Along the river was a bold shore, fringed with lofty pines, which grew close down to the water's edge, so much so that when the first ship passing up with settlers for West Jersey had brushed against the branches, the passengers remarked that this would be a good place for a city. It was then in a wild state, the deer browsing along the shore and sipping the stream, and the coneys burrowing in the banks. The scattered settlers had gathered in to see and welcome the new Governor, and when he stepped upon the shore, they extended a helping hand in assisting him up the rugged bluff. Three Swedes had already taken up tracts within the limits of the block of land chosen for the city. But they were given lands in exchange, and readily relinquished their claims. The location was pleasing to Penn, and was adopted without further search, though little could be seen of this then forest-encumbered country, where now is the home of countless industries, the busy mart, the river bearing upon its bosom the commerce of many climes, and the abiding place of nearly a million of people. But Penn did not ex-

sider that he had as yet any just title to the soil, holding that the Indians were its only rightful possessors, and until it was fairly acquired by purchase from them, his own title was entirely void.

Hence, he sought an early opportunity to meet the chiefs of the tribes and cultivate friendly relations with them. Tradition fixes the first great treaty or conference at about this time, probably in November, and the place under the elm tree, known as the "Treaty Tree," at Kensington. It was at a season when the leaves would still be upon the trees, and the assembly was called beneath the ample shade of the wide-sweeping branches, which was pleasing to the Indians, as it was their custom to hold all their great deliberations and smoke the pipe of peace in the open air. The letter which Penn had sent had prepared the minds of these simple-hearted inhabitants of the forest to regard him with awe and reverence, little less than that inspired by a descended god. His coming had for a long time been awaited, and it is probable that it had been heralded and talked over by the wigwam fire throughout the remotest bounds of the tribes. And when at length the day came, the whole population far around had assembled.

It is known that three tribes at least were represented—the Lenni Lenape, living along the Delaware; the Shawnees, a tribe that had come up from the South, and were seated along the Lower Susquehanna; and the Mingoes, sprung from the Six Nations, and inhabiting along the Conestoga. Penn was probably accompanied by the several officers of his Government and his most trusted friends. There were no implements of warfare, for peace was a cardinal feature of the Quaker creed.

No veritable account of this, the great treaty, is known to have been made; but from the fact that Penn not long after, in an elaborate treatise upon the country, the inhabitants and the natives, has given the account of the manner in which the Indians demean themselves in conference, we may infer that he had this one in mind, and hence we may adopt it as his own description of the scene.

"Their order is thus: The King sits in the middle of a half moon, and hath his council, the old and wise, on each hand; behind them, or at a little distance, sit the younger fry in the same figure. Having consulted and resolved their business, the King ordered one of them to speak to me. He stood up, came to me, and, in the name of the King, saluted me; then took me by the hand and told me he was ordered by the King to speak to me; and now it was not he, but the King that spoke, because what he would say was the King's mind. * * * * During the time that this person spoke, not a man of them was observed to whisper or smile; the old grave, the young reverant, in their deportment. They speak little, but fervently, and with elegance."

In response to the salutation from the Indians, Penn makes a reply in suitable terms: "The Great Spirit, who made me and you, who rules the heavens and the earth, and who knows the innermost thoughts of men, knows that I and my friends have a hearty desire to live in peace and friendship with you, and to serve you to the uttermost of our power. It is not our custom to use hostile weapons against our fellow-creatures, for which reason we have come unarmed. Our object is not to do injury, and thus provoke the Great Spirit, but to do good. We are met on the broad pathway of good faith and good will, so that no advantage is to be taken on either side; but all to be openness, brotherhood and love." Having unrolled his parchment, he explains to them through an interpreter, article by article, the nature of the business, and laying it upon the ground, observes that the ground shall be for the use of

both people. "I will not do as the Marylanders did, call you children, or brothers only; for parents are apt to whip their children too severely, and brothers sometimes will differ; neither will I compare the friendship between us to a chain, for the rain may rust it, or a tree may fall and break it; but I will consider you as the same flesh and blood with the Christians, and the same as if one man's body were to be divided into two parts." Having ended his business, the speaker for the King comes forward and makes great promises "of kindness and good neighborhood, and that the Indians and English must live in love as long as the sun gave light." This ended, another Indian makes a speech to his own people, first to explain to them what had been agreed on, and then to exhort them "to love the Christians, and particularly live in peace with me and the people under my government, that many Governors had been in the river, but that no Governor had come himself to live and stay here before, and having now such an one, that had treated them well, they should never do him nor his any wrong." At every sentence they shouted, as much as to say, amen.

The Indians had no system of writing by which they could record their dealings, but their memory of events and agreements was almost miraculous. Heckewelder records that in after years, they were accustomed, by means of strings, or belts of wampum, to preserve the recollection of their pleasant interviews with Penn, after he had departed for England. He says, "They frequently assembled together in the woods, in some shady spot, as nearly as possible similar to those where they used to meet their brother Miquon (Penn), and there lay all his words and speeches, with those of his descendants, on a blanket, or clean piece of bark, and with great satisfaction go successively over the whole. This practice, which I have repeatedly witnessed, continued until the year 1780, when disturbances which took place put an end to it, probably forever."

The memory of this, the "Great Treaty," was long preserved by the natives, and the novel spectacle was reproduced upon canvas by the genius of Benjamin West. In this picture, Penn is represented as a corpulent old man, whereas he was at this time but thirty-eight years of age, and in the very height of manly activity. The Treaty Tree was preserved and guarded from injury with an almost superstitious care. During the Revolution, when Philadelphia was occupied by the British, and their parties were scouring the country for firewood, Gen. Simcoe had a sentinel placed at this tree to protect it from mutilation. It stood until 1810, when it was blown down, and it was ascertained by its annual concentric accretions to be 283 years old, and was, consequently, 155 at the time of making the treaty. The Penn Society erected a substantial monument on the spot where it stood.

Penn drew up his deeds for lands in legal form, and had them duly executed and made of record, that, in the dispute possible to arise in after times, there might be proof definite and positive of the purchase. Of those purchases there are two deeds on record executed in 1683. One is for land near Neshaminy Creek, and thence to Pennypack, and the other for lands lying between Schuylkill and Chester Rivers, the first bearing the signature of the great chieftain, Tamimend. In one of these purchases it is provided that the tract "shall extend back as far as a man could walk in three days." Tradition runs that Penn himself, with a number of his friends, walked out the half this purchase with the Indians, that no advantage should be taken of them by making a great walk, and to show his consideration for them, and that he was not above the toils and fatigues of such a duty." They began to walk out this land at the mouth of the Neshaminy, and walked up the Delaware; in one day

and a half they got to a spruce tree near the mouth of Baker's Creek, when Penn, concluding that this would include as much land as he would want at present, a line was run and marked from the spruce tree to Neshaminy, and the remainder left to be walked when it should be wanted. They proceeded after the Indian manner, walking leisurely, sitting down sometimes to smoke their pipes, eat biscuit and cheese, and drink a bottle of wine. In the day and a half they walked a little less than thirty miles. The balance of the purchase was not walked until September 20, 1733, when the then Governor of Pennsylvania offered a prize of 500 acres of land and £5 for the man who would walk the farthest. A distance of eighty-six miles was covered, in marked contrast with the kind consideration of Penn.

During the first year, the country upon the Delaware, from the falls of Trenton as far as Chester, a distance of nearly sixty miles, was rapidly taken up and peopled. The large proportion of these were Quakers, and devotedly attached to their religion and its proper observances. They were, hence, morally, of the best classes, and though they were not generally of the aristocracy, yet many of them were in comfortable circumstances, had valuable properties, were of respectable families, educated, and had the resources within themselves to live contented and happy. They were provident, industrious, and had come hither with no fickle purpose. Many brought servants with them, and well supplied wardrobes, and all necessary articles which they wisely judged would be got in a new country with difficulty.

Their religious principles were so peaceful and generous, and the government rested so lightly, that the fame of the colony and the desirableness of settlement therein spread rapidly, and the numbers coming hither were unparalleled in the history of colonization, especially when we consider that a broad ocean was to be crossed and a voyage of several weeks was to be endured. In a brief period, ships with passengers came from London, Bristol, Ireland, Wales, Cheshire, Lancashire, Holland, Germany, to the number of about fifty. Among others came a company of German Quakers, from Krisheim, near Worms, in the Palatinate. These people regarded their lot as particularly fortunate, in which they recognized the direct interposition and hand of Providence. For, not long afterward, the Palatinate was laid waste by the French army, and many of their kindred whom they had left behind were despoiled of their possessions and reduced to penury. There came also from Wales a company of the stock of ancient Britons.

So large an influx of population, coming in many cases without due provision for variety of diet, caused a scarcity in many kinds of food, especially of meats. Time was required to bring forward flocks and herds, more than for producing grains. But Providence seemed to have graciously considered their necessities, and have miraculously provided for them, as of old was provision made for the chosen people. For it is recorded that the "wild pigeons came in such great numbers that the sky was sometimes darkened by their flight, and, flying low, they were frequently knocked down as they flew, in great quantities, by those who had no other means to take them, whereby they supplied themselves, and, having salted those which they could not immediately use, they preserved them, both for bread and meat." The Indians were kind, and often furnished them with game, for which they would receive no compensation.

Their first care on landing was to bring their household goods to a place of safety, often to the simple protection of a tree. For some, this was their only shelter, lumber being scarce, and in many places impossible to obtain.

Some made for themselves caves in the earth until better habitations could be secured.

John Key, who was said to have been the first child born of English parents in Philadelphia, and that in recognition of which William Penn gave him a lot of ground, died at Kennet, in Chester County, on July 5, 1768, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was born in one of these caves upon the river bank, long afterward known by the name of Penny-pot, near Sassafras street. About six years before his death, he walked from Kennet to the city, about thirty miles, in one day. In the latter part of his life he went under the name of First Born.

The contrasts between the comforts and conveniences of an old settled country and this, where the heavy forests must be cleared away and severe labors must be endured before the sun could be let in sufficiently to produce anything, must have been very marked, and caused repining. But they had generally come with meek and humble hearts, and they willingly endured hardship and privation, and labored on earnestly for the spiritual comfort which they enjoyed. Thomas Makin, in some Latin verses upon the early settlement, says (we quote the metrical translation):

> "Its fame to distant countries far has spread,
> And some for peace, and some for profit led;
> Born in remotest climes, to settle here
> They leave their native soil and all that's dear,
> And still will flock from far, here to be free,
> Such powerful charms has lovely liberty."

But for their many privations and sufferings there were some compensating conditions. The soil was fertile, the air mostly clear and healthy, the streams of water were good and plentiful, wood for fire and building unlimited, and at certain seasons of the year game in the forest was abundant. Richard Townsend, a settler at Germantown, who came over in the ship with Penn, in writing to his friends in England of his first year in America, says: "I, with Joshua Tittery, made a net, and caught great quantities of fish, so that, notwithstanding it was thought near three thousand persons came in the first year, we were so providentially provided for that we could buy a deer for about two shillings, and a large turkey for about one shilling, and Indian corn for about two shillings sixpence a bushel."

In the same letter, the writer mentions that a young deer came out of the forest into the meadow where he was mowing, and looked at him, and when he went toward it would retreat; and, as he resumed his mowing, would come back to gaze upon him, and finally ran forcibly against a tree, which so stunned it that he was able to overmaster it and bear it away to his home, and as this was at a time when he was suffering for the lack of meat, he believed it a direct interposition of Providence.

In the spring of 1683, there was great activity throughout the colony, and especially in the new city, in selecting lands and erecting dwellings, the Surveyor General, Thomas Holme, laying out and marking the streets. In the center of the city was a public square of ten acres, and in each of the four quarters one of eight acres. A large mansion, which had been undertaken before his arrival, was built for Penn, at a point twenty-six miles up the river, called Pennsbury Manor, where he sometimes resided, and where he often met the Indian sachems. At this time, Penn divided the colony into counties, three for the province (Bucks, Philadelphia and Chester) and three for the Territories (New Castle, Kent and Sussex). Having appointed Sheriffs and other proper officers, he issued writs for the election of members of a General

Assembly, three from each county for the Council or Upper House, and nine from each county for the Assembly or Lower House.*

This Assembly convened and organized for business on the 10th of January, 1683, at Philadelphia. One of the first subjects considered was the revising some provisions of the frame of government which was effected, reducing the number of members of both Houses, the Council to 18 the Assembly to 36, and otherwise amending in unimportant particulars. In an assembly thus convened, and where few, if any, had had any experience in serving in a deliberative body, we may reasonably suppose that many crude and impracticable propositions would be presented. As an example of these the following may be cited as specimens: That young men should be obliged to marry at, or before, a certain age; that two sorts of clothes only shall be worn, one for winter and the other for summer. The session lasted twenty two days.

The first grand jury in Pennsylvania was summoned for the 2d of February, 1683, to inquire into the cases of some persons accused of issuing counterfeit money. The Governor and Council sat as a court. One Pickering was convicted, and the sentence was significant of the kind and patriarchal nature of the government, "that he should make full satisfaction, in good and current pay, to every person who should, within the space of one month, bring in any of this false, base and counterfeit coin, and that the money brought in should be melted down before it was returned to him, and that he should pay a fine of forty pounds toward the building a court house, stand committed till the same was paid, and afterward find security for his good behavior."

The Assembly and courts having now adjourned, Penn gave his attention to the grading and improving the streets of the new city, and the managing the affairs of his land office, suddenly grown to great importance. For every section of land taken up in the wilderness, the purchaser was entitled to a certain plot in the new city. The River Delaware at this time was nearly a mile broad opposite the city, and navigable for ships of the largest tonnage. The tide rises about six feet at this point, and flows back to the falls of Trenton, a distance of thirty miles. The tide in the Schuylkill flows only about five miles above its confluence with the Delaware. The river bank along the Delaware was intended by Penn as a common or public resort. But in his time the owners of lots above Front street pressed him to allow them to construct warehouses upon it, opposite their properties, which importunity induced him to make the following declaration concerning it: "The bank is a top common, from end to end; the rest next the water belongs to front-lot men no more than back-lot men. The way bounds them; they may build stairs, and the top of the bank a common exchange, or wall, and against the street, common wharfs may be built freely; but into the water, and the shore is no purchaser's." But in future time, this liberal desire of the founder was disregarded, and the bank has been covered with immense warehouses.

* It may be a matter of curiosity to know the names of the members of this first regularly elected Legislature in Pennsylvania, and they are accordingly appended as given in official records.

Council: William Markham, Christopher Taylor, Thomas Holme, Lacy Cock, William Haige, John Moll, Raiph Withers, John Simcock, Edward Cantwell, William Clayton, William Biles, James Harrison, William Clark, Francis Whitewell, John Richardson, John Hillyard.

Assembly: From Bucks, William Yardly, Samuel Darke, Robert Lucas, Nicholas Waine, John Wood, John Clowes, Thomas Fitzwater, Robert Hall, James Boyden; from Philadelphia, John Longhurst, John Hart, Walter King, Andros Binkson, John Moon, Thomas Wynne (Speaker, Griffith Jones, William Warner, Swan Swanson, from Chester, John Hoskins, Robert Wade, George Wood, John Blunston, Dennis Rochford, Thomas Bracy, John Bezer, John Harding, Joseph Phipps; from New Castle, John Cann, John Darby, Valentine Hollingsworth, Gasparus Herman John Dehuaef, James Williams, William Guest, Peter Alrich, Henrick Williams; from Kent, John Bigas, Simon Irons, Thomas Haffold John Curtis, Robert Bedwell, William Windsmore, John Brinkloe, Daniel Brown, Benony Bishop; from Sussex, Luke Watson, Alexander Draper, William Futcher, Henry Bowman, Alexander Moleston, John Hill, Robert Bracy, John Kipshaven, Cornelius Verhoof.

Seeing now his plans of government and settlement fairly in operation, as autumn approached, Penn wrote a letter to the Free Society of Traders in London, which had been formed to promote settlement in his colony, in which he touched upon a great variety of topics regarding his enterprise, extending to quite a complete treatise. The great interest attaching to the subjects discussed, and the ability with which it was drawn, makes it desirable to insert the document entire; but its great length makes its use incompatible with the plan of this work. A few extracts and a general plan of the letter is all that can be given. He first notices the injurious reports put in circulation in England during his absence: "Some persons have had so little wit and so much malice as to report my death, and, to mend the matter, dead a Jesuit, too. One might have reasonably hoped that this distance, like death, would have been a protection against spite and envy. * * * However, to the great sorrow and shame of the inventors, I am still alive and no Jesuit, and, I thank God, very well." Of the air and waters he says: "The air is sweet and clear, the heavens serene, like the south parts of France, rarely overcast. The waters are generally good, for the rivers and brooks have mostly gravel and stony bottoms, and in number hardly credible. We also have mineral waters that operate in the same manner with Barnet and North Hall, not two miles from Philadelphia." He then treats at length of the four seasons, of trees, fruits, grapes, peaches, grains, garden produce; of animals, beasts, birds, fish, whale fishery, horses and cattle, medicinal plants, flowers of the woods; of the Indians and their persons. Of their language he says: "It is lofty, yet narrow; but, like the Hebrew, in signification, full, imperfect in their tenses, wanting in their moods, participles, adverbs, conjunctions, interjections. I have made it my business to understand it, and I must say that I know not a language spoken in Europe that hath words of more sweetness or greatness in accent and emphasis than theirs." Of their customs and their children: "The children will go very young, at nine months, commonly; if boys, they go a fishing, till ripe for the woods, which is about fifteen: then they hunt, and, after having given some proofs of their manhood by a good return of skins, they may marry, else it is a shame to think of a wife. The girls stay with their mother and help to hoe the ground, plant corn and carry burdens. When the young women are fit for marriage, they wear something upon their heads as an advertisment; but so, as their faces hardly to be seen, but when they please. The age they marry at, if women, is about thirteen and fourteen; if men, seventeen and eighteen; they are rarely elder." In a romantic vein he speaks of their houses, diet, hospitality, revengefulness and concealment of resentment, great liberality, free manner of life and customs, late love of strong liquor, behavior in sickness and death, their religion, their feastings, their government, their mode of doing business, their manner of administering justice, of agreement for settling difficulties entered into with the pen, their susceptibility to improvement, of the origin of the Indian race their resemblance to the Jews. Of the Dutch and Swedes whom he found settled here when he came, he says: "The Dutch applied themselves to traffick, the Swedes and Finns to husbandry. The Dutch mostly inhabit those parts that lie upon the bay, and the Swedes the freshes of the Delaware. They are a plain, strong, industrious people; yet have made no great progress in culture or propagation of fruit trees. They are a people proper, and strong of body, so they have fine children, and almost every house full; rare to find one of them without three or four boys and as many girls—some, six, seven and eight sons, and I must do them that right, I see few young men more sober and laborious." After speaking at length of the organization of the colony and its manner of government, he concludes with his own opinion of the country: "I say little

of the town itself; but this I will say, for the good providence of God, that of all the many places I have seen in the world, I remember not one better seated, so that it seems to me to have been appointed for a town, whether we regard the rivers or the conveniency of the coves, docks, springs, the loftiness and soundness of the land and the air, held by the people of these parts to be very good. It is advanced within less than a year to about fourscore houses and cottages, where merchants and handicrafts are following their vocations as fast as they can, while the countrymen are close at their farms. * * * I bless God I am fully satisfied with the country and entertainment I got in it; for I find that particular content, which hath always attended me, where God in His providence hath made it my place and service to reside."

As we have seen, the visit of Penn to Lord Baltimore soon after his arrival in America, for the purpose of settling the boundaries of the two provinces, after a two days' conference, proved fruitless, and an adjournment was had for the winter, when the efforts for settlement were to be resumed. Early in the spring, an attempt was made on the part of Penn, but was prevented till May, when a meeting was held at New Castle. Penn proposed to confer by the aid of counselors and in writing. But to this Baltimore objected, and, complaining of the sultryness of the weather, the conference was broken up. In the meantime, it had come to the knowledge of Penn that Lord Baltimore had issued a proclamation offering settlers more land, and at cheaper rates than Penn had done, in portions of the lower counties which Penn had secured from the Duke of York, but which Baltimore now claimed. Besides, it was ascertained that an agent of his had taken an observation, and determined the latitude without the knowledge of Penn, and had secretly made an *ex parte* statement of the case before the Lords of the Committee of Plantations in England, and was pressing for arbitrament. This state of the case created much uneasiness in the mind of Penn, especially as the proclamation of Lord Baltimore was likely to bring the two governments into conflict on territory mutually claimed. But Lord Baltimore was not disposed to be content with diplomacy. He determined to pursue an aggressive policy. He accordingly commissioned his agent, Col. George Talbot, under date of September 17, 1683, to go to Schuylkill, at Delaware, and demand of William Penn "all that part of the land on the west side of the said river that lyeth to the southward of the fortieth degree." This bold demand would have embraced the entire colony, both the lower counties, and the three counties in the province, as the fortieth degree reaches a considerable distance above Philadelphia. Penn was absent at the time in New York, and Talbot made his demand upon Nicholas Moore, the deputy of Penn. Upon his return, the proprietor made a dignified but earnest rejoinder. While he felt that the demand could not be justly sustained, yet the fact that a controversy for the settlement of the boundary was likely to arise, gave him disquietude, and though he was gratified with the success of his plans for acquiring lands of the Indians and establishing friendly relations with them, the laying-out of his new city and settling it, the adoption of a stable government and putting it in successful operation, and, more than all, the drawing thither the large number of settlers, chiefly of his own religious faith, and seeing them contented and happy in the new State, he plainly foresaw that his skill and tact would be taxed to the utmost to defend and hold his claim before the English court. If the demand of Lord Baltimore were to prevail, all that he had done would be lost, as his entire colony would be swallowed up by Maryland.

The anxiety of Penn to hold from the beginning of the 40° of latitude was not to increase thereby his territory by so much, for two degrees which he

securely had, so far as amount of land was concerned, would have entirely satisfied him; but he wanted this degree chiefly that he might have the free navigation of Delaware Bay and River, and thus open communication with the ocean. He desired also to hold the lower counties, which were now well settled, as well as his own counties rapidly being peopled, and his new city of Philadelphia, which he regarded as the apple of his eye. So anxious was he to hold the land on the right bank of the Delaware to the open ocean, that at his second meeting, he asked Lord Baltimore to set a price per square mile on this disputed ground, and though he had purchased it once of the crown and held the King's charter for it, and the Duke of York's deed, yet rather than have any further wrangle over it, he was willing to pay for it again. But this Lord Baltimore refused to do

Bent upon bringing matters to a crisis, and to force possession of his claim, early in the year 1684 a party from Maryland made forcible entry upon the plantations in the lower counties and drove off the owners. The Governor and Council at Philadelphia sent thither a copy of the answer of Penn to Baltimore's demand for the land south of the Delaware, with orders to William Welch, Sheriff at New Castle, to use his influence to reinstate the lawful owners, and issued a declaration succinctly stating the claim of Penn, for the purpose of preventing such unlawful incursions in future.

The season opened favorably for the continued prosperity of the young colony. Agriculture was being prosecuted as never before. Goodly flocks and herds gladdened the eyes of the settlers. An intelligent, moral and industrious yeomanry was springing into existence. Emigrants were pouring into the Delaware from many lands. The Government was becoming settled in its operations and popular with the people. The proprietor had leisure to attend to the interests of his religious society, not only in his own dominions, but in the Jerseys and in New York.

CHAPTER VII.

THOMAS LLOYD, 1684-86—FIVE COMMISSIONERS, 1686-88—JOHN BLACKWELL, 1688-90—THOMAS LLOYD, 1690-91—WILLIAM MARKHAM, 1691-93—BENJAMIN FLETCHER, 1693-95—WILLIAM MARKHAM, 1693-99.

BUT the indications, constantly thickening, that a struggle was likely soon to be precipitated before the crown for possession of the disputed territory, decided Penn early in the summer to quit the colony and return to England to defend his imperiled interests. There is no doubt that he took this step with unfeigned regret, as he was contented and happy in his new country, and was most usefully employed. There were, however, other inducements which were leading him back to England. The hand of persecution was at this time laid heavily upon the Quakers. Over 1,400 of these pious and inoffensive people were now, and some of them had been for years, languishing in the prisons of England, for no other offense than their manner of worship. By his friendship with James, and his acquaintance with the King, he might do something to soften the lot of these unfortunate victims of bigotry.

He accordingly empowered the Provincial Council, of which Thomas Lloyd was President, to act in his stead, commissioned Nicholas Moore, William Welch, William Wood, Robert Turner and John Eckley, Provincial

Judges for two years; appointed Thomas Lloyd, James Claypole and Robert Turner to sign land patents and warrants, and William Clark as Justice of the Peace for all the counties; and on the 6th of June, 1684, sailed for Europe. His feelings on leaving his colony are exhibited by a farewell address which he issued from on board the vessel to his people, of which the following are brief extracts: "My love and my life is to you, and with you, and no water can quench it, nor distance wear it out, nor bring it to an end. I have been with you, cared over you and served over you with unfeigned love, and you are beloved of me, and near to me, beyond utterance. I bless you in the name and power of the Lord, and may God bless you with His righteousness, peace and plenty all the land over. * * * Oh! now are you come to a quiet land; provoke not the Lord to trouble it. And now liberty and authority are with you, and in your hands. Let the government be upon His shoulders, in all your spirits, that you may rule for Him, under whom the princes of this world will, one day, esteem their honor to govern and serve in their places * * * And thou, Philadelphia, the virgin settlement of this province, named before thou wert born, what love, what care, what service and what travail has there been, to bring thee forth, and preserve thee from such as would abuse and defile thee! * * * So, dear friends, my love again salutes you all, wishing that grace, mercy and peace, with all temporal blessings, may abound richly among you—so says, so prays, your friend and lover in the truth.

WILLIAM PENN."

On the 6th of December of this same year, 1684, Charles II died, and was succeeded by his brother James, Duke of York, under the title of James II. James was a professed Catholic, and the people were greatly excited all over the kingdom lest the reign of Bloody Mary should be repeated, and that the Catholic should become the established religion. He had less ability than his brother, the deceased King, but great discipline and industry. Penn enjoyed the friendship and intimacy of the new King, and he determined to use his advantage for the relief of his suffering countrymen, not only of his sect, the Quakers, but of all, and especially for the furtherance of universal liberty. But there is no doubt that he at this time meditated a speedy return to his province, for he writes: "Keep up the peoples' hearts and loves; I hope to be with them next fall, if the Lord prevent not. I long to be with you. No temptations prevail to fix me here. The Lord send us a good meeting." By authority of Penn, dated 18th of January, 1685, William Markham, Penn's cousin, was commissioned Secretary of the province, and the proprietor's Secretary.

That he might be fixed near to court for the furtherance of his private as well as public business, he secured lodgings for himself and family, in 1685, at Kensington, near London, and cultivated a daily intimacy with the King, who, no doubt, found in the strong native sense of his Quaker friend, a valued adviser upon many questions of difficulty. His first and chief care was the settlement of his disagreement with Lord Baltimore touching the boundaries of their provinces. This was settled in November, 1685, by a compromise, by which the land lying between the Delaware and Chesepeake Bays was divided into two equal parts—that upon the Delaware was adjudged to Penn, and that upon the Chesapeake to Lord Baltimore. This settled the matter in theory; but when the attempt was made to run the lines according to the language of the Royal Act, it was found that the royal secretaries did not understand the geography of the country, and that the line which their language described was an impossible one. Consequently the boundary remained undetermined till 1732. The account of its location will be given in its proper place.

Having secured this important decision to his satisfaction, Penn applied himself with renewed zeal, not only to secure the release of his people, who were languishing in prisons, but to procure for all Englishmen, everywhere, enlarged liberty and freedom of conscience. His relations with the King favored his designs. The King had said to Penn before he ascended the throne that he was opposed to persecution for religion. On the first day of his reign, he made an address, in which he proclaimed himself opposed to all arbitrary principles in government, and promised protection to the Church of England. Early in the year 1686, in consequence of the King's proclamation for a general pardon, over thirteen hundred Quakers were set at liberty, and in April, 1687, the King issued a declaration for entire liberty of conscience, and suspending the penal laws in matters ecclesiastical. This was a great step in advance, and one that must ever throw a luster over the brief reign of this unfortunate monarch. Penn, though holding no official position, doubtless did as much toward securing the issue of this liberal measure as any Englishman.

Upon the issue of these edicts, the Quakers, at their next annual meeting, presented an address of acknowledgment to the King, which opened in these words: "We cannot but bless and praise the name of Almighty God, who hath the hearts of princes in His hands, that He hath inclined the King to hear the cries of his suffering subjects for conscience' sake, and we rejoice that he hath given us so eminent an occasion to present him our thanks." This address was presented by Penn in a few well-chosen words, and the King replied in the following, though brief, yet most expressive, language: "Gentlemen—I thank you heartily for your address. Some of you know (I am sure you do Mr. Penn), that it was always my principle, that conscience ought not to be forced, and that all men ought to have the liberty of their consciences. And what I have promised in my declaration, I will continue to perform so long as I live. And I hope, before I die, to settle it so that after ages shall have no reason to alter it."

It would have been supposed that such noble sentiments as these from a sovereign would have been hailed with delight by the English people. But they were not. The aristocracy of Britain at this time did not want liberty of conscience. They wanted conformity to the established church, and bitter persecution against all others, as in the reign of Charles, which filled the prisons with Quakers. The warm congratulations to James, and fervent prayers for his welfare, were regarded by them with an evil eye. Bitter reproaches were heaped upon Penn, who was looked upon as the power behind the throne that was moving the King to the enforcing of these principles. He was accused of having been educated at St. Omer's, a Catholic college, a place which he never saw in his life, of having taken orders as a priest in the Catholic Church, of having obtained dispensation to marry, and of being not only a Catholic, but a Jesuit in disguise, all of which were pure fabrications. But in the excited state of the public mind they were believed, and caused him to be regarded with bitter hatred. The King, too, fell rapidly into disfavor, and so completely had the minds of his people become alienated from him, that upon the coming of the Prince of Orange and his wife Mary, in 1688, James was obliged to flee to France for safety, and they were received as the rulers of Britain.

But while the interests of the colony were thus prospering at court, they were not so cloudless in the new country. There was needed the strong hand of Penn to check abuses and guide the course of legislation in proper channels. He had labored to place the government entirely in the hands of the people—an idea, in the abstract, most attractive, and one which, were the entire

population wise and just, would result fortunately: yet, in practice, he found to his sorrow the results most vexatious. The proprietor had not long been gone before troubles arose between the two Houses of the Legislature relative to promulgating the laws as not being in accordance with the requirements of the charter Nicholas Moore, the Chief Justice, was impeached for irregularities in imposing fines and in other ways abusing his high trust But though formally arraigned and directed to desist from exercising his functions, he successfully resisted the proceedings, and a final judgment was never obtained. Patrick Robinson, Clerk of the court, for refusing to produce the records in the trial of Moore, was voted a public enemy. These troubles in the government were the occasion of much grief to Penn, who wrote, naming a number of the most influential men in the colony, and beseeching them to unite in an endeavor to check further irregularities, declaring that they disgraced the province, "that their conduct had struck back hundreds, and was £10,000 out of his way, and £100,000 out of the country."

In the latter part of the year 1686, seeing that the whole Council was too unwieldy a body to exercise executive power, Penn determined to contract the number, and accordingly appointed Thomas Lloyd, Nicholas Moore, James Claypole, Robert Turner and John Eckley, any three of whom should constitute a quorum, to be Commissioners of State to act for the proprietor. In place of Moore and Claypole, Arthur Cook and John Simcock were appointed. They were to compel the attendance of the Council; see that the two Houses admit of no parley; to abrogate all laws except the fundamentals; to dismiss the Assembly and call a new one, and finally he solemnly admonishes them, "Be most just, as in the sight of the all-seeing, all-searching God." In a letter to these Commissioners, he says: "Three things occur to me eminently: First, that you be watchful that none abuse the King, etc.; secondly, that you get the custom act revived as being the equalest and least offensive way to support the government; thirdly, that you retrieve the dignity of courts and sessions."

In a letter to James Harrison, his confidential agent at Pennsbury Manor, he unbosoms himself more freely respecting his employment in London than in any of his State papers or more public communications, and from it can be seen how important were his labors with the head of the English nation. "I am engaged in the public business of the nation and Friends, and those in authority would have me see the establishment of the liberty, that I was a small instrument to begin in the land. The Lord has given me great entrance and interest with the King, though not so much as is said; and I confess I should rejoice to see poor old England fixed, the penal laws repealed, that are now suspended, and if it goes well with England, it cannot go ill with Pennsylvania, as unkindly used as I am; and no poor slave in Turkey desires more earnestly, I believe, for deliverance, than I do to be with you." In the summer of 1687, Penn was in company with the King in a progress through the counties of Berkshire, Glocestershire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Oxfordshire and Hampshire, during which he held several religious meetings with his people, in some of which the King appears to have been present, particularly in Chester.

Since the departure of Penn, Thomas Lloyd had acted as President of the Council, and later of the Commissioners of State. He had been in effect Governor, and held responsible for the success of the government, while possessing only one voice in the disposing of affairs. Tiring of this anomalous position, Lloyd applied to be relieved. It was difficult to find a person of sufficient ability to fill the place: but Penn decided to relieve him, though

showing his entire confidence by notifying him that he intended soon to appoint him absolute Governor. In his place, he indicated Samuel Carpenter, or if he was unwilling to serve, then Thomas Ellis, but not to be President, his will being that each should preside a month in turn, or that the oldest member should be chosen.

Penn foresaw that the executive power, to be efficient, must be lodged in the hands of one man of ability, such as to command the respect of his people. Those whom he most trusted in the colony had been so mixed up in the wrangles of the executive and legislative departments of the government that he deemed it advisable to appoint a person who had not before been in the colony and not a Quaker. He accordingly commissioned John Blackwell, July 27, 1688, to be Lieutenant Governor, who was at this time in New England, and who had the esteem and confidence of Penn. With the commission, the proprietor sent full instructions, chiefly by way of caution, the last one being: "Rule the meek meekly; and those that will not be ruled, rule with authority." Though Lloyd had been relieved of power, he still remained in the Council, probably because neither of the persons designated were willing to serve. Having seen the evils of a many headed executive, he had recommended the appointment of one person to exercise executive authority. It was in conformity with this advice that Blackwell was appointed. He met the Assembly in March, 1689; but either his conceptions of business were arbitrary and imperious, or the Assembly had become accustomed to great latitude and lax discipline; for the business had not proceeded far before the several branches of the government were at variance. Lloyd refused to give up the great seal, alleging that it had been given him for life. The Governor, arbitrarily and without warrant of law, imprisoned officers of high rank, denied the validity of all laws passed by the Assembly previous to his administration, and set on foot a project for organizing and equipping the militia, under the plea of threatened hostility of France. The Assembly attempted to arrest his proceedings, but he shrewdly evaded their intents by organizing a party among the members, who persistently absented themselves. His reign was short, for in January, 1690, he left the colony and sailed away for England, whereupon the government again devolved upon the Council, Thomas Lloyd, President. Penn had a high estimation of the talents and integrity of Blackwell, and adds, "He is in England and Ireland of great repute for ability, integrity and virtue."

Three forms of administering the executive department of the government had now been tried, by a Council consisting of eighteen members, a commission of five members, and a Lieutenant Governor. Desirous of leaving the government as far as possible in the hands of the people who were the sources of all power, Penn left it to the Council to decide which form should be adopted. The majority decided for a Deputy Governor. This was opposed by the members from the provinces, who preferred a Council, and who, finding themselves outvoted, decided to withdraw, and determined for themselves to govern the lower counties until Penn should come. This obstinacy and falling out between the councilors from the lower counties and those from the province was the beginning of a controversy which eventuated in a separation, and finally in the formation of Delaware as a separate commonwealth. A deputation from the Council was sent to New Castle to induce the seceding members to return, but without success. They had never regarded with favor the removal of the sittings of the Council from New Castle, the first seat of government, to Philadelphia, and they were now determined to set up a government for themselves.

In 1689, the Friends Public School in Philadelphia was first incorporated, confirmed by a patent from Penn in 1701, and another in 1708, and finally, with greatly enlarged powers, from Penn personally, November 29, 1711. The preamble to the charter recites that as "the prosperity and welfare of any people depend, in great measure, upon the good education of youth, and their early introduction in the principles of true religion and virtue, and qualifying them to serve their country and themselves, by breeding them in reading, writing, and learning of languages and useful arts and sciences suitable to their sex, age and degree, which cannot be effected in any manner so well as by erecting public schools," etc. George Keith was employed as the first master of this school. He was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, a man of learning, and had emigrated to East Jersey some years previous, where he was Surveyor General, and had surveyed and marked the line between East and West New Jersey. He only remained at the head of the school one year, when he was succeeded by his usher, Thomas Makin. This was a school of considerable merit and pretension, where the higher mathematics and the ancient languages were taught, and was the first of this high grade. A school of a primary grade had been established as early as 1683, in Philadelphia, when Enoch Flower taught on the following terms: "To learn to read English, four shillings by the quarter; to write, six shillings by ditto; to read, write and cast accounts, eight shillings by the quarter; boarding a scholar, that is to say, diet, lodging, washing and schooling, £10 for one whole year," from which it will be seen that although learning might be highly prized, its cost in hard cash was not exorbitant.

Penn's favor at court during the reign of James II caused him to be suspected of disloyalty to the government when William and Mary had come to the throne. Accordingly on the 10th of December, 1688, while walking in White Hall, he was summoned before the Lords of the Council, and though nothing was found against him, was compelled to give security for his appearance at the next term, to answer any charge that might be made. At the second sitting of the Council nothing having been found against him, he was cleared in open court. In 1690, he was again brought before the Lords on the charge of having been in correspondence with the late King. He appealed to King William, who, after a hearing of two hours, was disposed to release him, but the Lords decided to hold him until the Trinity term, when he was again discharged. A third time he was arraigned, and this time with eighteen others, charged with adhering to the kingdom's enemies, but was cleared by order of the King's Bench. Being now at liberty, and these vexatious suits apparently at an end, he set about leading a large party of settlers to his cherished Pennsylvania. Proposals were published, and the Government, regarding the enterprise of so much importance, had ordered an armed convoy, when he was again met by another accusation, and now, backed by the false oath of one William Fuller, whom the Parliament subsequently declared a "cheat and an imposter." Seeing that he must prepare again for his defense, he abandoned his voyage to America, after having made expensive preparations, and convinced that his enemies were determined to prevent his attention to public or private affairs, whether in England or America, he withdrew himself during the ensuing two or three years from the public eye.

But though not participating in business, which was calling loudly for his attention, his mind was busy, and several important treatises upon religious and civil matters were produced that had great influence upon the turn of public affairs, which would never have been written but for this forced retirement. In his address to the yearly meeting of Friends in London, he says:

"My enemies are yours. My privacy is not because men have sworn truly, but falsely against me."

His personal grievances in England were the least which he suffered. For lack of guiding influence, bitter dissensions had sprung up in his colony, which threatened the loss of all. Desiring to secure peace, he had commissioned Thomas Lloyd Deputy Governor of the province, and William Markham Deputy Governor of the lower counties. Penn's grief on account of this division is disclosed in a letter to a friend in the province: "I left it to them, to choose either the government of the Council, five Commissioners or a deputy. What could be tenderer? Now I perceive Thomas Lloyd is chosen by the three upper but not the three lower counties, and sits down with this broken choice. This has grieved and wounded me and mine, I fear to the hazard of all! * * * for else the Governor of New York is like to have all, if he has it not already."

But the troubles of Penn in America were not confined to civil affairs. His religious society was torn with dissension. George Keith, a man of considerable power in argumentation, but of overweaning self-conceit, attacked the Friends for the laxity of their discipline, and drew off some followers. So venomous did he become that on the 20th of April, 1692, a testimony of denial was drawn up against him at a meeting of ministers, wherein he and his conduct were publicly disowned. This was confirmed at the next yearly meeting. He drew off large numbers and set up an independent society, who termed themselves Christian Quakers. Keith appealed from this action of the American Church to the yearly meeting in London, but was so intemperate in speech that the action of the American Church was confirmed. Whereupon he became the bitter enemy of the Quakers, and, uniting with the Church of England, was ordained a Vicar by the Bishop of London. He afterward returned to America where he wrote against his former associates, but was finally fixed in a benefice in Sussex, England. On his death bed, he said, "I wish I had died when I was a Quaker, for then I am sure it would have been well with my soul."

But Keith had not been satisfied with attacking the principles and practices of his church. He mercilessly lampooned the Lieutenant Governor, saying that "He was not fit to be a Governor, and his name would stink," and of the Council, that "He hoped to God he should shortly see their power taken from them." On another occasion, he said of Thomas Lloyd, who was reputed a mild-tempered man, and had befriended Keith, that he was "an impudent man and a pitiful Governor," and asked him "why he did not send him to jail," saying that "his back (Keith's) had long itched for a whipping, and that he would print and expose them all over America, if not over Europe." So abusive had he finally become that the Council was obliged to take notice of his conduct and to warn him to desist.

Penn, as has been shown, was silenced and thrown into retirement in England. It can be readily seen what an excellent opportunity these troubles in America, the separation in the government, and the schism in the church, gave his enemies to attack him. They represented that he had neglected his colony by remaining in England and meddling with matters in which he had no business; that the colony in consequence had fallen into great disorder, and that he should be deprived of his proprietary rights. These complaints had so much weight with William and Mary, that, on the 21st of October, 1692, they commissioned Benjamin Fletcher, Governor of New York, to take the province and territories under his government. There was another motive operating at this time, more potent than those mentioned above, to induce the

King and Queen to put the government of Pennsylvania under the Governor of New York. The French and Indians from the north were threatening the English. Already the expense for defense had become burdensome to New York. It was believed that to ask aid for the common defense from Penn, with his peace principles, would be fruitless, but that through the influence of Gov. Fletcher, as executive, an appropriation might be secured.

Upon receiving his commission, Gov. Fletcher sent a note, dated April 19, 1693, to Deputy Gov. Lloyd, informing him of the grant of the royal commission and of his intention to visit the colony and assume authority on the 29th inst. He accordingly came with great pomp and splendor, attended by a numerous retinue, and soon after his arrival, submission to him having been accorded without question, summoned the Assembly. Some differences having arisen between the Governor and the Assembly about the manner of calling and electing the Representatives, certain members united in an address to the Governor, claiming that the constitution and laws were still in full force and must be administered until altered or repealed; that Pennsylvania had just as good a right to be governed according to the usages of Pennsylvania as New York had to be governed according to the usages of that province. The Legislature being finally organized, Gov. Fletcher presented a letter from the Queen, setting forth that the expense for the preservation and defense of Albany against the French was intolerable to the inhabitants there, and that as this was a frontier to other colonies, it was thought but just that they should help bear the burden. The Legislature, in firm but respectful terms, maintained that the constitution and laws enacted under them were in full force, and when he, having flatly denied this, attempted to intimidate them by the threat of annexing Pennsylvania to New York, they mildly but firmly requested that if the Governor had objections to the bill which they had passed and would communicate them, they would try to remove them. The business was now amicably adjusted, and he in compliance with their wish dissolved the Assembly, and after appointing William Markham Lieutenant Governor, departed to his government in New York, doubtless well satisfied that a Quaker, though usually mild mannered, is not easily frightened or coerced.

Gov. Fletcher met the Assembly again in March, 1694, and during this session, having apparently failed in his previous endeavors to induce the Assembly to vote money for the common defense, sent a communication setting forth the dangers to be apprehended from the French and Indians, and concluding in these words: "That he considered their principles; that they could not carry arms nor levy money to make war, though for their own defense, yet he hoped that they would not refuse to feed the hungry and clothe the naked; that was to supply the Indian nations with such necessaries as may influence their continued friendship to their provinces." But notwithstanding the adroit sugar-coating of the pill, it was not acceptable and no money was voted. This and a brief session in September closed the Governorship of Pennsylvania by Fletcher. It would appear from a letter written by Penn, after hearing of the neglect of the Legislature to vote money for the purpose indicated, that he took an entirely different view of the subject from that which was anticipated; for he blamed the colony for refusing to send money to New York for what he calls the common defense.

Through the kind offices of Lords Rochester, Ranelagh, Sidney and Somers, the Duke of Buckingham and Sir John Trenchard, the king was asked to hear the case of William Penn, against whom no charge was proven, and who would two years before have gone to his colony had he not supposed that he would have been thought to go in defiance of the government. King William

answered that William Penn was his old acquaintance as well as theirs, that he might follow his business as freely as ever, and that he had nothing to say to him. Penn was accordingly reinstated in his government by letters patent dated on the 20th of August, 1694, whereupon he commissioned William Markham Lieutenant Governor.

When Markham called the Assembly, he disregarded the provisions of the charter, assuming that the removal of Penn had annulled the grant. The Assembly made no objection to this action, as there were provisions in the old charter that they desired to have changed. Accordingly, when the appropriation bill was considered, a new constitution was attached to it and passed. This was approved by Markham and became the organic law, the third constitution adopted under the charter of King Charles. By the provisions of this instrument, the Council was composed of twelve members, and the Assembly of twenty-four. During the war between France and England, the ocean swarmed with the privateers of the former. When peace was declared, many of these crafts, which had richly profited by privateering, were disposed to continue their irregular practices, which was now piracy. Judging that the peace principles of the Quakers would shield them from forcible seizure, they were accustomed to run into the Delaware for safe harbor. Complaints coming of the depredations of these parties, a proclamation was issued calling on magistrates and citizens to unite in breaking up practices so damaging to the good name of the colony. It was charged in England that evil-disposed persons in the province were privy to these practices, if not parties to it, and that the failure of the Government to break it up was a proof of its inefficiency, and of a radical defect of the principles on which it was based. Penn was much exercised by these charges, and in his letters to the Lieutenant Governor and to his friends in the Assembly, urged ceaseless vigilance to effect reform.

CHAPTER VIII.

WILLIAM PENN, 1699-1701—ANDREW HAMILTON, 1701-3—EDWARD SHIPPEN 1703-4—JOHN EVANS, 1704-9—CHARLES GOOKIN, 1709-17.

BEING free from harassing persecutions, and in favor at court, Penn determined to remove with his family to Pennsylvania, and now with the expectation of living and dying here. Accordingly, in July, 1699, he set sail, and, on account of adverse winds, was three months tossed about upon the ocean. Just before his arrival in his colony, the yellow fever raged there with great virulence, having been brought thither from the West Indies, but had been checked by the biting frosts of autumn, and had now disappeared. An observant traveler, who witnessed the effects of this scourge, writes thus of it in his journal: "Great was the majesty and hand of the Lord. Great was the fear that fell upon all flesh. I saw no lofty nor airy countenance, nor heard any vain jesting to move men to laughter, nor witty repartee to raise mirth, nor extravagant feasting to excite the lusts and desires of the flesh above measure; but every face gathered paleness, and many hearts were humbled, and countenances fallen and sunk, as such that waited every moment to be summoned to the bar and numbered to the grave."

Great joy was everywhere manifested throughout the province at the arriv-

al of the proprietor and his family, fondly believing that he had now come to stay. He met the Assembly soon after landing, but, it being an inclement season, he only detained them long enough to pass two measures aimed against piracy and illicit trade, exaggerated reports of which, having been spread broadcast through the kingdom, had caused him great uneasiness and vexation. At the first monthly meeting of Friends in 1700, he laid before them his concern, which was for the welfare of Indians and Negroes, and steps were taken to instruct them and provide stated meetings for them where they could hear the Word. It is more than probable that he had fears from the first that his enemies in England would interfere in his affairs to such a degree as to require his early return, though he had declared to his friends there that he never expected to meet them again. His greatest solicitude, consequently, was to give a charter to his colony, and also one to his city, the very best that human ingenuity could devise. An experience of now nearly twenty years would be likely to develop the weaknesses and impracticable provisions of the first constitutions, so that a frame now drawn with all the light of the past, and by the aid and suggestion of the men who had been employed in administering it, would be likely to be enduring, and though he might be called hence, or be removed by death, their work would live on from generation to generation and age to age, and exert a benign and preserving influence while the State should exist.

In February, 1701, Penn met the most renowned and powerful of the Indian chieftains, reaching out to the Potomac, the Susquehanna and to the Onondagoes of the Five Nations, some forty in number, at Philadelphia, where he renewed with them pledges of peace and entered into a formal treaty of active friendship, binding them to disclose any hostile intent, confirm sale of lands, be governed by colonial law, all of which was confirmed on the part of the Indians "by five parcels of skins;" and on the part of Penn by "several English goods and merchandises."

Several sessions of the Legislature were held in which great harmony prevailed, and much attention was giving to revising and recomposing the constitution. But in the midst of their labors for the improvement of the organic law, intelligence was brought to Penn that a bill had been introduced in the House of Lords for reducing all the proprietary governments in America to regal ones, under pretence of advancing the prerogative of the crown, and the national advantage. Such of the owners of land in Pennsylvania as happened to be in England, remonstrated against action upon the bill until Penn could return and be heard, and wrote to him urging his immediate coming hither. Though much to his disappointment and sorrow, he determined to go immediately thither. He promptly called a session of the Assembly, and in his message to the two Houses said, "I cannot think of such a voyage without great reluctancy of mind, having promised myself the quietness of a wilderness. For my heart is among you, and no disappointment shall ever be able to alter my love to the country, and resolution to return, and settle my family and posterity in it. * * Think therefore (since all men are mortal), of some suitable expedient and provision for your safety as well in your privileges as property. Review again your laws, propose new ones, and you will find me ready to comply with whatsoever may render us happy, by a nearer union of our interests." The Assembly returned a suitable response, and then proceeded to draw up twenty-one articles. The first related to the appointment of a Lieutenant Governor. Penn proposed that the Assembly should choose one. But this they declined, preferring that he should appoint one. Little trouble was experienced in settling everything broached, except the

union of the province and lower counties. Penn used his best endeavors to reconcile them to the union, but without avail. The new constitution was adopted on the 28th of October, 1701. The instrument provided for the union, but in a supplementary article, evidently granted with great reluctance, it was provided that the province and the territories might be separated at any time within three years. As his last act before leaving, he presented the city of Philadelphia, now grown to be a considerable place, and always an object of his affectionate regard, with a charter of privileges. As his Deputy, he appointed Andrew Hamilton, one of the proprietors of East New Jersey, and sometime Governor of both East and West Jersey, and for Secretary of the province and Clerk of the Council, he selected James Logan, a man of singular urbanity and strength of mind, and withal a scholar.

Penn set sail for Europe on the 1st of November, 1701. Soon after his arrival, on the 18th of January, 1702, King William died, and Anne of Denmark succeeded him. He now found himself in favor at court, and that he might be convenient to the royal residence, he again took lodgings at Kensington. The bill which had been pending before Parliament, that had given him so much uneasiness, was at the succeeding session dropped entirely, and was never again called up. During his leisure hours, he now busied himself in writing "several useful and excellent treatises on divers subjects."

Gov. Hamilton's administration continued only till December, 1702, when he died. He was earnest in his endeavors to induce the territories to unite with the province, they having as yet not accepted the new charter, alleging that they had three years in which to make their decision, but without success. He also organized a military force, of which George Lowther was commander, for the safety of the colony.

The executive authority now devolved upon the Council, of which Edward Shippen was President. Conflict of authority, and contention over the due interpretation of some provisions of the new charter, prevented the accomplishment of much, by way of legislation, in the Assembly which convened in 1703; though in this body it was finally determined that the lower counties should thereafter act separately in a legislative capacity. This separation proved final, the two bodies never again meeting in common.

Though the bill to govern the American Colonies by regal authority failed, yet the clamor of those opposed to the proprietary Governors was so strong that an act was finally passed requiring the selection of deputies to have the royal assent. Hence, in choosing a successor to Hamilton, he was obliged to consider the Queen's wishes. John Evans, a man of parts, of Welsh extraction, only twenty-six years old, a member of the Queen's household, and not a Quaker, nor even of exemplary morals, was appointed, who arrived in the colony in December, 1703. He was accompanied by William Penn, Jr., who was elected a member of the Council, the number having been increased by authority of the Governor, probably with a view to his election.

The first care of Evans was to unite the province and lower counties, though the final separation had been agreed to. He presented the matter so well that the lower counties, from which the difficulty had always come, were willing to return to a firm union. But now the provincial Assembly, having become impatient of the obstacles thrown in the way of legislation by the delegates from these counties, was unwilling to receive them. They henceforward remained separate in a legislative capacity, though still a part of Pennsylvania, under the claim of Penn, and ruled by the same Governor, and thus they continued until the 29th of September, 1776, when a constitution was adopted, and they were proclaimed a separate State under the name of Delaware.

During two years of the government of Evans, there was ceaseless discord between the Council, headed by the Governor and Secretary Logan on the one side, and the Assembly led by David Lloyd, its Speaker, on the other, and little legislation was effected.

Realizing the defenseless condition of the colony, Evans determined to organize the militia, and accordingly issued his proclamation. "In obedience to her Majesty's royal command, and to the end that the inhabitants of this government may be in a posture of defense and readiness to withstand and repel all acts of hostility, I do hereby strictly command and require all persons residing in this government, whose persuasions will, on any account, permit them to take up arms in their own defense, that forthwith they do provide themselves with a good firelock and ammunition, in order to enlist themselves in the militia, which I am now settling in this government." The Governor evidently issued this proclamation in good faith, and with a pure purpose. The French and Indians had assumed a threatening aspect upon the north, and while the other colonies had assisted New York liberally, Pennsylvania had done little or nothing for the common defense. But his call fell stillborn. The "fire-locks" were not brought out, and none enlisted.

Disappointed at this lack of spirit, and embittered by the factious temper of the Assembly, Evans, who seems not to have had faith in the religious principles of the Quakers, and to have entirely mistook the nature of their Christian zeal, formed a wild scheme to test their steadfastness under the pressure of threatened danger. In conjunction with his gay associates in revel, he agreed to have a false alarm spread of the approach of a hostile force in the river, whereupon he was to raise the alarm in the city. Accordingly, on the day of the fair in Philadelphia, 16th of March, 1706, a messenger came, post haste from New Castle, bringing the startling intelligence that an armed fleet of the enemy was already in the river, and making their way rapidly toward the city. Whereupon Evans acted his part to a nicety. He sent emissaries through the town proclaiming the dread tale, while he mounted his horse, and in an excited manner, and with a drawn sword, rode through the streets, calling upon all good men and true to rush to arms for the defense of their homes, their wives and children, and all they held dear. The ruse was so well played that it had an immense effect. "The suddenness of the surprise," says Proud, "with the noise of precipitation consequent thereon, threw many of the people into very great fright and consternation, insomuch that it is said some threw their plate and most valuable effects down their wells and little houses; that others hid themselves, in the best manner they could, while many retired further up the river, with what they could most readily carry off; so that some of the creeks seemed full of boats and small craft; those of a larger size running as far as Burlington, and some higher up the river; several women are said to have miscarried by the fright and terror into which they were thrown, and much mischief ensued."

The more thoughtful of the people are said to have understood the deceit from the first, and labored to allay the excitement; but the seeming earnestness of the Governor and the zeal of his emissaries so worked upon the more inconsiderate of the population that the consternation and commotion was almost past belief. In an almanac published at Philadelphia for the next year opposite this date was this distich:

"Wise men wonder, good men grieve,
Knaves invent and fools believe."

Though this ruse was played upon all classes alike, yet it was generally believed to have been aimed chiefly at the Quakers, to try the force of their

principles, and see if they would not rush to arms when danger should really appear. But in this the Governor was disappointed. For it is said that only four out of the entire population of this religious creed showed any disposition to falsify their faith. It was the day of their weekly meeting, and regardless of the dismay and consternation which were everywhere manifest about them, they assembled in their accustomed places of worship, and engaged in their devotions as though nothing unusual was transpiring without, manifesting such unshaken faith, as Whittier has exemplified in verse by his Abraham Davenport, on the occasion of the Dark Day:

"Meanwhile in the old State House, dim as ghosts,
Sat the law-givers of Connecticut,
Trembling beneath their legislative robes.
'It is the Lord's great day! Let us adjourn,'
Some said; and then, as with one accord,
All eyes were turned on Abraham Davenport.
He rose, slow, cleaving with his steady voice
The intolerable hush. 'This well may be
The Day of Judgment which the world awaits;
But be it so or not, I only know
My present duty, and my Lord's command
To occupy till He come. So at the post
Where He hath set me in His Providence,
I choose, for one, to meet Him face to face,
No faithless servant frightened from my task,
But ready when the Lord of the harvest calls;
And therefore, with all reverence, I would say,
Let God do His work, we will see to ours.
Bring in the candles.' And they brought them in."

In conjunction with the Legislature of the lower counties, Evans was instrumental in having a law passed for the imposition of a tax on the tonnage of the river, and the erection of a fort near the town of New Castle for compelling obedience. This was in direct violation of the fundamental compact, and vexations to commerce. It was at length forcibly resisted, and its imposition abandoned. His administration was anything but efficient or peaceful, a series of contentions, of charges and counter-charges having been kept up between the leaders of the two factions, Lloyd and Logan, which he was powerless to properly direct or control. "He was relieved in 1709. Possessed of a good degree of learning and refinement, and accustomed to the gay society of the British metropolis, he found in the grave and serious habits of the Friends a type of life and character which he failed to comprehend, and with which he could, consequently, have little sympathy. How widely he mistook the Quaker character is seen in the result of his wild and hair-brained experiment to test their faith. His general tenor of life seems to have been of a piece with this. Watson says: 'The Indians of Connestoga complained of him when there as misbehaving to their women, and that, in 1709, Solomon Cresson, going his rounds at night, entered a tavern to suppress a riotous assembly, and found there John Evans, Esq., the Governor, who fell to beating Cresson.'"

The youth and levity of Gov. Evans induced the proprietor to seek for a successor of a more sober and sedate character. He had thought of proposing his son, but finally settled upon Col. Charles Gookin, who was reputed to be a man of wisdom and prudence, though as was afterward learned, to the sorrow of the colony, he was subject to fits of derangement, which toward the close of his term were exhibited in the most extravagant acts. He had scarcely arrived in the colony before charges were preferred against the late Governor, and he was asked to institute criminal proceedings, which he declined. This

was the occasion of a renewal of contentions between the Governor and his Council and the Assembly, which continued during the greater part of his administration. In the midst of them, Logan, who was at the head of the Council, having demanded a trial of the charges against him, and failed to secure one, sailed for Europe, where he presented the difficulties experienced in administering the government so strongly, that Penn was seriously inclined to sell his interest in the colony. He had already greatly crippled his estate by expenses he had incurred in making costly presents to the natives, and in settling his colony, for which he had received small return. In the year 1707, he had become involved in a suit in chancery with the executors of his former steward, in the course of which he was confined in the Old Baily during this and a part of the following year, when he was obliged to mortgage his colony in the sum of £6,600 to relieve himself. Foreseeing the great consequence it would be to the crown to buy the rights of the proprietors of the several English colonies in America before they would grow too powerful, negotiations had been entered into early in the reign of William and Mary for their purchase, especially the "fine province of Mr. Penn." Borne down by these troubles, and by debts and litigations at home, Penn seriously entertained the proposition to sell in 1712, and offered it for £20,000. The sum of £12,000 was offered on the part of the crown, which was agreed upon, but before the necessary papers were executed, he was stricken down with apoplexy, by which he was incapacitated for transacting any business, and a stay was put to further proceedings until the Queen should order an act of Parliament for consummating the purchase.

It is a mournful spectacle to behold the great mind and the great heart of Penn reduced now in his declining years, by the troubles of government and by debts incurred in the bettering of his colony, to this enfeebled condition. He was at the moment writing to Logan on public affairs, when his hand was suddenly seized by lethargy in the beginning of a sentence, which he never finished. His mind was touched by the disease, which he never recovered, and after lingering for six years, he died on the 30th of May, 1718, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. With great power of intellect, and a religious devotion scarcely matched in all Christendom, he gave himself to the welfare of mankind, by securing civil and religious liberty through the operations of organic law. Though not a lawyer by profession, he drew frames of government and bodies of laws which have been the admiration of succeeding generations, and are destined to exert a benign influence in all future time, and by his discussions with Lord Baltimore and before the Lords in Council, he showed himself familiar with the abstruse principles of law. Though but a private person and of a despised sect, he was received as the friend and confidential advisee of the ruling sovereigns of England, and some of the principles which give luster to British law were engrafted there through the influence of the powerful intellect and benignant heart of Penn. He sought to know no philosophy but that promulgated by Christ and His disciples, and this he had sounded to its depths, and in it were anchored his ideas of public law and private and social living. The untamed savage of the forest bowed in meek and loving simplicity to his mild and resistless sway, and the members of the Society of Friends all over Europe flocked to his City of Brotherly Love. His prayers for the welfare of his people are the beginning and ending of all his public and private correspondence, and who will say that they have not been answered in the blessings which have attended the commonwealth of his founding? And will not the day of its greatness be when the inhabitants throughout all its borders shall return to the peaceful and loving spirit of

Penn? In the midst of a licentious court, and with every prospect of advancement in its sunshine and favor, inheriting a great name and an independent patrimony, he turned aside from this brilliant track to make common lot with a poor sect under the ban of Government; endured stripes and imprisonment and loss of property; banished himself to the wilds of the American continent that he might secure to his people those devotions which seemed to them required by their Maker, and has won for himself a name by the simple deeds of love and humble obedience to Christian mandates which shall never perish. Many have won renown by deeds of blood, but fadeless glory has come to William Penn by charity.

CHAPTER IX.

SIR WILLIAM KEITH, 1717-26—PATRICK GORDON, 1726-36—JAMES LOGAN, 1736-38—GEORGE THOMAS, 1738-47—ANTHONY PALMER, 1747-48—JAMES HAMILTON, 1748-54.

IN 1712, Penn had made a will, by which he devised to his only surviving son, William, by his first marriage, all his estates in England, amounting to some twenty thousand pounds. By his first wife, Gulielma Maria Springett, he had issue of three sons—William, Springett and William, and four daughters—Gulielma, Margaret, Gulielma and Letitia; and by his second wife, Hannah Callowhill, of four sons—John, Thomas, Richard and Dennis. To his wife Hannah, who survived him, and whom he made the sole executrix of his will, he gave, for the equal benefit of herself and her children, all his personal estate in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, after paying all debts, and alloting ten thousand acres of land in the Province to his daughter Letitia, by his first marriage, and each of the three children of his son William.

Doubts having arisen as to the force of the provisions of this will, it was finally determined to institute a suit in chancery for its determination. Before a decision was reached, in March, 1720, William Penn, Jr., died, and while still pending, his son Springett died also. During the long pendency of this litigation for nine years, Hannah Penn, as executrix of the will, assumed the proprietary powers, issued instructions to her Lieutenant Governors, heard complaints and settled difficulties with the skill and the assurance of a veteran diplomatist. In 1727, a decision was reached that, upon the death of William Penn, Jr., and his son Springett, the proprietary rights in Pennsylvania descended to the three surviving sons—John, Thomas and Richard—issue by the second marriage; and that the proprietors bargain to sell his province to the crown for twelve thousand pounds, made in 1712, and on which one thousand pounds had been paid at the confirmation of the sale, was void. Whereupon the three sons became the joint proprietors.

A year before the death of Penn, the lunacy of Gov. Gookin having become troublesome, he was succeeded in the Government by Sir William Keith, a Scotchman who had served as Surveyor of Customs to the English Government, in which capacity he had visited Pennsylvania previously, and knew something of its condition. He was a man of dignified and commanding bearing, endowed with cunning, of an accommodating policy, full of faithful promises, and usually found upon the stronger side. Hence, upon his arrival in the colony, he did not summon the Assembly immediately,

assigning as a reason in his first message that he did not wish to inconvenience the country members by calling them in harvest time. The disposition thus manifested to favor the people, and his advocacy of popular rights on several occasions in opposition to the claims of the proprietor, gave great satisfaction to the popular branch of the Legislature which manifested its appreciation of his conduct by voting him liberal salaries, which had often been withheld from his less accommodating predecessors. By his artful and insinuating policy, he induced the Assembly to pass two acts which had previously met with uncompromising opposition—one to establish a Court of Equity, with himself as Chancellor, the want of which had been seriously felt; and another, for organizing the militia. Though the soil was fruitful and produce was plentiful, yet, for lack of good markets, and on account of the meagerness of the circulating medium, prices were very low, the toil and sweat of the husbandman being little rewarded, and the taxes and payments on land were met with great difficulty. Accordingly, arrangements were made for the appointment of inspectors of provisions, who, from a conscientious discharge of duty, soon caused the Pennsylvania brands of best products to be much sought for, and to command ready sale at highest prices in the West Indies, whither most of the surplus produce was exported. A provision was also made for the issue of a limited amount of paper money, on the establishment of ample securities, which tended to raise the value of the products of the soil and of manufactures, and encourage industry.

By the repeated notices of the Governors in their messages to the Legislature previous to this time, it is evident that Indian hostilities had for sometime been threatened. The Potomac was the dividing line between the Northern and Southern Indians. But the young men on either side, when out in pursuit of game, often crossed the line of the river into the territory of the other, when fierce altercations ensued. This trouble had become so violent in 1719 as to threaten a great Indian war, in which the powerful confederation, known as the Five Nations, would take a hand. To avert this danger, which it was foreseen would inevitably involve the defenseless familes upon the frontier, and perhaps the entire colony, Gov. Keith determined to use his best exertions. He accordingly made a toilsome journey in the spring of 1721 to confer with the Governor of Virginia and endeavor to employ by concert of action such means as would allay further cause of contention. His policy was well devised, and enlisted the favor of the Governor. Soon after his return, he summoned a council of Indian Chieftains to meet him at Conestoga, a point about seventy miles west of Philadelphia. He went in considerable pomp, attended by some seventy or eighty horsemen, gaily caparisoned, and many of them armed, arriving about noon, on the 4th of July, not then a day of more note than other days. He went immediately to Capt. Civility's cabin, where were assembled four deputies of the Five Nations and representatives of other tribes. The Governor said that he had come a long distance from home to see and speak to representatives of the Five Nations, who had never met the Governor of Pennsylvania. They said in reply that they had heard much of the Governor, and would have come sooner to pay him their respects, but that the wild conduct of some of their young men had made them ashamed to show their faces. In the formal meeting in the morning, Ghesaont, chief of the Senecas, spoke for all the Five Nations. He said that they now felt that they were speaking to the same effect that they would were William Penn before them, that they had not forgotten Penn, nor the treaties made with him, and the good advice he gave them; that though they could not write as do the English, yet they could keep

all these transactions fresh in their memories. After laying down a belt of wampum upon the table as if by way of emphasis, he began again, declaring that "all their disorders arose from the use of rum and strong spirits, which took away their sense and memory, that they had no such liquors," and desired that no more be sent among them. Here he produced a bundle of dressed skins, by which he would say, "you see how much in earnest we are upon this matter of furnishing fiery liquors to us." Then he proceeds, declaring that the Five Nations remember all their ancient treaties, and they now desire that the chain of friendship may be made so strong that none of the links may ever be broken. This may have been a hint that they wanted high piled and valuable presents; for the Quakers had made a reputation of brightening and strengthening the chain of friendship by valuable presents which had reached so far away as the Five Nations. He then produces a bundle of raw skins, and observes "that a chain may contract rust with laying and become weaker; wherefore, he desires it may now be so well cleaned as to remain brighter and stronger than ever it was before." Here he presents another parcel of skins, and continues, "that as in the firmament, all clouds and darkness are removed from the face of the sun, so they desire that all misunderstandings may be fully done away, so that when they, who are now here, shall be dead and gone, their whole people, with their children and posterity, may enjoy the clear sunshine with us forever." Presenting another bundle of skins, he says, "that, looking upon the Governor as if William Penn were present, they desire, that, in case any disorders should hereafter happen between their young people and ours, we would not be too hasty in resenting any such accident, until their Council and ours can have some opportunity to treat amicably upon it, and so to adjust all matters, as that the friendship between us may still be inviolably preserved." Here he produces a small parcel of dressed skins, and concludes by saying "that we may now be together as one people, treating one another's children kindly and affectionately, that they are fully empowered to speak for the Five Nations, and they look upon the Governor as the representative of the Great King of England, and therefore they expect that everything now stipulated will be made absolutely firm and good on both sides." And now he presents a different style of present and pulls out a bundle of bear skins, and proceeds to put in an item of complaint, that "they get too little for their skins and furs, so that they cannot live by hunting; they desire us, therefore, to take compassion on them, and contrive some way to help them in that particular. Then producing a few furs, he speaks only for himself, "to acquaint the Governor, that the Five Nations having heard that the Governor of Virginia wanted to speak with them, he himself, with some of his company intended to proceed to Virginia, but do not know the way how to get safe thither."

To this formal and adroitly conceived speech of the Seneca chief, Gov. Keith, after having brought in the present of stroud match coats, gunpowder, lead, biscuit, pipes and tobacco, adjourned the council till the following day, when, being assembled at Conestoga, he answered at length the items of the chieftain's speech. His most earnest appeal, however, was made in favor of peace. "I have persuaded all my [Indian] brethren, in these parts, to consider what is for their good, and not to go out any more to war; but your young men [Five Nations] as they come this way, endeavor to force them; and, because they incline to the counsels of peace, and the good advice of their true friends, your people use them ill, and often prevail with them to go out to their own destruction. Thus it was that their town of Conestoga lost their good king not long ago. Their young children are left without parents;

their wives without husbands; the old men, contrary to the course of nature, mourn the death of their young; the people decay and grow weak: we lose our dear friends and are afflicted. Surely you cannot propose to get either riches, or possessions, by going thus out to war; for when you kill a deer, you have the flesh to eat, and the skin to sell; but when you return from war, you bring nothing home, but the scalp of a dead man, who perhaps was husband to a kind wife, and father to tender children, who never wronged you, though, by losing him, you have robbed them of their help and protection, and at the same time got nothing by it. If I were not your friend, I would not take the trouble to say all these things to you." When the Governor had concluded his address, he called the Senaca chieftain (Ghesaont) to him, and presented a gold coronation medal of King George I, which he requested should be taken to the monarch of the Five Nations, "Kannygoonh," to be laid up and kept as a token to our children's children, that an entire and lasting friendship is now established forever between the English in this country and the great Five Nations." Upon the return of the Governor, he was met at the upper ferry of the Schuylkill, by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, with about two hundred horse, and conducted through the streets after the manner of a conqueror of old returning from the scenes of his triumphs.

Gov. Keith gave diligent study to the subject of finance, regulating the currency in such a way that the planter should have it in his power to discharge promptly his indebtedness to the merchant, that their mutual interests might thus be subserved. He even proposed to establish a considerable settlement on his own account in the colony, in order to carry on manufactures, and thus consume the grain, of which there was at this time abundance, and no profitable market abroad.

In the spring of 1722, an Indian was barbarously murdered within the limits of the colony, which gave the Governor great concern. After having cautioned red men so strongly about keeping the peace, he felt that the honor of himself and all his people was compromised by this vile act. He immediately commissioned James Logan and John French to go to the scene of the murder above Conestoga, and inquire into the facts of the case, quickly apprehended the supposed murderers, sent a fast Indian runner (Satcheecho), to acquaint the Five Nations with his sorrow for the act, and of his determination to bring the guilty parties to justice, and himself set out with three of his Council (Hill, Norris and Hamilton), for Albany, where he had been invited by the Indians for a conference with the Governors of all the colonies, and where he met the chiefs of the Five Nations, and treated with them upon the subject of the murder, besides making presents to the Indians. It was on this occasion that the grand sachem of this great confederacy made that noble, and generous, and touching response, so different from the spirit of revenge generally attributed to the Indian character. It is a notable example of love that begets love, and of the mild answer that turneth away wrath. He said: "The great king of the Five Nations is sorry for the death of the Indian that was killed, for he was of his own flesh and blood. He believes that the Governor is also sorry; but, now that it is done, there is no help for it, and he desires that Cartlidge [the murderer] may not be put to death, nor that he should be spared for a time, and afterward executed; one life is enough to be lost; there should not two die. The King's heart is good to the Governor and all the English."

Though Gov. Keith, during the early part of his term, pursued a pacific policy, yet the interminable quarrels which had been kept up between the Assembly and Council during previous administrations, at length broke out with



Samuel Wherry

more virulence than ever, and he who in the first flush of power had declared "That he should pass no laws, nor transact anything of moment relating to the public affairs without the advice and approbation of the Council," took it upon himself finally to act independently of the Council, and even went so far as to dismiss the able and trusted representative of the proprietary interests, James Logan, President of the Council and Secretary of the Province, from the duties of his high office, and even refused the request of Hannah Penn, the real Governor of the province, to re-instate him. This unwarrantable conduct cost him his dismissal from office in July, 1726. Why he should have assumed so headstrong and unwarrantable a course, who had promised at the first so mild and considerate a policy, it is difficult to understand, unless it be the fact that he found that the Council was blocking, by its obstinacy, wholesome legislation, which he considered of vital importance to the prosperity of the colony, and if, as he alleges, he found that the new constitution only gave the Council advisory and not a voice in executive power.

The administration of Gov. Keith was eminently successful, as he did not hesitate to grapple with important questions of judicature, finance, trade, commerce, and the many vexing relations with the native tribes, and right manfully, and judiciously did he effect their solution. It was at a time when the colony was filling up rapidly, and the laws and regulations which had been found ample for the management of a few hundred families struggling for a foothold in the forest, and when the only traffic was a few skins, were entirely inadequate for securing protection and prosperity to a seething and jostling population intent on trade and commerce, and the conflicting interests which required wise legislation and prudent management. No colony on the American coast made such progress in numbers and improvement as did Pennsylvania during the nine years in which William Keith exercised the Gubernatorial office. Though not himself a Quaker, he had secured the passage of an act of Assembly, and its royal affirmation for allowing the members of the Quaker sect to wear their hats in court, and give testimony under affirmation instead of oath, which in the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne had been withheld from them. After the expiration of his term of office, he was immediately elected a member of the Assembly, and was intent on being elected Speaker, "and had his support out-doors in a cavalcade of eighty mounted horsemen and the resounding of many guns fired:" yet David Lloyd was elected with only three dissenting voices, the out door business having perhaps been overdone.

Upon the recommendation of Springett Penn, who was now the prospective heir to Pennsylvania, Patrick Gordon was appointed and confirmed Lieutenant Governor in place of Keith, and arrived in the colony and assumed authority in July, 1726. He had served in the army, and in his first address to the Assembly, which he met in August, he said that as he had been a soldier, he knew nothing of the crooked ways of professed politicians, and must rely on a straightforward manner of transacting the duties devolving upon him. George I. died in June, 1727, and the Assembly at its meeting in October prepared and forwarded a congratulatory address to his successor, George II. By the decision of the Court of Chancery in 1727, Hannah Penn's authority over the colony was at an end, the proprietary interests having descended to John, Richard and Thomas Penn, the only surviving sons of William Penn, Sr. This period, from the death of Penn in 1718 to 1727, one of the most prosperous in the history of the colony, was familiarly known as the "Reign of Hannah and the Boys."

Gov. Gordon found the Indian troubles claiming a considerable part of his

attention. In 1728, worthless bands, who had strayed away from their proper tribes, incited by strong drink, had become implicated in disgraceful broils, in which several were killed and wounded. The guilty parties were apprehended, but it was found difficult to punish Indian offenders without incurring the wrath of their relatives. Treaties were frequently renewed, on which occasions the chiefs expected that the chain of friendship would be polished "with English blankets, broadcloths and metals." The Indians found that this "brightening the chain" was a profitable business, which some have been uncharitable enough to believe was the moving cause of many of the Indian difficulties.

As early as 1732, the French, who were claiming all the territory drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, on the ground of priority of discovery of its mouth and exploration of its channel, commenced erecting trading posts in Pennsylvania, along the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, and invited the Indians living on these streams to a council for concluding treaties with them at Montreal, Canada. To neutralize the influence of the French, these Indians were summoned to meet in council at Philadelphia, to renew treaties of friendship, and they were invited to remove farther east. But this they were unwilling to do. A treaty was also concluded with the Six Nations, in which they pledged lasting friendship for the English.

Hannah Penn died in 1733, when the Assembly, supposing that the proprietary power was still in her hands, refused to recognize the power of Gov. Gordon. But the three sons, to whom the proprietary possessions had descended, in 1727, upon the decision of the Chancery case, joined in issuing a new commission to Gordon. In approving this commission the King directed a clause to be inserted, expressly reserving to himself the government of the lower counties This act of the King was the beginning of those series of encroachments which finally culminated in the independence of the States of America. The Judiciary act of 1727 was annulled, and this was followed by an attempt to pass an act requiring the laws of all the colonies to be submitted to the Crown for approval before they should become valid, and that a copy of all laws previously enacted should be submitted for approval or veto. The agent of the Assembly, Mr. Paris, with the agents of other colonies, made so vigorous a defense, that action was for the time stayed.

In 1732, Thomas Penn, the youngest son, and two years later, John Penn, the eldest, and the only American born, arrived in the Province, and were received with every mark of respect and satisfaction. Soon after the arrival of the latter, news was brought that Lord Baltimore had made application to have the Provinces transferred to his colony. A vigorous protest was made against this by Quakers in England, headed by Richard Penn; but lest this protest might prove ineffectual, John Penn very soon went to England to defend the proprietary rights at court, and never again returned, he having died a bachelor in 1746. In August, 1736, Gov. Gordon died, deeply lamented, as an honest, upright and straightforward executive, a character which he expressed the hope he would be able to maintain when he assumed authority. His term had been one of prosperity, and the colony had grown rapidly in numbers, trade, commerce and manufactures, ship-building especially having assumed extensive proportions.

James Logan was President of the Council and in effect Governor, during the two years which elapsed between the death of Gordon and the arrival of his successor. The Legislature met regularly, but no laws were passed for lack of an executive. It was during this period that serious trouble broke out near the Maryland border, west of the Susquehanna, then Lancaster, now

York County. A number of settlers, in order to evade the payment of taxes, had secured titles to their lands from Maryland, and afterward sought to be reinstated in their rights under Pennsylvania authority, and plead protection from the latter. The Sheriff of the adjoining Maryland County, with 300 followers, advanced to drive these settlers from their homes. On hearing of this movement, Samuel Smith, Sheriff of Lancaster County, with a hastily summoned posse, advanced to protect the citizens in their rights. Without a conflict an agreement was entered into by both parties to retire. Soon afterward, however, a band of fifty Marylanders again entered the State with the design of driving out the settlers and each securing for himself 200 acres of land. They were led by one Cressap. The settlers made resistance, and in an encounter, one of them by the name of Knowles was killed. The Sheriff of Lancaster again advanced with a posse, and in a skirmish which ensued one of the invaders was killed, and the leader Cressap was wounded and taken prisoner. The Governor of Maryland sent a commission to Philadelphia to demand the release of the prisoner. Not succeeding in this, he seized four of the settlers and incarcerated them in the jail at Baltimore. Still determined to effect their purpose, a party of Marylanders, under the leadership of one Higginbotham, advanced into Pennsylvania and began a warfare upon the settlers. Again the Sheriff of Lancaster appeared upon the scene, and drove out the invaders. So stubbornly were these invasions pushed and resented that the season passed without planting or securing the usual crops. Finally a party of sixteen Marylanders, led by Richard Lowden, broke into the Lancaster jail and liberated the Maryland prisoners. Learning of these disturbances, the King in Council issued an order restraining both parties from further acts of violence, and afterward adopted a plan of settlement of the vexed boundary question.

Though not legally Governor, Logan managed the affairs of the colony with great prudence and judgment, as he had done and continued to do for a period of nearly a half century. He was a scholar well versed in the ancient languages and the sciences, and published several learned works in the Latin tongue. His *Experimenta Meletemata de plantarum generatione*, written in Latin, was published at Leyden in 1739, and afterward, in 1747, republished in London, with an English version on the opposite page by Dr. J. Fothergill. Another work of his in Latin was also published at Leyden, entitled, *Canonium pro inveniendis refractionum, tum simplicium tum in lentibus duplicum focis, demonstrationis geometricæ*. After retiring from public business, he lived at his country seat at Stenton, near Germantown, where he spent his time among his books and in correspondence with the literati of Europe. In his old age he made an English translation of Cicero's *De Senectute*, which was printed at Philadelphia in 1744 with a preface by Benjamin Franklin, then rising into notice. Logan was a Quaker, of Scotch descent, though born in Ireland, and came to America in the ship with William Penn, in his second visit in 1699, when about twenty-five years old, and died at seventy-seven. He had held the offices of Chief Commissioner of property, Agent for the purchase and sale of lands, Receiver General, Member of Council, President of Council and Chief Justice. He was the Confidential Agent of Penn, having charge of all his vast estates, making sales of lands, executing conveyances, and making collections. Amidst all the great cares of business so pressing as to make him exclaim, "I know not what any of the comforts of life are," he found time to devote to the delights of learning, and collected a large library of standard works, which he bequeathed, at his death, to the people of Pennsylvania, and is known as the Loganian Library.

George Thomas, a planter from the West Indies, was appointed Governor in 1737, but did not arrive in the colony till the following year. His first care was to settle the disorders in the Cumberland Valley, and it was finally agreed that settlers from either colony should owe allegiance to the Governor of that colony wherever settled, until the division line which had been provided for was surveyed and marked. War was declared on the 23d of October, 1739, between Great Britain and Spain. Seeing that his colony was liable to be encroached upon by the enemies of his government, he endeavored to organize the militia, but the majority of the Assembly was of the peace element, and it could not be induced to vote money. Finally he was ordered by the home government to call for volunteers, and eight companies were quickly formed, and sent down for the coast defense. Many of these proved to be servants for whom pay was demanded and finally obtained. In 1740, the great evangelist, Whitefield, visited the colony, and created a deep religious interest among all denominations. In his first intercourse with the Assembly, Gov. Thomas endeavored to coerce it to his views. But a more stubborn set of men never met in a deliberative body than were gathered in this Assembly at this time. Finding that he could not compel action to his mind, he yielded and consulted their views and decisions. The Assembly, not to be outdone in magnanimity, voted him £1,500 arrearages of salary, which had been withheld because he would not approve their legislation, asserting that public acts should take precedence of appropriations for their own pay. In March, 1744, war was declared between Great Britain and France. Volunteers were called for, and 10,000 men were rapidly enlisted and armed at their own expense. Franklin, recognizing the defenseless condition of the colony, issued a pamphlet entitled *Plain Truth*, in which he cogently urged the necessity of organized preparation for defense. Franklin was elected Colonel of one of the regiments, but resigned in favor of Alderman Lawrence. On the 5th of May, 1747, the Governor communicated intelligence of the death of John Penn, the eldest of the proprietors, to the Assembly, and his own intention to retire from the duties of his office on account of declining health.

Anthony Palmer was President of the Council at the time of the withdrawal of Gordon, and became the Acting Governor. The peace party in the Assembly held that it was the duty of the crown of England to protect the colony, and that for the colony to call out volunteers and become responsible for their payment was burdening the people with an expense which did not belong to them, and which the crown was willing to assume. The French were now deeply intent on securing firm possession of the Mississippi Valley and the entire basin, even to the summits of the Alleghanies in Pennsylvania, and were busy establishing trading posts along the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers. They employed the most artful means to win the simple natives to their interests, giving showy presents and laboring to convince them of their great value. Pennsylvania had won a reputation among the Indians of making presents of substantial worth. Not knowing the difference between steel and iron, the French distributed immense numbers of worthless iron hatchets, which the natives supposed were the equal of the best English steel axes. The Indians, however, soon came to distinguish between the good and the valueless. Understanding the Pennsylvania methods of securing peace and friendship, the the natives became very artful in drawing out "well piled up" presents. The government at this time was alive to the dangers which threatened from the insinuating methods of the French. A trusty messenger, Conrad Weiser, was sent among the Indians in the western part of the province to observe the plans of the French, ascertain the temper of the natives, and especially to

magnify the power of the English, and the disposition of Pennsylvania to give great presents. This latter policy had the desired effect, and worthless and wandering bands, which had no right to speak for the tribe, came teeming in, desirous of securing the chain of friendship, intimating that the French were making great offers, in order to induce the government to large liberality, until this "brightening the chain," became an intolerable nuisance. At a single council held at Albany, in 1747, Pennsylvania distributed goods to the value of £1,000, and of such a character as should be most serviceable to the recipients, not worthless gew-gaws, but such as would contribute to their lasting comfort and well being, a protection to the person against the bitter frosts of winter, and sustenance that should minister to the steady wants of the body and alleviation of pain in time of sickness. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which was concluded on the 1st of October, 1748, secured peace between Great Britain and France, and should have put an end to all hostile encounters between their representatives on the American continent. Palmer remained at the head of the government for a little more than two years. He was a retired merchant from the West Indies, a man of wealth, and had come into the colony in 1708. He lived in a style suited to a gentleman, kept a coach and a pleasure barge.

On the 23d of November, 1748, James Hamilton arrived in the colony from England, bearing the commission of Lieutenant Governor. He was born in America, son of Andrew Hamilton, who had for many years been Speaker of the Assembly. The Indians west of the Susquehanna had complained that settlers had come upon their best lands, and were acquiring titles to them, whereas the proprietors had never purchased these lands of them, and had no claim to them. The first care of Hamilton was to settle these disputes, and allay the rising excitement of the natives. Richard Peters, Secretary of the colony, a man of great prudence and ability, was sent in company with the Indian interpreter, Conrad Weiser, to remove the intruders. It was firmly and fearlessly done, the settlers giving up their tracts and the cabins which they had built, and accepting lands on the east side of the river. The hardship was in many cases great, but when they were in actual need, the Secretary gave money and placed them upon lands of his own, having secured a tract of 2,000,000 of acres.

But these troubles were of small consequence compared with those that were threatening from the West. Though the treaty of Aix was supposed to have settled all difficulties between the two courts, the French were determined to occupy the whole territory drained by the Mississippi, which they claimed by priority of discovery by La Salle. The British Ambassador at Paris entered complaints before the French Court that encroachments were being made by the French upon English soil in America, which were politely heard, and promises made of restraining the French in Canada from encroaching upon English territory. Formal orders were sent out from the home government to this effect; but at the same time secret intimations were conveyed to them that their conduct in endeavoring to secure and hold the territory in dispute was not displeasing to the government, and that disobedience of these orders would not incur its displeasure. The French deemed it necessary, in order to establish a legal claim to the country, to take formal possession of it. Accordingly, the Marquis de la Galissoniere, who was at this time Governor General of Canada, dispatched Capt. Bienville de Céleron with a party of 215 French and fifty-five Indians, to publicly proclaim possession, and bury at prominent points plates of lead bearing inscriptions declaring occupation in the name of the French King. Céleron started on the 15th of June, 1749, from La Chine,

following the southern shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie, until he reached a point opposite Lake Chautauqua, where the boats were drawn up and were taken bodily over the dividing ridge, a distance of ten miles, with all the *impedimenta* of the expedition, the pioneers having first opened a road. Following on down the lake and the Conewango Creek, they arrived at Warren near the confluence of the creek with the Allegheny River. Here the first plate was buried. These plates were eleven inches long, seven and a half wide, and one-eighth of an inch thick. The inscription was in French, and in the following terms, as fairly translated into English: "In the year 1749, of the reign of Louis XIV, King of France, We Céleron, commander of a detachment sent by Monsieur the Marquis de la Galissonière, Governor General of New France, to re-establish tranquillity in some Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate of lead at the confluence of the Ohio with the Chautauqua, this 29th day of July, near the River Ohio, otherwise Belle Rivière, as a monument of the renewal of the possession we have taken of the said River Ohio, and of all those which empty into it, and of all the lands on both sides as far as the sources of the said river, as enjoyed or ought to have been enjoyed by the King of France preceding, and as they have there maintained themselves by arms and by treaties, especially those of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle." The burying of this plate was attended with much form and ceremony. All the men and officers of the expedition were drawn up in battle array, when the Commander, Céleron, proclaimed in a loud voice, "Vive le Roi," and declared that possession of the country was now taken in the name of the King. A plate on which was inscribed the arms of France was affixed to the nearest tree.

The same formality was observed in planting each of the other plates, the second at the rock known as the "Indian God," on which are ancient and unknown inscriptions, a few miles below Franklin, a third at the mouth of Wheeling Creek; a fourth at the mouth of the Muskingum; a fifth at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, and the sixth and last at the mouth of the Great Miami. Toilsomely ascending the Miami to its head-waters, the party burned their canoes, and obtained ponies for the march across the portage to the head-waters of the Maumee, down which and by Lakes Erie and Ontario they returned to Fort Frontenac, arriving on the 6th of November. It appears that the Indians through whose territory they passed viewed this planting of plates with great suspicion. By some means they got possession of one of them, generally supposed to have been stolen from the party at the very commencement of their journey from the mouth of the Chautauqua Creek.

Mr. O. H. Marshall, in an excellent monograph upon this expedition, made up from the original manuscript journal of Céleron and the diary of Father Bonnecamps, found in the Department de la Marine, in Paris, gives the following account of this stolen plate:

"The first of the leaden plates was brought to the attention of the public by Gov. George Clinton to the Lords of Trade in London, dated New York, December 19, 1750, in which he states that he would send to their Lordships in two or three weeks a plate of lead full of writing, which some of the upper nations of Indians stole from Jean Coeur, the French interpreter at Niagara, on his way to the River Ohio, which river, and all the lands thereabouts, the French claim, as will appear by said writing. He further states 'that the lead plate gave the Indians so much uneasiness that they immediately dispatched some of the Cayuga chiefs to him with it, saying that their only reliance was on him, and earnestly begged he would communicate the contents to them which he had done, much to their satisfaction and the interests of the English.'

The Governor concludes by saying that 'the contents of the plate may be of great importance in clearing up the encroachments which the French have made on the British Empire in America.' The plate was delivered to Colonel, afterward Sir William Johnson, on the 4th of December, 1750, at his residence on the Mohawk, by a Cayuga sachem, who accompanied it by the following speech:

"'Brother Corlear and War-ragh-i-ya-ghey! I am sent here by the Five Nations with a piece of writing which the Senecas, our brethren, got by some artifice from Jean Coeur, earnestly beseeching you will let us know what it means, and as we put all our confidence in you, we hope you will explain it ingeniously to us.'

"Col. Johnson replied to the sachem, and through him to the Five Nations, returning a belt of wampum, and explaining the inscription on the plate. He told them that 'it was a matter of the greatest consequence, involving the possession of their lands and hunting grounds, and that Jean Coeur and the French ought immediately to be expelled from the Ohio and Niagara.' In reply, the sachem said that 'he had heard with great attention and surprise the substance of the "devilish writing" he had brought, and that Col. Johnson's remarks were fully approved.' He promised that belts from each of the Five Nations should be sent from the Seneca's castle to the Indians at the Ohio, to warn and strengthen them against the French encroachments in that direction." On the 29th of January, 1751, Clinton sent a copy of this inscription to Gov. Hamilton, of Pennsylvania.

The French followed up this formal act of possession by laying out a line of military posts, on substantially the same line as that pursued by the Céleron expedition; but instead of crossing over to Lake Chautauqua, they kept on down to Presque Isle (now Erie), where was a good harbor, where a fort was established, and thence up to Le Boeuf (now Waterford), where another post was placed; thence down the Venango River (French Creek) to its mouth at Franklin, establishing Fort Venango there; thence by the Allegheny to Pittsburgh, where Fort Du Quesne was seated, and so on down the Ohio.

To counteract this activity of the French, the Ohio Company was chartered, and a half million of acres was granted by the crown, to be selected mainly on the south side of the Ohio, between the Monongalia and Kanawha Rivers, and the condition made that settlements (100 families within seven years), protected by a fort, should be made. The company consisted of a number of Virginia and Maryland gentlemen, of whom Lawrence Washington was one, and Thomas Hanbury, of London.

In 1752, a treaty was entered into with the Indians, securing the right of occupancy, and twelve families, headed by Capt. Gist, established themselves upon the Monongalia, and subsequently commenced the erection of a fort, where the city of Pittsburgh now is. Apprised of this intrusion into the very heart of the territory which they were claiming, the French built a fort at Le Boeuf, and strengthened the post at Franklin.

These proceedings having been promptly reported to Lieut. Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, where the greater number of the stockholders of the Ohio Company resided, he determined to send an official communication—protesting against the forcible interference with their chartered rights, granted by the crown of Britain, and pointing to the late treaties of peace entered into between the English and French, whereby it was agreed that each should respect the colonial possessions of the other—to the Commandant of the French, who had his headquarters at Fort Le Boeuf, fifteen miles inland from the present site of the city of Erie.

But who should be the messenger to execute this delicate and responsible duty? It was winter, and the distance to be traversed was some 500 miles, through an unbroken wilderness, cut by rugged mountain chains and deep and rapid streams. It was proposed to several, who declined, and was finally accepted by George Washington, a youth barely twenty-one years old. On the last day of November, 1753, he bade adieu to civilization, and pushing on through the forest to the settlements on the Monongalia, where he was joined by Capt. Gist, followed up the Allegheny to Fort Venango (now Franklin); thence up the Venango to its head-waters at Fort Le Boeuf, where he held formal conference with the French Commandant, St. Pierre. The French officer had been ordered to hold this territory on the score of the discovery of the Mississippi by La Salle, and he had no discretion but to execute his orders, and referred Washington to his superior, the Governor General of Canada. Making careful notes of the location and strength of the post and those encountered on the way, the young embassador returned, being twice fired at on his journey by hostile Indians, and near losing his life by being thrown into the freezing waters of the Allegheny. Upon his arrival, he made a full report of the embassage, which was widely published in this country and in England, and was doubtless the basis upon which action was predicted that eventuated in a long and sanguinary war, which finally resulted in the expulsion of the power of France from this continent.

Satisfied that the French were determined to hold the territory upon the Ohio by force of arms, a body of 150 men, of which Washington was second in command, was sent to the support of the settlers. But the French, having the Allegheny River at flood-tide on which to move, and Washington, without means of transportation, having a rugged and mountainous country to overcome, the former first reached the point of destination. Contrecoeur, the French commander, with 1,000 men and field pieces on a fleet of sixty boats and 300 canoes, dropped down the Allegheny and easily seized the fort then being constructed by the Ohio Company at its mouth, and proceeded to erect there an elaborate work which he called Fort Du Quesne, after the Governor General. Informed of this proceeding, Washington pushed forward, and finding that a detachment of the French was in his immediate neighborhood, he made a forced march by night, and coming upon them unawares killed and captured the entire party save one. Ten of the French, including their commander, Jumonville, were killed, and twenty-one made prisoners. Col. Fry, the commander of the Americans, died at Will's Creek, where the command devolved on Washington. Though re-enforcements had been dispatched from the several colonies in response to the urgent appeals of Washington, none reached him but one company of 100 men under Capt. Mackay from South Carolina. Knowing that he was confronting a vastly superior force of the French, well supplied with artillery, he threw up works at a point called the Great Meadows, which he characterizes as a "charming field for an encounter," naming his hastily built fortification Fort Necessity. Stung by the loss of their leader, the French came out in strong force and soon invested the place. Unfortunately one part of Washington's position was easily commanded by the artillery of the French, which they were not slow in taking advantage of. The action opened on the 3d of July, and was continued till late at night. A capitulation was proposed by the French commander, which Washington reluctantly accepted, seeing all hope of re-enforcements reaching him, cut off, and on the 4th of July marched out with honors of war and fell back to Fort Cumberland.

Gov. Hamilton had strongly recommended, before hostilities opened, that the Assembly should provide for defense and establish a line of block-houses along

the frontier. But the Assembly, while willing to vote money for buying peace from the Indians, and contributions to the British crown, from which protection was claimed, was unwilling to contribute directly for even defensive warfare. In a single year, £8,000 were voted for Indian gratuities. The proprietors were appealed to to aid in bearing this burden. But while they were willing to contribute liberally for defense, they would give nothing for Indian gratuities. They sent to the colony cannon to the value of £400.

In February, 1753, John Penn, grandson of the founder, son of Richard, arrived in the colony, and as a mark of respect was immediately chosen a member of the Council and made its President. In consequence of the defeat of Washington at Fort Necessity, Gov. Hamilton convened the Assembly in extra session on the 6th of August, at which money was freely voted; but owing to the instructions given by the proprietors to their Deputy Governor not to sign any money bill that did not place the whole of the interest at their disposal, this action of the Assembly was abortive.

The English and French nations made strenuous exertions to strengthen their forces in America for the campaigns sure to be undertaken in 1754. The French, by being under the supreme authority of one governing power, the Governor General of Canada, were able to concentrate and bring all their power of men and resources to bear at the threatened point with more celerity and certainty than the English, who were dependent upon colonies scattered along all the sea board, and upon Legislatures penny-wise in voting money. To remedy these inconveniences, the English Government recommended a congress of all the colonies, together with the Six Nations, for the purpose of concerting plans for efficient defense. This Congress met on the 19th of June, 1754, the first ever convened in America. The Representatives from Pennsylvania were John Penn and Richard Peters for the Council, and Isaac Norris and Benjamin Franklin for the Assembly. The influence of the powerful mind of Franklin was already beginning to be felt, he having been Clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly since 1736, and since 1750 had been a member. Heartily sympathizing with the movers in the purposes of this Congress, he came to Albany with a scheme of union prepared, which, having been presented and debated, was, on the 10th of July, adopted substantially as it came from his hands. It provided for the appointment of a President General by the Crown, and an Assembly of forty-eight members to be chosen by the several Colonial Assemblies. The plan was rejected by both parties in interest, the King considering the power vested in the representatives of the people too great, and every colony rejecting it because the President General was given "an influence greater than appeared to them proper in a plan of government intended for freemen."

CHAPTER X.

ROBERT H. MORRIS, 1754-56—WILLIAM DENNY, 1756-59—JAMES HAMILTON, 1759-63.

FINDING himself in a false position by the repugnant instructions of the proprietors, Gov. Hamilton had given notice in 1753, that, at the end of twelve months from its reception, he would resign. Accordingly in October, 1754, he was succeeded by Robert Hunter Morris, son of Lewis Morris, Chief Justice of New York and New Jersey, and Governor of New Jersey. The son

was bred a lawyer, and was for twenty-six years Councilor, and twenty Chief Justice of New Jersey. The Assembly, at its first session, voted a money bill, for £40,000, but not having the proviso required by the proprietors, it was vetoed. Determined to push military operations, the British Government had called early in the year for 3,000 volunteers from Pennsylvania, with subsistance, camp equipage and transportation, and had sent two regiments of the line, under Gen. Braddock, from Cork, Ireland. Landing at Alexandria, Va., he marched to Frederick, Md., where, finding no supplies of transportation, he halted. The Assembly of Pennsylvania had voted to borrow £5,000, on its own account, for the use of the crown in prosecuting the campaign, and had sent Franklin, who was then Postmaster General for the colonies, to Braddock to aid in prosecuting the expedition. Finding that the army was stopped for lack of transportation, Franklin returned into Pennsylvania, and by his commanding influence soon secured the necessary wagons and beasts of burden.

Braddock had formed extravagant plans for his campaign. He would march forward and reduce Fort Du Quesne, thence proceed against Fort Niagara, which having conquered he would close a season of triumphs by the capture of Fort Frontignace. But this is not the first time in warfare that the result of a campaign has failed to realize the promises of the manifesto. The orders brought by Braddock giving precedence of officers of the line over provincials gave offense, and Washington among others threw up his commission; but enamored of the profession of arms, he accepted a position offered him by Braddock as Aide-de camp. Accustomed to the discipline of military establishments in old, long-settled countries, Braddock had little conception of making war in a wilderness with only Indian trails to move upon, and against wily savages. Washington had advised to push forward with pack horses, and, by rapidity of movement, forestall ample preparation. But Braddock had but one way of soldiering, and where roads did not exist for wagons he stopped to fell the forest and construct bridges over streams. The French, who were kept advised of every movement, made ample preparations to receive him. In the meantime, Washington fell sick; but intent on being up for the battle, he hastened forward as soon as sufficiently recovered, and only joined the army on the day before the fatal engagement. He had never seen much of the pride and circumstance of war, and when, on the morning of the 9th of July, the army of Braddock marched on across the Monongahela, with gay colors flying and martial music awakening the echoes of the forest, he was accustomed in after years to speak of it as the "most magnificent spectacle" that he had ever beheld. But the gay pageant was destined to be of short duration; for the army had only marched a little distance before it fell into an ambuscade skillfully laid by the French and Indians, and the forest resounded with the unearthly whoop of the Indians, and the continuous roar of musketry. The advance was checked and thrown into confusion by the French from their well-chosen position, and every tree upon the flanks of the long drawn out line concealed a murderous foe, who with unerring aim picked off the officers. A resolute defense was made, and the battle raged with great fury for three hours; but the fire of the English was ineffectual because directed against an invisible foe. Finally, the mounted officers having all fallen, killed or wounded, except Washington, being left without leaders, panic seized the survivors and "they ran," says Washington, "before the French and English like sheep before dogs." Of 1,460, in Braddock's army, 456 were killed, and 421 wounded, a greater mortality, in proportion to the number engaged, than has ever occurred in the annals of modern warfare. Sir Peter Halkett was killed, and

Braddock mortally wounded and brought off the field only with the greatest difficulty. When Orme and Morris, the other aids, fell, Washington acted alone with the greatest gallantry. In writing to his brother, he said: "I have been protected beyond all human probability or expectation; for I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me; yet I escaped unhurt, though death was leveling my companions on every side." In after years, when Washington visited the Great Kanawha country, he was approached by an Indian chieftain who said that in this battle he had fired his rifle many times at Washington and had told his young men to do the same; but when he saw that his bullets had no apparent effect, he had bidden them to desist, believing that the Great Spirit was protecting him.

The panic among the survivors of the English carried them back upon the reserve, commanded by Gen. Dunbar, who seems himself to have been seized with it, and without attempting to renew the campaign and return to the encounter, he joined in the flight which was not stayed until Fort Cumberland was reached. The French were anticipating a renewal of the struggle; but when they found that the English had fled leaving the frontier all unprotected, they left no stone unturned in whetting the minds of the savages for the work of plunder and blood, and in organizing relentless bands to range at will along all the wide frontier. The Indians could not be induced to pursue the retreating English, but fell to plundering the field. Nearly everything was lost, even to the camp chest of Braddock. The wounded General was taken back to the summit of Laurel Hill, where, four days after, he breathed his last. He was buried in the middle of the road, and the army marched over his grave that it might not be discovered or molested by the natives. The easy victory, won chiefly by the savages, served to encourage them in their fell work, in which, when their passions were aroused, no known people on earth were less touched by pity. The unprotected settler in his wilderness home was the easy prey of the torch and the scalping knife, and the burning cabin lit up the somber forests by their continuous blaze, and the shrieks of women and children resounded from the Hudson to the far Potomac. Before the defeat of Braddock, there were 3,000 men capable of bearing arms west of the Susquehanna. In six months after, there were scarcely 100.

Gov. Morris made an earnest appeal to the Assembly for money to ward off the impending enemy and protect the settlers, in response to which the Assembly voted £50,000; but having no exemption of the proprietor's estates, it was rejected by the Governor, in accordance with his original instructions. Expeditions undertaken against Nova Scotia and at Crown Point were more fortunate than that before Du Quesne, and the Assembly voted £15,000 in bills of credit to aid in defraying the expense. The proprietors sent £5,000 as a gratuity, not as any part of expense that could of right be claimed of them.

In this hour of extremity, the Indians for the most part showed themselves a treacherous race, ever ready to take up on the stronger side. Even the Shawanese and Delawares, who had been loudest in their protestations of friendship for the English and readiness to fight for them, no sooner saw the French victorious than they gave ready ear to their advice to strike for the recovery of the lands which they had sold to the English.

In this pressing emergency, while the Governor and Assembly were waging a fruitless war of words over money bills, the pen of Franklin was busy in infusing a wholesome sentiment in the minds of the people. In a pamphlet that he issued, which he put in the familiar form of a dialogue, he answered the objections which had been urged to a legalized militia, and willing to show his devotion by deeds as well as words, he accepted the command upon the

frontier. By his exertions, a respectable force was raised, and though in the dead of winter, he commenced the erection of a line of forts and block-houses along the whole range of the Kittatinny Hills, from the Delaware to the Potomac, and had them completed and garrisoned with a body sufficient to withstand any force not provided with artillery. In the spring, he turned over the command to Col. Clapham, and returning to Philadelphia took his seat in the Assembly. The Governor now declared war against the Indians, who had established their headquarters thirty miles above Harris' Ferry, on the Susquehanna, and were busy in their work of robbery and devastation, having secured the greater portion of the crops of the previous season of the settlers whom they had killed or driven out. The peace party strongly objected to the course of the Governor, and voluntarily going among the Indians induced them to bury the hatchet. The Assembly which met in May, 1756, prepared a bill with the old clause for taxing the proprietors, as any other citizens, which the Governor was forbidden to approve by his instructions, "and the two parties were sharpening their wits for another wrangle over it," when Gov. Morris was superseded by William Denny, who arrived in the colony and assumed authority on the 20th of August, 1756. He was joyfully and cordially received, escorted through the streets by the regiments of Franklin and Duché, and royally feasted at the State House.

But the promise of efficient legislation was broken by an exhibition of the new Governor's instructions, which provided that every bill for the emission of money must place the proceeds at the joint disposal of the Governor and Assembly; paper currency could not be issued in excess of £40,000, nor could existing issues be confirmed unless proprietary rents were paid in sterling money; proprietary lands were permitted to be taxed which had been actually leased, provided that the taxes were paid out of the rents, but the tax could not become a lien upon the land. In the first Assembly, the contention became as acrimonious as ever.

Previous to the departure of Gov. Morris, as a retaliatory act he had issued a proclamation against the hostile Indians, providing for the payment of bounties: For every male Indian enemy above twelve years old, who shall be taken prisoner and delivered at any forts, garrisoned by troops in pay of this province, or to any of the county towns to the keepers of the common jails there, the sum of one hundred and fifty Spanish dollars or pieces of eight; for the scalp of every male Indian above the age of twelve years, produced as evidence of their being killed, the sum of one hundred and thirty pieces of eight; for every female Indian taken prisoner and brought in as aforesaid, and for every male Indian under the age of twelve years, taken and brought in, one hundred and thirty pieces of eight; for the scalp of every Indian woman produced as evidence of their being killed, the sum of fifty pieces of eight." Liberal bounties were also offered for the delivering up of settlers who had been carried away captive.

But the operation which had the most wholesome and pacifying effect upon the savages, and caused them to stop in their mad career and consider the chances of war and the punishment they were calling down upon their own heads, though executed under the rule of Gov. Denny, was planned and provided for, and was really a part of the aggressive and vigorous policy of Gov. Morris. In response to the act of Assembly, providing for the calling out and organizing the militia, twenty-five companies were recruited, and had been stationed along the line of posts that had been established for the defense of the frontiers. At Kittanning, on the Allegheny River, the Indians had one of the largest of their towns in the State, and was a recruiting station and

rallying point for sending out their murderous bands. The plan proposed and adopted by Gov. Morris, and approved and accepted by Gov. Denny, was to send out a strong detachment from the militia for the reduction of this stronghold. Accordingly, in August, 1756, Col. Armstrong, with a force of three hundred men, made a forced march, and, arriving unperceived in the neighborhood of the town, sent the main body by a wide detour from above, to come in upon the river a few hundred yards below. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 7th of September, the troops had gained their position undiscovered, and at dawn the attack was made. Shielded from view by the tall corn which covered all the flats, the troops were able to reach in close proximity to the cabins unobserved. Jacobs, the chief, sounded the war whoop, and made a stout resistance, keeping up a rapid fire from the loop holes in his cabin. Not desiring to push his advantage to the issue of no quarter, Armstrong called on the savages to surrender; but this they refused to do, declaring that they were men and would never be prisoners. Finding that they would not yield, and that they were determined to sell their lives at the dearest rate, he gave orders to fire the huts, and the whole town was soon wrapt in flames. As the heat began to reach the warriors, some sung, while wrung with the death agonies; others broke for the river and were shot down as they fled. Jacobs, in attempting to climb through a window, was killed. All calls for surrender were received with derision, one declaring that he did not care for death, and that he could kill four or five before he died. Gunpowder, small arms and valuable goods which had been distributed to them only the day before by the French, fell into the hands of the victors. The triumph was complete, few if any escaping to tell the sad tale. Col. Armstrong's celerity of movement and well conceived and executed plan of action were publicly acknowledged, and he was voted a medal and plate by the city of Philadelphia.

The finances of the colony, on account of the repeated failures of the money bills, were in a deplorable condition. Military operations could not be carried on and vigorous campaigns prosecuted without ready money. Accordingly, in the first meeting of the Assembly after the arrival of the new Governor, a bill was passed levying £100,000 on all property alike, real and personal, private and proprietary. This Gov. Denny vetoed. Seeing that money must be had, the Assembly finally passed a bill exempting the proprietary estates, but determined to lay their grievances before the Crown. To this end, two Commissioners were appointed, Isaac Norris and Benjamin Franklin, to proceed to England and beg the interference of the royal Government in their behalf. Failing health and business engagements of Norris prevented his acceptance, and Franklin proceeded alone. He had so often defended the Assembly in public and in drawing remonstrances that the whole subject was at his fingers' ends.

Military operations throughout the colonies, during the year 1757, conducted under the command of the Earl of Loudoun were sluggish, and resulted only in disaster and disgrace. The Indians were active in Pennsylvania, and kept the settlers throughout nearly all the colonies in a continual ferment, hostile bands stealing in upon the defenseless inhabitants as they went to their plantings and sowings, and greatly interfering with or preventing altogether the raising of the ordinary crops. In 1758, Loudoun was recalled, and Gen. Abercrombie was given chief command, with Wolfe, Amherst and Forbes as his subordinates. It was determined to direct operations simultaneously upon three points—Fort Du Quesne, Louisburg and the forts upon the great lakes. Gen. Forbes commanded the forces sent against Fort Du Quesne. With a detachment of royal troops, and militia from Pennsylvania

and Virginia, under command of Cols. Bouquet and Washington, his column moved in July, 1758. The French were well ordered for receiving the attack, and the battle in front of the fort raged with great fury; but they were finally driven, and the fort, with its munitions, fell into the hands of the victors, and was garrisoned by 400 Pennsylvanians. Returning, Forbes placed his remaining forces in barracks at Lancaster.

Franklin, upon his arrival in England, presented the grievances before the proprietors, and, that he might get his case before the royal advisers and the British public, wrote frequent articles for the press, and issued a pamphlet entitled "Historical Review of the Constitution and Government of Pennsylvania." The dispute was adroitly managed by Franklin before the Privy Council, and was finally decided substantially in the interest of the Assembly. It was provided that the proprietors' estates should be taxed, but that their located uncultivated lands should be assessed as low as the lowest uncultivated lands of the settlers, that bills issued by the Assembly should be receivable in payment of quit rents, and that the Deputy Governor should have a voice in disposing of the revenues. Thus was a vexed question of long standing finally put to rest. So successfully had Franklin managed this controversy that the colonies of Massachusetts, Maryland and Georgia appointed him their agent in England.

In October, 1759, James Hamilton was again appointed Governor, in place of Gov. Denny, who had by stress of circumstances transcended his instructions. The British Government, considering that the colonies had borne more than their proportionate expense in carrying on the war against the French and Indians, voted £200,000 for five years, to be divided among the colonies, the share falling to Pennsylvania being £26,000. On the 25th of October, 1760, George II died, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III. Early in 1762, war was declared between Great Britain and Spain, but was of short continuance, peace having been declared in November following, by which Spain and France relinquished to the English substantially the territory east of the Mississippi. The wise men of the various Indian nations inhabiting this wide territory viewed with concern this sudden expansion of English power, fearing that they would eventually be pushed from their hunting grounds and pleasant haunts by the rapidly multiplying pale faces. The Indians have ever been noted for proceeding against an enemy secretly and treacherously. Believing that by concerted action the English might be cut off and utterly exterminated, a secret league was entered into by the Shawanese and the tribes dwelling along the Ohio River, under the leadership of a powerful chieftain, Pontiac, by which swift destruction was everywhere to be meted out to the white man upon an hour of an appointed day. The plan was thoroughly understood by the red men, and heartily entered into. The day dawned and the blow fell in May, 1763. The forts at Presque Isle, Le Boeuf, Venango, La Ray, St. Joseph's, Miamis, Onaethtanon, Sandusky and Michilimackinack, all fell before the unanticipated attacks of the savages who were making protestations of friendship, and the garrisons were put to the slaughter. Fort Pitt (Du Quesne), Niagara and Detroit alone, of all this line of forts, held out. Pontiac in person conducted the siege of Detroit, which he vigorously pushed from May until October, paying his warriors with promises written on bits of birch bark, which he subsequently religiously redeemed. It is an evidence of his great power that he could unite his people in so general and secretly kept a compact, and that in this siege of Detroit he was able to hold his warriors up to the work so long and so vigorously even after all hope of success must have reasonably been abandoned. The attack fell with great

severity upon the Pennsylvania settlers, and they continued to be driven in until Shippensburg, in Cumberland County, became the extreme outpost of civilization. The savages stole unawares upon the laborers in the fields, or came stealthily in at the midnight hour and spared neither trembling age nor helpless infancy, firing houses, barns, crops and everything combustible. The suffering of the frontiersmen in this fatal year can scarcely be conceived.

Col. Armstrong with a hastily collected force advanced upon their towns and forts at Muncy and Great Island, which he destroyed; but the Indians escaped and withdrew before him. He sent a detachment under Col. Bouquet to the relief of Fort Pitt, which still held out, though closely invested by the dusky warriors. At Fort Ligonier, Bouquet halted and sent forward thirty men, who stealthily pushed past the Indians under cover of night, and reached the fort, carrying intelligence that succor was at hand. Discovering that a force was advancing upon them, the Indians turned upon the troops of Bouquet, and before he was aware that an enemy was near, he found himself surrounded and all means of escape apparently cut off. By a skillfully laid ambuscade, Bouquet, sending a small detachment to steal away as if in retreat, induced the Indians to follow, and when stretched out in pursuit, the main body in concealment fell upon the unsuspecting savages, and routed them with immense slaughter, when he advanced to the relief of the fort unchecked.

As we have already seen, the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania had long been in dispute, and had occasioned serious disturbances among the settlers in the lifetime of Penn, and repeatedly since. It was not definitely settled till 1760, when a beginning was made of a final adjustment, though so intricate were the conditions that the work was prosecuted for seven years by a large force of surveyors, axmen and pioneers. The charter of Lord Baltimore made the northern boundary of Maryland the 40th degree of latitude; but whether the beginning or end of the 40th was not specified. The charter of Penn, which was subsequent, made his southern boundary the *beginning* of the 40th parallel. If, as Lord Baltimore claimed, his northern boundary was the end of the 40th, then the city of Philadelphia and all the settled parts of Pennsylvania would have been included in Maryland. If, as Penn claimed by express terms of his charter, his southern line was the beginning of the 40th, then the city of Baltimore, and even a part of the District of Columbia, including nearly the whole of Maryland would have been swallowed up by Pennsylvania. It was evident to the royal Council that neither claim could be rightfully allowed, and hence resort was had to compromise. Penn insisted upon retaining free communication with the open ocean by the Delaware Bay. Accordingly, it was decided that beginning at Cape Henlopen, which by mistake in marking the maps was fifteen miles below the present location, opposite Cape May, a line should be run due west to a point half way between this cape and the shore of Chesapeake Bay; from this point "a line was to be run northerly in such direction that it should be tangent on the west side to a circle with a radius of twelve miles, whose center was the center of the court house at New Castle. From the exact tangent point, a line was to be run due north until it should reach a point fifteen miles south on the parallel of latitude of the most southern point in the boundary of the city of Philadelphia, and this point when accurately found by horizontal measurement, was to be the corner bound between Maryland and Pennsylvania, and subsequently, when Delaware was set off from Pennsylvania, was the boundary of the three States. From this bound a line was to be run due west five degrees of longitude from the Delaware, which was to be the western limit of Pennsylvania, and the line thus ascertained was to mark the division between Maryland and

Pennsylvania, and forever settle the vexed question. If the due north line should cut any part of the circle about New Castle, the slice so cut should belong to New Castle. Such a segment was cut. This plan of settlement was entered into on the 10th of May, 1732, between Thomas and Richard, sons of William Penn, on the one part, and Charles, Lord Baltimore, great grandson of the patentee. But the actual marking of the boundaries was still deferred, and as the settlers were taking out patents for their lands, it was necessary that it should be definitely known in which State the lands lay. Accordingly, in 1739, in obedience to a decree in Council, a temporary line was run upon a new basis, which now often appears in litigations to plague the brain of the attorney.

Commissioners were again appointed in 1751, who made a few of the measurements, but owing to objections raised on the part of Maryland, the work was abandoned. Finally, the proprietors, Thomas and Richard Penn, and Frederic, Lord Baltimore, entered into an agreement for the executing of the survey, and John Lukens and Archibald McLean on the part of the Penns, and Thomas Garnett and Jonathan Hall on the part of Lord Baltimore, were appointed with a suitable corps of assistants to lay off the lines. After these surveyors had been three years at work, the proprietors in England, thinking that there was not enough energy and practical and scientific knowledge manifested by these surveyors, appointed Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two mathematicians and surveyors, to proceed to America and take charge of the work. They brought with them the most perfect and best constructed instruments known to science, arriving in Philadelphia on the 15th of November, 1763, and, assisted by some of the old surveyors, entered upon their work. By the 4th of June, 1766, they had reached the summit of the Little Allegheny, when the Indians began to be troublesome. They looked with an evil eye on the mathematical and astronomical instruments, and felt a secret dread and fear of the consequences of the frequent and long continued peering into the heavens. The Six Nations were understood to be inimical to the further progress of the survey. But through the influence of Sir William Johnson a treaty was concluded, providing for the prosecution of the work unmolested, and a number of chieftains were sent to accompany the surveying party. Mason and Dixon now had with them thirty surveyors, fifteen axmen, and fifteen Indians of consequence. Again the attitude of the Indians gave cause of fear, and on the 29th of September, twenty-six of the surveyors abandoned the expedition and returned to Philadelphia. Having reached a point 244 miles from the Delaware, and within thirty-six miles of the western limit of the State, in the bottom of a deep, dark valley, they came upon a well-worn Indian path, and here the Indians gave notice that it was the will of the Six Nations that this survey proceed no further. There was no questioning this authority, and no means at command for resisting, and accordingly the party broke up and returned to Philadelphia. And this was the end of the labors of Mason and Dixon upon this boundary. From the fact that this was subsequently the mark of division between the Free and Slave States, Mason and Dixon's line became familiar in American politics. The line was marked by stones which were quarried and engraved in England, on one side having the arms of Penn, and on the opposite those of Lord Baltimore. These stones were firmly set every five miles. At the end of each intermediate mile a smaller stone was placed, having on one side engraved the letter P., and on the opposite side the letter M. The remainder of the line was finished and marked in 1782–84 by other surveyors. A vista was cut through the forest eight yards in width the whole distance, which seemed in looking back through it to come to a

point at the distance of two miles. In 1849, the stone at the northeast corner of Maryland having been removed, a resurvey of the line was ordered, and surveyors were appointed by the three States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, who called to their aid Col. James D. Graham. Some few errors were discovered in the old survey, but in the main it was found to be accurate.

John Penn, grandson of the founder, and son of Richard, had come to the colony in 1753, and, having acted as President of the Council, was, in 1763, commissioned Governor in place of Hamilton. The conspiracy of Pontiac, though abortive in the results contemplated, left the minds of the Indians in a most dangerous state. The more resolute, who had entered heartily into the views of their leader, still felt that his purposes were patriotic, and hence sought, by every means possible, to ravage and destroy the English settlements. The Moravian Indians at Nain and Wichetunk, though regarded as friendly, were suspected of indirectly aiding in the savage warfare by trading firearms and ammunition. They were accordingly removed to Philadelphia that they might be out of the way of temptation. At the old Indian town of Conestoga there lived some score of natives. Many heartless murders had been committed along the frontier, and the perpetrators had been traced to this Conestoga town; and while the Conestoga band were not known to be implicated in these outrages, their town was regarded as the lurking place of roving savages who were. For protection, the settlers in the neighboring districts of Paxton and Donegal, had organized a band known as the Paxton boys. Earnest requests were made by Rev. John Elder and John Harris to the Government to remove this band at Conestoga; but as nothing was done, and fearful depredations and slaughter continued, a party of these Paxton rangers attacked the town and put the savages to the sword. Some few escaped, among them a known bloodthirsty savage, who were taken into the jail at Lancaster for protection; but the rangers, following them, overpowered the jailer, and breaking into the jail murdered the fugitives. Intense excitement was occasioned by this outbreak, and Gov. Penn issued his proclamation offering rewards for the apprehension of the perpetrators. Some few were taken; but so excellent was their character and standing, and such were the provocations, that no convictions followed. Apprehensions for the safety of the Moravian Indians induced the Government to remove them to Province Island, and, feeling insecure there, they asked to be sent to England. For safety, they were sent to New York, but the Governor of that province refused them permission to land, as did also the Governor of New Jersey, and they were brought back to Philadelphia and put in barracks under strong guard. The Paxton boys, in a considerable body, were at that time at Germantown interceding for their brethren, who were then in durance and threatened with trial. Franklin was sent out to confer with them on the part of the Government. In defending their course, they said: "Whilst more than a thousand families, reduced to extreme distress, during the last and present war, by the attacks of skulking parties of Indians upon the frontier, were destitute, and were suffered by the public to depend on private charity, a hundred and twenty of the perpetrators of the most horrid barbarities were supported by the province, and protected from the fury of the brave relatives of the murdered." Influenced by the persuasions of Franklin, they consented to return to their homes, leaving only Matthew Smith and James Gibson to represent them before the courts.

CHAPTER XI.

JOHN PENN, 1763-71—JAMES HAMILTON, 1771—RICHARD PENN, 1771-73—JOHN PENN, 1773-76.

A DIFFERENCE having arisen between the Governor and Assembly on the vexed question of levying money, the Assembly passed a series of resolutions advocating that the "powers of government ought to be separated from the power attending the immense proprietary property, and lodged in the hands of the King." After an interval of fifty days—that time for reflection and discussion might be given—the Assembly again convened, and adopted a petition praying the King to assume the direct government of the province, though this policy was strongly opposed by some of the ablest members, as Isaac Norris and John Dickinson. The Quaker element was generally in favor of the change.

Indian barbarities still continuing along the frontier, Gov. Penn declared war against the Shawanese and Delawares in July, 1765, and sent Col. Bouquet with a body of Pennsylvania troops against them. By the 3d of October, he had come up to the Muskingum, in the heart of the most thickly peopled Indian territory. So rapid had been the movement of Bouquet that the savages had no intelligence of his advance until he was upon them with no preparations for defense. They sued for peace, and a treaty was entered into by which the savages agreed to abstain from further hostilities until a general treaty could be concluded with Sir William Johnson, the general agent for Indian affairs for all the colonies, and to deliver up all English captives who had been carried away during the years of trouble. Two hundred and eight were quickly gathered up and brought in, and many others were to follow, who were now widely scattered. The relatives of many of these captives had proceeded with the train of Bouquet, intent on reclaiming those who had been dear to them. Some were joyfully received, while others who had been borne off in youth had become attached to their captors, and force was necessary to bring them away. "On the return of the army, some of the Indians obtained leave to accompany their former captives to Fort Pitt, and employed themselves in hunting and carrying provisions for them on the road."

The great struggle for the independence of the colonies of the British crown was now close at hand, and the first sounds of the controversy were beginning to be heard. Sir William Keith, that enterprising Governor whose head seemed to have been full of new projects, as early as 1739 had proposed to lay a uniform tax on stamped paper in all the colonies, to realize funds for the common defense. Acting upon this hint, Grenville, the British Minister, notified the colonists in 1763 of his purpose to impose such a tax. Against this they remonstrated. Instead of this, a tax on imports, to be paid in coin, was adopted. This was even more distasteful. The Assembly of Rhode Island, in October, 1765, submitted a paper to all the colonial assemblies, with a view to uniting in a common petition to the King against parliamentary taxation. This was favorably acted on by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and Franklin was appointed agent to represent their cause before the British Parliament. The Stamp Act had been passed on the 22d of March, 1765. Its passage excited bitter opposition, and a resolution, asserting that the Colonial

Assemblies had the exclusive right to levy taxes, was passed by the Virginia Assembly, and concurred in by all the others. The Massachusetts Assembly proposed a meeting of delegates in New York on the second Tuesday of October, 1765, to confer upon the subject. The Pennsylvania Assembly adopted the suggestion, and appointed Messrs. Fox, Morton, Bryan and Dickenson as delegates. This Congress met according to the call and adopted a respectful petition to the King, and a memorial to Parliament, which were signed by all the members and forwarded for presentation by the Colonial Agents in England. The Stamp Act was to go into effect on the 1st of November. On the last day of October, the newspapers were dressed in mourning, and suspended publication. The publishers agreed not to use the stamped paper. The people, as with one mind, determined to dress in homespun, resolved not to use imported goods, and, to stimulate the production of wool the colonists covenanted not to eat lamb for the space of one year. The result of this policy was soon felt by British manufacturers who became clamorous for repeal of the obnoxious measures, and it was accordingly repealed on the 18th of March, 1766.

Determined in some form to draw a revenue from the colonies, an act was passed in 1767, to lay a duty on tea, paper, printers' colors, and glass. The Assembly of Pennsylvania passed a resolution on the 20th of February, 1768, instructing its agent in London to urge its repeal, and at the session in May received and entered upon its minutes a circular letter from the Massachusetts Assembly setting forth the grounds on which objection to the act should be urged. This circular occasioned hostile feeling among the ministry, and the Secretary for foreign affairs wrote to Gov Penn to urge the Assembly to take no notice of it; but if they approved its sentiments, to prorogue their sittings. This letter was transmitted to the Assembly, and soon after one from the Virginia Assembly was presented, urging union of all the colonies in opposing the several schemes of taxation. This recommendation was adopted, and committees appointed to draw a petition to the King and to each of the Houses of Parliament. To lead public sentiment, and have it well grounded in the arguments used against taxation, John Dickinson, one of the ablest of the Pennsylvania legislators at this time, published a number of articles purporting to come from a plain farmer, under the title of the *Farmer's Letters*, which became popular, the idea that they were the work of one in humble life, helping to swell the tide of popularity. They were republished in all the colonies, and exerted a commanding influence. Alarmed at the unanimity of feeling against the proposed schemes, and supposing that it was the amount of the tax that gave offense, Parliament reduced the rate in 1769 to one sixth of the original sum, and in 1770 abolished it altogether, except three pence a pound on tea But it was the principle, and not the amount that was objected to, and at the next session of the Assembly in Pennsylvania, their agent in London was directed to urge its repeal altogether

It would seem incredible that the colony of Connecticut should lay claim to any part of the territory of Pennsylvania, but so it was. The New England charters gave limitless extent westward even to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and south to the northern limits of the tract ceded to Lord Baltimore—the territory between the 40th and 46th degrees of north latitude, and from ocean to ocean. To encroach upon New York with its teaming population was not calculated to tempt the enterprise of the settler; but the rich virgin soil, and agreeable climate of the wide Wyoming Valley, as yet unappropriated, was likely to attract the eye of the explorer. Accordingly, at the general conference with the Indians held at Albany

in 1754, the Connecticut delegates made a purchase of a large tract in this valley; a company, known as the Susquehanna Company, was formed in Connecticut to promote the settlement of these lands, and a considerable immigration commenced. The proprietors of Pennsylvania had also made purchase of the Indians of these identical lands, and the royal charters of Charles and James covered this ground. But the Plymouth Charter antedated Penn's. Remonstrances were made to the Governor of Connecticut against encroachments upon the territory of Pennsylvania. The answer returned was understood to disclaim any control over the company by the Connecticut authorities; but it subsequently appeared that the Government was determined to defend the settlers in the possession of their lands. In 1768, the proprietors of Pennsylvania entered into treaty stipulations with the Indians for all this tract covered by the claim of the Susquehanna Company. Pennsylvania settlers, attracted by the beauty of the place, gradually acquired lands under Pennsylvania patents, and the two parties began to infringe on each other's claims. Forts and block-houses were erected for the protection of either party, and a petty warfare was kept up, which resulted in some loss of life. Butler, the leader of the Connecticut party, proposed to settle their differences by personal combat of thirty picked men on each side. In order to assert more direct legal control over the settlers, a new county was formed which was called Northumberland, that embraced all the disputed lands. But the Sheriff, even with the aid of the militia, which he called to his assistance, was unable to execute his processes, and exercise legal control, the New Englanders, proving a resolute set, determined to hold the splendid farms which they had marked out for themselves, and were bringing rapidly under cultivation. To the remonstrances of Gov. Penn, Gov. Trumbull responded that the Susquehanna Company was proceeding in good faith under provisions secured by the charter of the Plymouth Colony, and proposed that the question be submitted to a competent tribunal for arbitrament. An *ex parte* statement was submitted to Council in London by the Connecticut party, and an opinion was rendered favorable to its claims. In September, 1775, the matter was submitted to the Continental Congress, and a committee of that body, to whom it was referred, reported in favor of the Connecticut claim, apportioning a tract out of the very bowels of Pennsylvania nearly as large as the whole State of Connecticut. This action was promptly rejected by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and a final decision was not reached until 1802, when Congress decided in favor of the integrity of the chartered rights of Penn.

Richard Penn, son of the founder, died in 1771, whereupon Gov. John Penn returned to England, leaving the President of the Council, James Hamilton, at the head of the Government. John Penn, eldest son of Richard, succeeded to the proprietary interests of his father, which he held in conjunction with his uncle, Thomas, and in October of the same year, Richard, the second son, was commissioned Governor. He held the office but about two years, and in that time won the confidence and esteem of the people, and so much attached was he to the popular cause, that upon his return to England, in 1775, he was intrusted by Congress with the last petition of the colonies ever presented to the King. In August, 1773, John Penn returned with the commission of Governor, superseding his brother Richard. Soon after his arrival, the Governor of Virginia, Lord Dunmore, issued his proclamation, laying claim to a vast territory in the Monongalia Valley, including the site of the present city of Pittsburgh, and upon the withdrawal of the British garrison, one Connolly had taken possession of it in the name of Virginia. Gov. Penn issued a counter-proclamation, calling on all good citizens within the borders of Penn-

sylvania, to preserve their allegiance to his Government, seized and imprisoned Connolly, and sent Commissioners to Virginia to effect an amicable settlement. These, Dunmore refused to hear, and was preparing to assert his authority by force; but his Council refused to vote him money for this purpose.

To encourage the sale of tea in the colonies, and establish the principle of taxation, the export duty was removed. The colonies took the alarm. At a public meeting called in Philadelphia to consider the subject, on the 18th of October, 1773, resolutions were adopted in which it was declared: "That the disposal of their own property is the inherent right of freemen; that there can be no property in that which another can, of right, take from us without our consent; that the claim of Parliament to tax America, is, in other words, a claim of right to levy contributions on us at pleasure." The East India Company now made preparations for sending large importations of tea into the colonies. The ships destined for Philadelphia and New York, on approaching port, and being advised of the exasperated state of public feeling, returned to England with their cargoes. Those sent to Boston came into the harbor; but at night a party disguised as Mohawk Indians boarded the vessels, and breaking open the packages, emptied 300 chests into the sea. The ministry, on being apprised of this act, closed the port of Boston, and subverted the colonial charter. Early in the year, committees of correspondence had been established in all the colonies, by means of which the temper and feeling in each was well understood by the others, and concert of action was secured. The hard conditions imposed on the town of Boston and the colony of Massachusetts Bay, aroused the sympathy of all; for, they argued, we know not how soon the heavy hand of oppression may be felt by any of us. Philadelphia declared at a public meeting that the people of Pennsylvania would continue firmly to adhere to the cause of American liberty, and urged the calling of a Congress of delegates to consider the general interests.

At a meeting held in Philadelphia on the 18th of June, 1774, at which nearly 8,000 people were convened, it was decided that a Continental Congress ought to be held, and appointed a committee of correspondence to communicate with similar committees in the several counties of Pennsylvania and in the several colonies. On the 15th of July, 1774, delegates from all the counties, summoned by this committee, assembled in Philadelphia, and declared that there existed an absolute necessity for a Colonial Congress. They accordingly recommended that the Assembly appoint delegates to such a Congress to represent Pennsylvania, and Joseph Galloway, Samuel Rhoads, George Ross, Edward Biddle, John Dickinson, Charles Humphries and Thomas Mifflin were appointed.

On the 4th of September, 1774, the first Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, was called to preside, and Charles Thomson, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Secretary. It was resolved that no more goods be imported from England, and that unless a pacification was effected previously, no more Colonial produce of the soil be exported thither after September 10, 1775. A declaration of rights was adopted, and addresses to the King, the people of Great Britain, and of British America were agreed to, after which the Congress adjourned to meet again on the 10th of May, 1775.

In January, 1775, another meeting of the county delegates was held in Philadelphia, at which the action of the Colonial Congress was approved, and while a restoration of harmony with the mother country was desired, yet if the arbitiary acts of Parliament were persisted in, they would at every hazard defend the "rights and liberties of America." The delegates appointed to

represent the colony in the Second Congress were Mifflin, Humphries, Biddle, Dickinson, Morton, Franklin, Wilson and Willing.

The government of Great Britain had determined with a strong hand to compel obedience to its behests. On the 19th of April, 1775, was fought the battle of Lexington, and the crimson fountain was opened. That blow was felt alike through all the colonies. The cause of one was the cause of all. A public meeting was held in Philadelphia, at which it was resolved to organize military companies in all the counties. The Assembly heartily seconded these views, and engaged to provide for the pay of the militia while in service. The Second Congress, which met in May, provided for organizing a continental army, fixing the quota for Pennsylvania at 4,300 men. The Assembly adopted the recommendation of Congress, provided for arming, disciplining and paying the militia, recommended the organizing minutemen for service in an emergency, made appropriations for the defense of the city, and offered a premium on the production of salt peter. Complications hourly thickened. Ticonderoga was captured on the 10th of May, and the battle of Bunker Hill was fought on the 17th of June. On the 15th of June, George Washington was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, supported by four Major Generals and eight Brigadiers.

The royal Governors were now an incumbrance greatly in the way of the popular movement, as were also the Assemblies where they refused to represent the popular will. Accordingly, Congress recommended that the several colonies should adopt such government as should "best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general." This meant that each colony should set up a government for itself independent of the Crown. Accordingly, a public meeting was held in Philadelphia, at which it was resolved that the present Assembly is "not competent to the present exigencies of affairs," and that a new form of government ought to be adopted as recommended by Congress. The city committee of correspondence called on the county committees to secure the election of delegates to a colonial meeting for the purpose of considering this subject. On the 18th of June, the meeting was held in Philadelphia, and was organized by electing Thomas McKean President. It resolved to call a convention to frame a new constitution, provided the legal forms to be observed, and issued an address to the people.

Having thus by frequent argumentation grown familiar with the declaration of the inherent rights of every citizen, and with flatly declaring to the government of Great Britain that it had no right to pursue this policy or that, and the several States having been recommended to absolve themselves from allegience to the royal governments, and set up independent colonial governments of their own, it was a natural inference, and but a step further, to declare the colonies entirely independent of the British Government, and to organize for themselves a general continental government to hold the place of King and Parliament. The idea of independence had been seriously proposed, and several Colonial Assemblies had passed resolutions strongly recommending it. And yet there were those of age and experience who had supported independent principles in the stages of argumentation, before action was demanded, when they approached the brink of the fatal chasm, and had to decide whether to take the leap, hesitated. There were those in the Assembly of Pennsylvania who were reluctant to advise independence; but the majority voted to recommend its delegates to unite with the other colonies for the common good. The convention which had provided for holding a meeting of delegates to frame a new constitution, voted in favor of independence, and authorized the raising of 6,000 militia.

On the 7th of June, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, introduced in Congress the proposition that, "the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." It was impossible to mistake or misinterpret the meaning of this language. The issue was fairly made up. It was warmly discussed. John Dickinson, one of the Pennsylvania delegates, and one who had been foremost in speaking and writing on the popular side, was not ready to cut off all hope of reconciliation, and depicted the disorganized condition in which the colonies would be left if the power and protection of Britain were thus suddenly removed. The vote upon the resolution was taken on the 2d of July, and resulted in the affirmative vote of all the States except Pennsylvania and Delaware, the delegates from these States being divided. A committee consisting of Adams, Franklin, Jefferson, Livingston and Sherman had been, some time previous, appointed to draw a formal statement of the Declaration, and the reasons "out of a decent respect to the opinions of mankind," which led to so important an act. The work was intrusted to a sub-committee consisting of Adams and Jefferson, and its composition was the work of Mr. Jefferson, though many of the ideas, and even the forms of expression, had been used again and again in the previous resolutions and pronunciamentoes of the Colonial Assemblies and public meetings. It had been reported on the 28th of June, and was sharply considered in all its parts, many verbal alterations having been made in the committee of five; but after the passage of the preliminary resolution, the result was a foregone conclusion, and on the 4th of July it was finally adopted and proclaimed to the world. Of the Pennsylvania delegation, Franklin, Wilson and Morton voted for it, and Willing and Humphrey against, Dickinson being absent. The colonial convention of Pennsylvania, being in session at the time, on receiving intelligence that a majority of its delegates in Congress had voted against the preliminary resolution, named a new delegation, omitting the names of Dickinson, Willing and Humphrey, and adding others which made it thus constituted—Franklin, Wilson, Morton, Morris, Clymer, Smith, Taylor and Ross. An engrossed copy of the Declaration was made, which was signed by all the members on the 2d of August following, on which are found the names from Pennsylvania above recited.

The convention for framing a new constitution for the colony met on the 15th of July, and was organized by electing Franklin President, and on the 28th of September completed its labors, having framed a new organic law and made all necessary provisions for putting it into operation. In the meantime the old proprietary Assembly adjourned on the 14th of June to the 26th of August. But a quorum failed to appear, and an adjournment was had to the 23d of September, when some routine business was attended to, chiefly providing for the payment of salaries and necessary bills, and on the 28th of September, after a stormy existence of nearly a century, this Assembly, the creature of Penn, adjourned never to meet again. With the ending of the Assembly ended the power of Gov. Penn. It is a singular circumstance, much noted by the believers in signs, that on the day of his arrival in America, which was Sunday, the earth in that locality was rocked by an earthquake, which was interpreted as an evil omen to his administration. He married the daughter of William Allen, Chief Justice of the colony, and, though at times falling under suspicion of favoring the royal cause, yet, as was believed, not with reason, he remained a quiet spectator of the great struggle, living at his country seat in Bucks County, where he died in February, 1795.

The titles of the proprietors to landed estates were suspended by the action

of the convention, and on the 27th of November, 1779, the Legislature passed an act vesting these estates in the commonwealth, but paying the proprietors a gratuity of £130,000, "in remembrance of the enterprising spirit of the Founder." This act did not touch the private estates of the proprietors, nor the tenths of manors. The British Government, in 1790, in consideration of the fact that it had been unable to vindicate its authority over the colony, and afford protection to the proprietors in the enjoyment of their chartered rights, voted an annuity of £4,000 to the heirs and descendants of Penn. This annuity has been regularly paid to the present time, 1884.

CHAPTER XII.

THOMAS WHARTON, JR., 1777-78—GEORGE BRYAN, 1778—JOSEPH REED, 1778-81—WILLIAM MOORE, 1781-82—JOHN DICKINSON, 1782-85—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, 1785-88.

THE convention which framed the constitution appointed a Committee of Safety, consisting of twenty-five members, to whom was intrusted the government of the colony until the proposed constitution should be framed and put in operation. Thomas Rittenhouse was chosen President of this body, who was consequently in effect Governor. The new constitution, which was unanimously adopted on the 28th of September, was to take effect from its passage. It provided for an Assembly to be elected annually; a Supreme Executive Council of twelve members to be elected for a term of three years; Assemblymen to be eligible but four years out of seven, and Councilmen but one term in seven years. Members of Congress were chosen by the Assembly. The constitution could not be changed for seven years. It provided for the election of censors every seven years, who were to decide whether there was a demand for its revision. If so, they were to call a convention for the purpose. On the 6th of August, 1776, Thomas Wharton, Jr., was chosen President of the Council of Safety.

The struggle with the parent country was now fully inaugurated. The British Parliament had declared the colonists rebels, had voted a force of 55,000 men, and in addition had hired 17,000 Hessian soldiers, to subdue them. The Congress on its part had declared the objects for which arms had been taken up, and had issued bills of credit to the amount of $6,000,000. Parliament had resolved upon a vigorous campaign, to strike heavy and rapid blows, and quickly end the war. The first campaign had been conducted in Massachusetts, and by the efficient conduct of Washington, Gen. Howe, the leader of the British, was compelled to capitulate and withdraw to Halifax in March, 1776. On the 28th of June, Sir Henry Clinton, with a strong detachment, in conjunction with Sir Peter Parker of the navy, made a combined land and naval attack upon the defenses of Charleston Harbor, where he was met by Gen. William Moultrie, with the Carolina Militia, and after a severe battle, in which the British fleet was roughly handled, Clinton withdrew and returned to New York, whither the main body of the British Army, under Gen. Howe, had come, and where Admiral Lord Howe, with a large fleet directly from England, joined them. To this formidable power led by the best talent in the British Army, Washington could muster no adequate force to oppose, and he was obliged to withdraw from Long Island, from New York, from

Harlem, from White Plains, to cross into New Jersey, and abandon position after position, until he had reached the right bank of the Delaware on Pennsylvania soil. A heavy detachment under Cornwallis followed, and would have crossed the Delaware in pursuit, but advised to a cautious policy by Howe, he waited for ice to form on the waters of the Delaware before passing over. The fall of Philadelphia now seemed imminent. Washington had not sufficient force to face the whole power of the British Army. On the 2d of December, the Supreme Council ordered all places of business in the city to be closed, the schools to be dismissed, and advised preparation for removing the women and children and valuables. On the 12th, the Congress which was in session here adjourned to meet in Baltimore, taking with them all papers and public records, and leaving a committee, of which Robert Morris was Chairman, to act in conjunction with Washington for the safety of the place. Gen. Putnam was dispatched on the same day with a detachment of soldiers to take command in the city.

In this emergency the Council issued a stirring address: "If you wish to live in freedom, and are determined to maintain that best boon of heaven, you have no time to deliberate. A manly resistance will secure every blessing, inactivity and sloth will bring horror and destruction. * * * May heaven, which has bestowed the blessings of liberty upon you, awaken you to a proper sense of your danger and arouse that manly spirit of virtuous resolution which has ever bidden defiance to the efforts of tyranny. May you ever have the glorious prize of liberty in view, and bear with a becoming fortitude the fatigues and severities of a winter campaign. That, and that only, will entitle you to the superlative distinction of being deemed, under God, the deliverers of your country." Such were the arguments which our fathers made use of in conducting the struggle against the British Empire.

Washington, who had, from the opening of the campaign before New York, been obliged for the most part to act upon the defensive, formed the plan to suddenly turn upon his pursuers and offer battle. Accordingly, on the night of the 25th of December, taking a picked body of men, he moved up several miles to Taylorsville, where he crossed the river, though at flood tide and filled with floating ice, and moving down to Trenton, where a detachment of the British Army was posted, made a bold and vigorous attack. Taken by surprise, though now after sunrise, the battle was soon decided in favor of the Americans. Some fifty of the enemy were slain and over a thousand taken prisoners, with quantities of arms, ammunition and stores captured. A triumphal entry was made at Philadelphia, when the prisoners and the spoils of war moved through the streets under guard of the victorious troops, and were marched away to the prison camp at Lancaster. Washington, who was smarting under a forced inactivity, by reason of paucity of numbers and lack of arms and material, and who had been forced constantly to retire before a defiant foe, now took courage. His name was upon every tongue, and foreign Governments were disposed to give the States a fair chance in their struggle for nationality. The lukewarm were encouraged to enlist under the banner of freedom. It had great strategic value. The British had intended to push forward and occupy Philadelphia at once, which, being now virtually the capital of the new nation, had it been captured at this juncture, would have given them the occasion for claiming a triumphal ending of the war. But this advantage, though gained by a detachment small in numbers yet great in courage, caused the commander of a powerful and well appointed army to give up all intention of attempting to capture the Pennsylvania metropolis in this campaign, and retiring into winter cantonments upon the Raritan to await

the settled weather of the spring for an entirely new cast of operations. Washington, emboldened by his success, led all his forces into New Jersey, and pushing past Trenton, where Cornwallis, the royal leader, had brought his main body by a forced march, under cover of darkness, attacked the British reserves at Princeton. But now the enemy had become wary and vigilant, and, summoned by the booming of cannon, Cornwallis hastened back to the relief of his hard pressed columns. Washington, finding that the enemy's whole army was within easy call and knowing that he had no hope of success with his weak army, withdrew. Washington now went into winter quarters at Morristown, and by constant vigilance was able to gather marauding parties of the British who ventured far away from their works.

Putnam commenced fortifications at a point below Philadelphia upon the Delaware, and at commanding positions upon the outskirts, and on being summoned to the army was succeeded by Gen. Irvine, and he by Gen. Gates. On the 4th of March, 1777, the two Houses of the Legislature, elected under the new constitution, assembled, and in joint convention chose Thomas Wharton, Jr., President, and George Bryan Vice President. Penn had expressed the idea that power was preserved the better by due formality and ceremony, and, accordingly, this event was celebrated with much pomp, the result being declared in a loud voice from the court house, amid the shouts of the gathered throngs and the booming of the captured cannon brought from the field of Trenton. The title bestowed upon the new chief officer of the State was fitted by its length and high-sounding epithets to inspire the multitude with awe and reverence: "His Excellency, Thomas Wharton, Junior, Esquire, President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, Captain General, and Commander-in-chief in and over the same."

While the enemy was disposed to be cautious after the New Jersey campaign so humiliating to the native pride of the Britain, yet he was determined to bring all available forces into the field for the campaign of 1777, and to strike a decisive blow. Early in April, great activity was observed among the shipping in New York Harbor, and Washington communicated to Congress his opinion that Philadelphia was the object against which the blow would be aimed. This announcement of probable peril induced the Council to issue a proclamation urging enlistments, and Congress ordered the opening of a camp for drilling recruits in Pennsylvania, and Benedict Arnold, who was at this time a trusted General, was ordered to the command of it. So many new vessels and transports of all classes had been discovered to have come into New York Harbor, probably forwarded from England, that Washington sent Gen. Mifflin, on the 10th of June, to Congress, bearing a letter in which he expressed the settled conviction that the enemy meditated an immediate descent upon some part of Pennsylvania. Gen. Mifflin proceeded to examine the defensive works of the city which had been begun on the previous advance of the British, and recommended such changes and new works as seemed best adapted for its protection. The preparations for defense were vigorously prosecuted. The militia were called out and placed in two camps, one at Chester and the other at Downington. Fire ships were held in readiness to be used against vessels attempting the ascent of the river.

Lord Howe, being determined not to move until ample preparations were completed, allowed the greater part of the summer to wear away before he advanced. Finally, having embarked a force of 19,500 men on a fleet of 300 transports, he sailed southward. Washington promptly made a corresponding march overland, passing through Philadelphia on the 24th of August. Howe, suspecting that preparations would be made for impeding the passage of the

Delaware, sailed past its mouth, and moving up the Chesapeake instead, debarked sixty four miles from Philadelphia and commenced the march northward. Great activity was now manifested in the city. The water-spouts were melted to furnish bullets, fair hands were busied in rolling cartridges, powerful chevaux de frise were planned to impede the navigation of the river, and the last division of the militia of the city, which had been divided into three classes, was called out. Washington, who had crossed the Brandywine, soon confronted the advance of Howe, and brisk skirmishing at once opened. Seeing that he was likely to have the right of his position at Red Clay Creek, where he had intended to give battle, turned by the largely superior force of the enemy, under cover of darkness on the night of the 8th of September, he withdrew across the Brandywine at Chad's Ford, and posting Armstrong with the militia upon the left, at Pyle's Ford, where the banks were rugged and precipitous, and Sullivan, who was second in command, upon the right at Brinton's Ford under cover of forest, he himself took post with three divisions, Sterling's, Stephens', and his own, in front of the main avenue of approach at Chad's. Howe, discovering that Washington was well posted, determined to flank him. Accordingly, on the 11th, sending Knyphausen with a division of Hessians to make vigorous demonstrations upon Washington's front at Chad's, he with the corps of Cornwallis, in light marching order, moved up the Brandywine, far past the right flank of Washington, crossed the Brandywine at the fords of Trimble and Jeffrey unopposed, and moving down came upon Washington's right, held by Sullivan, all unsuspecting and unprepared to receive him. Though Howe was favored by a dense fog which on that morning hung on all the valley, yet it had hardly been commenced before Washington discovered the move and divined its purpose. His resolution was instantly taken. He ordered Sullivan to cross the stream at Brinton's, and resolutely turn the left flank of Knyphausen, while he himself with the main body would move over and crush the British Army in detail. It was a brilliant conception, was feasible, and promised the most complete success. But what chagrin and mortification, to receive, at the moment when he expected to hear the music of Sullivan's guns doubling up the left of the enemy, and giving notice to him to commence the passage, a message from that officer advising him that he had disobeyed his orders to cross, having received intelligence that the enemy were not moving northward, and that he was still in position at the ford. Thus balked, Washington had no alternative but to remain in position, and it was not long before the guns of Howe were heard opening in upon his all unguarded right flank. The best dispositions were made which time would permit. His main body with the force of Sullivan took position along the brow of the hill on which stood the Birmingham meeting house, and the battle opened and was pushed with vigor the whole day. Overborne by numbers, and weakened by losses, Washington was obliged to retire, leaving the enemy in possession of the field. The young French nobleman, Lafayette, was wounded while gallantly serving in this fight. The wounded were carried into the Birmingham meeting house, where the blood stains are visible to this day, enterprising relic hunters for many generations having been busy in loosening small slivers with the points of their knives.

The British now moved cautiously toward Philadelphia. On the 16th of September, at a point some twenty miles west of Philadelphia, Washington again made a stand, and a battle opened with brisk skirmishing, but a heavy rain storm coming on the powder of the patriot soldiers was completely ruined on account of their defective cartridge boxes. On the night of the 20th, Gen. Anthony Wayne, who had been hanging on the rear of the enemy with his

detachment, was surprised by Gen. Gray with a heavy column, who fell suddenly upon the Americans in bivouac and put them to the sword, giving no quarter. This disgraceful slaughter which brought a stigma and an indelible stain upon the British arms is known as the Paoli Massacre. Fifty-three of the victims of the black flag were buried in one grave. A neat monument of white marble was erected forty years afterward over their moldering remains by the Republican Artillerists of Chester County, which vandal hands have not spared in their mania for relics.

Congress remained in Philadelphia while these military operations were going on at its very doors; but on the 18th of September adjourned to meet at Lancaster, though subsequently, on the 30th, removed across the Susquehanna to York, where it remained in session till after the evacuation in the following summer. The Council remained until two days before the fall of the city, when having dispatched the records of the loan office and the more valuable papers to Easton, it adjourned to Lancaster. On the 26th, the British Army entered the city. Deborah Logan in her memoir says: "The army marched in and took possession in the city in the morning. We were up-stairs and saw them pass the State House. They looked well, clean and well clad, and the contrast between them and our own poor, bare-footed, ragged troops was very great and caused a feeling of despair. * * * * Early in the afternoon, Lord Cornwallis' suite arrived and took possession of my mother's house." But though now holding undisputed possession of the American capital, Howe found his position an uncomfortable one, for his fleet was in the Chesapeake, and the Delaware and all its defenses were in possession of the Americans, and Washington had manned the forts with some of his most resolute troops. Varnum's brigade, led by Cols. Angell and Greene, Rhode Island troops, were at Fort Mercer, at Red Bank, and this the enemy determined to attack. On the 21st of October, with a force of 2,500 men, led by Count Donop, the attack was made. In two colums they moved as to an easy victory. But the steady fire of the defenders when come in easy range, swept them down with deadly effect, and, retiring with a loss of over 400 and their leader mortally wounded, they did not renew the fight. Its reduction was of prime importance, and powerful works were built and equipped to bear upon the devoted fort on all sides, and the heavy guns of the fleet were brought up to aid in overpowering it. For six long days the greatest weight of metal was poured upon it from the land and the naval force, but without effect, the sides of the fort successfully withstanding the plunging of their powerful missiles. As a last resort, the great vessels were run suddenly in close under the walls, and manning the yard-arms with sharp-shooters, so effectually silenced and drove away the gunners that the fort fell easily into the British hands and the river was opened to navigation. The army of Washington, after being recruited and put in light marching order, was led to Germantown where, on the morning of the 3d of October the enemy was met. A heavy fog that morning had obscured friend and foe alike, occasioning confusion in the ranks, and though the opening promised well, and some progress was made, yet the enemy was too strong to be moved, and the American leader was forced to retire to his camp at White Marsh. Though the river had now been opened and the city was thoroughly fortified for resisting attack, yet Howe felt not quite easy in having the American Army quartered in so close striking distance, and accordingly, on the 4th of December, with nearly his entire army, moved out, intending to take Washington at White Marsh, sixteen miles away, by surprise, and by rapidity of action gain an easy victory. But by the heroism and fidelity of Lydia Darrah, who, as she had often done before

passed the guards to go to the mill for flour, the news of the coming of Howe was communicated to Washington, who was prepared to receive him. Finding that he could effect nothing, Howe returned to the city, having had the wearisome march at this wintry season without effect.

Washington now crossed the Schuylkill and went into winter quarters at Valley Forge. The cold of that winter was intense; the troops, half clad and indifferently fed, suffered severely, the prints of their naked feet in frost and snow being often tinted with patriot blood. Grown impatient of the small results from the immensely expensive campaigns carried on across the ocean, the Ministry relieved Lord Howe, and appointed Sir Henry Clinton to the chief command.

The Commissioners whom Congress had sent to France early in the fall of 1776 –Franklin, Dean and Lee had been busy in making interest for the united colonies at the French Court, and so successful were they, that arms and ammunition and loans of money were procured from time to time. Indeed, so persuasive had they become that it was a saying current at court that, "It was fortunate for the King that Franklin did not take it into his head to ask to have the palace at Versailles stripped of its furniture to send to his dear Americans, for his majesty would have been unable to deny him." Finally, a convention was concluded, by which France agreed to use the royal army and navy as faithful allies of the Americans against the English. Accordingly, a fleet of four powerful frigates, and twelve ships were dispatched under command of the Count D'Estaing to shut up the British fleet in the Delaware. The plan was ingenious, particularly worthy of the long head of Franklin. But by some means, intelligence of the sailing of the French fleet reached the English cabinet, who immediately ordered the evacuation of the Delaware, whereupon the Admiral weighed anchor and sailed away with his entire fleet to New York, and D'Estaing, upon his arrival at the mouth of the Delaware, found that the bird had flown.

Clinton evacuated Philadelphia and moved across New Jersey in the direction of New York. Washington closely followed and came up with the enemy on the plains of Monmouth, on the 28th of June, 1778, where a sanguinary battle was fought which lasted the whole day, resulting in the triumph of the American arms, and Pennsylvania was rid of British troops.

The enemy was no sooner well away from the city than Congress returned from York and resumed its sittings in its former quarters, June 24, 1778, and on the following day, the Colonial Legislature returned from Lancaster. Gen Arnold, who was disabled by a wound received at Saratoga, from field duty, was given command in the city and marched in with a regiment on the day following the evacuation. On the 23d of May, 1778, President Wharton died suddenly of quinsy, while in attendance upon the Council at Lancaster, when George Bryan, the Vice President, became the Acting President. Bryan was a philanthropist in deed as well as word. Up to this time, African slavery had been tolerated in the colony. In his message of the 5th of November, he said: "This or some better scheme, would tend to abrogate slavery—the approbrium of America—from among us. * * * In divesting the State of slaves, you will equally serve the cause of humanity and policy, and offer to God one of the most proper and best returns of gratitude for His great deliverance of us and our posterity from thraldom; you will also secure character for justice and benevolence in the true point of view to Europe, who are astonished to see a people eager for liberty holding negroes in bondage." He perfected a bill for the extinguishment of claims to slaves which was passed by the Assembly, March 1, 1780, by a vote of thirty-four to eighteen, providing that no child

of slave parents born after that date should be a slave, but a servant till the age of twenty-eight years, when all claim for service should end. Thus by a simple enactment resolutely pressed by Bryan, was slavery forever rooted out of Pennsylvania.

In the summer of 1778, a force of savages and sour-faced tories to the number of some 1,200, under the leadership of one Col. John Butler, a cruel and inhuman wretch, descending from the north, broke into the Wyoming Valley on the 2d of July. The strong men were in the army of Washington, and the only defenders were old men, beardless boys and resolute women. These, to the number of about 400, under Zebulon Butler, a brave soldier who had won distinction in the old French war, and who happened to be present, moved resolutely out to meet the invaders. Overborne by numbers, the inhabitants were beaten and put to the sword, the few who escaped retreating to Forty Fort, whither the helpless, up and down the valley, had sought safety. Here humane terms of surrender were agreed to, and the families returned to their homes, supposing all danger to be past. But the savages had tasted blood, and perhaps confiscated liquor, and were little mindful of capitulations. The night of the 5th was given to indiscriminate massacre. The cries of the helpless rang out upon the night air, and the heavens along all the valley were lighted up with the flames of burning cottages; "and when the moon arose, the terrified inhabitants were fleeing to the Wilkesbarre Mountains, and the dark morasses of the Pocono Mountain beyond." Most of these were emigrants from Connecticut, and they made their way homeward as fast as their feet would carry them, many of them crossing the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, where they told their tales of woe.

In February, 1778, Parliament, grown tired of this long and wasting war, abolished taxes of which the Americans had complained, and a committee, composed of Earl Carlisle, George Johnstone and William Eden, were sent empowered to forgive past offenses, and to conclude peace with the colonies, upon submission to the British crown. Congress would not listen to their proposals, maintaining that the people of America had done nothing that needed forgiveness, and that no conference could be accorded so long as the English Armies remained on American soil. Finding that negotiations could not be entered upon with the government, they sought to worm their way by base bribes. Johnstone proposed to Gen. Reed that if he would lend his aid to bring about terms of pacification, 10,000 guineas and the best office in the country should be his. The answer of the stern General was a type of the feeling which swayed every patriot: "My influence is but small, but were it as great as Gov. Johntone would insinuate, the King of Great Britain has nothing in his gift that would tempt me."

At the election held for President, the choice fell upon Joseph Reed, with George Bryan Vice President, subsequently Matthew Smith, and finally William Moore. Reed was an erudite lawyer, and had held the positions of Private Secretary to Washington, and subsequently Adjutant General of the army. He was inaugurated on the 1st of December, 1778. Upon the return of the patriots to Philadelphia, after the departure of the British, a bitter feeling existed between them and the tories who had remained at their homes, and had largely profited by the British occupancy. The soldiers became demonstrative, especially against those lawyers who had defended the tories in court. Some of those most obnoxious took refuge in the house of James Wilson, a signer of the Declaration. Private soldiers, in passing, fired upon it, and shots were returned whereby one was killed and several wounded. The President on being informed of these proceedings, rode at the head of the

city troop, and dispersed the assailants, capturing the leaders. The Academy and College of Philadelphia required by its charter an oath of allegiance to the King of Great Britain. An act was passed November 27, 1779, abrogating the former charter, and vesting its property in a new board. An endowment from confiscated estates was settled upon it of £15,000 annually. The name of the institution was changed to the "University of the State of Pennsylvania."

France was now aiding the American cause with money and large land and naval forces. While some of the patriots remained steadfast and were disposed to sacrifice and endure all for the success of the struggle, many, who should have been in the ranks rallying around Washington, had grown lukewarm. The General was mortified that the French should come across the ocean and make great sacrifices to help us, and should find so much indifference prevailing among the citizens of many of the States, and so few coming forward to fill up the decimated ranks. At the request of Washington, President Reed was invested with extraordinary powers, in 1780, which were used prudently but effectively. During the winter of this year, some of the veteran soldiers of the Pennsylvania line mutinied and commenced the march on Philadelphia with arms in their hands. Some of them had just cause. They had enlisted for "three years or the war," meaning for three years unless the war closed sooner. But the authorities had interpreted it to mean, three years, or as much longer as the war should last. President Reed immediately rode out to meet the mutineers, heard their cause, and pledged if all would return to camp, to have those who had honorably served out the full term of three years discharged, which was agreed to. Before the arrival of the President, two emissaries from the enemy who had heard of the disaffection, came into camp, offering strong inducements for them to continue the revolt. But the mutineers spurned the offer, and delivered them over to the officers, by whom they were tried and executed as spies. The soldiers who had so patriotically arrested and handed over those messengers were offered a reward of fifty guineas; but they refused it on the plea that they were acting under authority of the Board of Sergeants, under whose order the mutiny was being conducted. Accordingly, a hundred guineas were offered to this board for their fidelity. Their answer showed how conscientious even mutineers can be: "It was not for the sake, or through any expectation of reward; but for the love of our country, that we sent the spies immediately to Gen. Wayne; we therefore do not consider ourselves entitled to any other reward but the love of our country, and do jointly agree to accept of no other."

William Moore was elected President to succeed Joseph Reed, from November 14, 1781, but held the office less than one year, the term of three years for which he had been a Councilman having expired, which was the limit of service. James Potter was chosen Vice President. On account of the hostile attitude of the Ohio Indians, it was decided to call out a body of volunteers, numbering some 400 from the counties of Washington and Westmoreland, where the outrages upon the settlers had been most sorely felt, who chose for their commander Col. William Crawford, of Westmoreland. The expedition met a most unfortunate fate. It was defeated and cut to pieces, and the leader taken captive and burned at the stake. Crawford County, which was settled very soon afterward, was named in honor of this unfortunate soldier. In the month of November, intelligence was communicated to the Legislature that Pennsylvania soldiers, confined as prisoners of war on board of the Jersey, an old hulk lying in the New York Harbor, were in a starving condition, receiving at the hands of the enemy the most barbarous and inhuman treat-

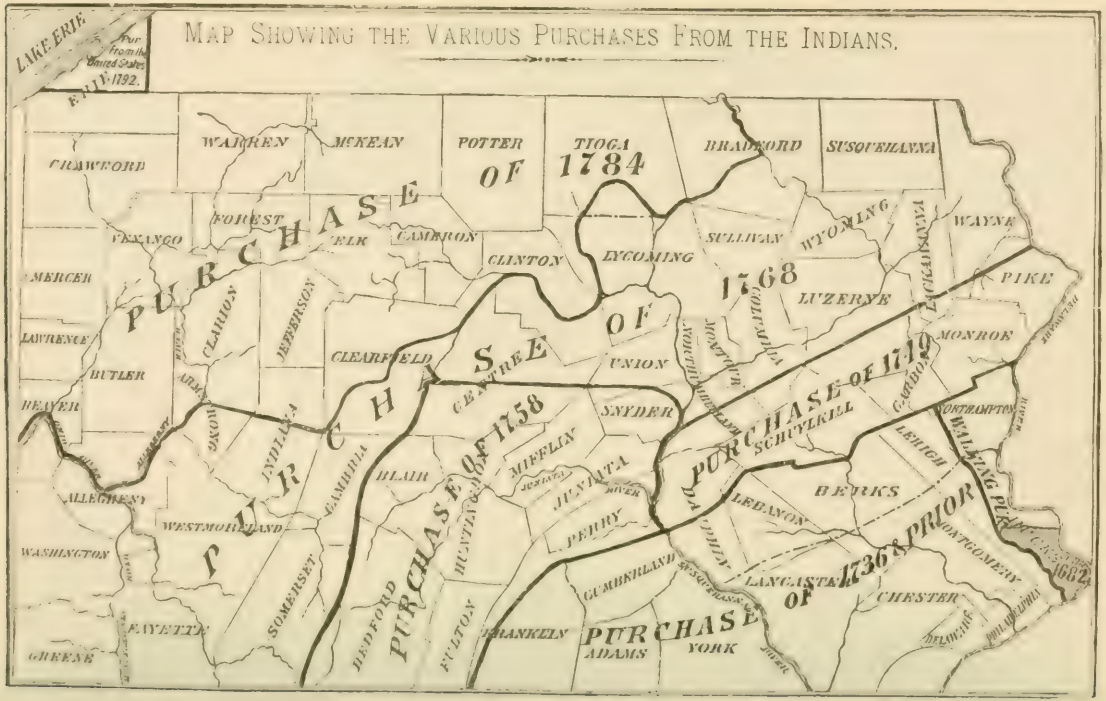
ment. Fifty barrels of flour and 300 bushels of potatoes were immediately sent to them.

In the State election of 1782, contested with great violence, John Dickinson was chosen President, and James Ewing Vice President. On the 12th of March, 1783, intelligence was first received of the signing of the preliminary treaty in which independence was acknowledged, and on the 11th of April Congress sent forth the joyful proclamation ordering a cessation of hostilities. The soldiers of Burgoyne, who had been confined in the prison camp at Lancaster, were put upon the march for New York, passing through Philadelphia on the way. Everywhere was joy unspeakable. The obstructions were removed from the Delaware, and the white wings of commerce again came fluttering on every breeze. In June, Pennsylvania soldiers, exasperated by delay in receiving their pay and their discharge, and impatient to return to their homes, to a considerable number marched from their camp at Lancaster, and arriving at Philadelphia sent a committee with arms in their hands to the State House door with a remonstrance asking permission to elect officers to command them for the redress of their grievances, their own having left them, and employing threats in case of refusal. These demands the Council rejected. The President of Congress, hearing of these proceedings, called a special session, which resolved to demand that the militia of the State should be called out to quell the insurgents. The Council refused to resort to this extreme measure, when Congress, watchful of its dignity and of its supposed supreme authority, left Philadelphia and established itself in Princeton, N. J., and though invited to return at its next session, it refused, and met at Annapolis.

In October, 1784, the last treaty was concluded with the Indians at Fort Stanwix. The Commissioners at this conference purchased from the natives all the land to the north of the Ohio River, and the line of Pine Creek, which completed the entire limits of the State with the exception of the triangle at Erie, which was acquired from the United States in 1792. This purchase was confirmed by the Wyandots and Delawares at Fort McIntosh January 21, 1785, and the grant was made secure.

In September, 1785, after a long absence in the service of his country abroad, perfecting treaties, and otherwise establishing just relations with other nations, the venerable Benjamin Franklin, then nearly eighty years old, feeling the infirmities of age coming upon him, asked to be relieved of the duties of Minister at the Court of France, and returned to Philadelphia. Soon after his arrival, he was elected President of the Council. Charles Biddle was elected Vice President. It was at this period that a citizen of Pennsylvania, John Fitch, secured a patent on his invention for propelling boats by steam. In May, 1787, the convention to frame a constitution for the United States met in Philadelphia. The delegation from Pennsylvania was Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, Thomas Mifflin, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris. Upon the completion of their work, the instrument was submitted to the several States for adoption. A convention was called in Pennsylvania, which met on the 21st of November, and though encountering resolute opposition, it was finally adopted on the 12th of December. On the following day, the convention, the Supreme Council and officers of the State and city government, moved in procession to the old court house, where the adoption of the constitution was formally proclaimed amidst the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells.

On the 5th of November, 1788, Thomas Mifflin was elected President, and George Ross Vice President. The constitution of the State, framed in and adapted to the exigencies of an emergency, was ill suited to the needs of State


MAP SHOWING THE VARIOUS PURCHASES FROM THE INDIANS.
LAKE ERIE
Purchase from the United States 1792.
WARREN
McKEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BRADFORD
SUSQUEHANNA
CRAWFORD
OF
1784
VENANGO
FOREST
ELK
CAMERON
CLINTON
LYCOMING
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
WAYNE
PURCHASE
MERCER
1768
LUZERNE
PIKE
LAWRENCE
CLARION
JEFFERSON
CLEARFIELD
CENTRE
UNION
MONTOUR
COLUMBIA
LUZERNE
MONROE
BUTLER
PURCHASE OF 1758
SNYDER
PURCHASE OF 1749
BEAVER
ARMSTRONG
INDIANA
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
MIFFLIN
JUNIATA
SCHUYLKILL
LEHIGH
NORTHAMPTON
ALLEGHENY
PERRY
BERKS
WESTMORELAND
LEBANON
WASHINGTON
PURCHASE
PURCHASE OF 1736 & PRIOR
MONTGOMERY
1682
CUMBERLAND
LANCASTER
CHESTER
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
FULTON
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
YORK
GREENE

in its relations to the new nation. Accordingly, a convention assembled for the purpose of preparing a new constitution in November, 1789, which was finally adopted on September 2, 1790. By the provisions of this instrument, the Executive Council was abolished, and the executive duties were vested in the hands of a Governor. Legislation was intrusted to an Assembly and a Senate. The judicial system was continued, the terms of the Judges extending through good behavior.

CHAPTER XIII.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, 1788-99—THOMAS MCKEAN, 1799-1808—SIMON SNYDER, 1808-17—WILLIAM FINDLAY, 1817-20—JOSEPH HEISTER, 1820-23—JOHN A. SHULZE, 1823-29—GEORGE WOLFE, 1829-35—JOSEPH RITNER, 1835-39.

THE first election under the new Constitution resulted in the choice of Thomas Mifflin, who was re-elected for three successive terms, giving him the distinction of having been longer in the executive chair than any other person, a period of eleven years. A system of internal improvements was now commenced, by which vast water communications were undertaken, and a mountain of debt was accumulated, a portion of which hangs over the State to this day. In 1793, the Bank of Pennsylvania was chartered, one-third of the capital stock of which was subscribed for by the State. Branches were established at Lancaster, Harrisburg, Reading, Easton and Pittsburgh. The branches were discontinued in 1810; in 1843, the stock held by the State was sold, and in 1857, it ceased to exist. In 1793, the yellow fever visited Philadelphia. It was deadly in its effects and produced a panic unparalleled. Gov. Mifflin, and Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the United States Treasury, were attacked. "Men of affluent fortunes, who gave daily employment and subsistence to hundreds, were abandoned to the care of a negro after their wives, children, friends, clerks and servants had fled away and left them to their fate. In some cases, at the commencement of the disorder, no money could procure proper attendance. Many of the poor perished without a human being to hand them a drink of water, to administer medicines, or to perform any charitable office for them. Nearly 5,000 perished by this wasting pestilence."

The whisky insurrection in some of the western counties of the State, which occurred in 1794, excited, by its lawlessness and wide extent, general interest. An act of Congress, of March 3, 1791, laid a tax on distilled spirits of four pence per gallon. The then counties of Washington, Westmoreland, Allegheny and Fayette, comprising the southwestern quarter of the State, were almost exclusively engaged in the production of grain. Being far removed from any market, the product of their farms brought them scarcely any returns. The consequence was that a large proportion of the surplus grain was turned into distilled spirits, and nearly every other farmer was a distiller. This tax was seen to bear heavily upon them, from which a non-producer of spirits was relieved. A rash determination was formed to resist its collection, and a belief entertained, if all were united in resisting, it would be taken off. Frequent altercations occurred between the persons appointed United States Collectors and these resisting citizens. As an example, on the 5th of Septem-

ber, 1791, a party in disguise set upon Robert Johnson, a Collector for Allegheny and Washington, tarred and feathered him, cut off his hair, took away his horse, and left him in this plight to proceed. Writs for the arrest of the perpetrators were issued, but none dared to venture into the territory to serve them. On May 8, 1792, the law was modified, and the tax reduced. In September, 1792, President Washington issued his proclamation commanding all persons to submit to the law, and to forbear from further opposition. But these measures had no effect, and the insurgents began to organize for forcible resistance. One Maj. Macfarlane, who in command of a party of insurrectionists, was killed in an encounter with United States soldiers at the house of Gen. Neville. The feeling now ran very high, and it was hardly safe for any person to breathe a whisper against the insurgents throughout all this district. "A breath," says Brackenridge, "in favor of the law, was sufficient to ruin any man. A clergyman was not thought orthodox in the pulpit unless against the law. A physician was not capable of administering medicine, unless his principles were right in this respect. A lawyer could get no practice, nor a merchant at a country store get custom if for the law. On the contrary, to talk against the law was the way to office and emolument. To go to the Legislature or to Congress you must make a noise against it. It was the Shibboleth of safety and the ladder of ambition." One Bradford had, of his own motion, issued a circular letter to the Colonels of regiments to assemble with their commands at Braddock's field on the 1st of August, where they appointed officers and moved on to Pittsburgh. After having burned a barn, and made some noisy demonstrations, they were induced by some cool heads to return. These turbulent proceedings coming to the ears of the State and National authorities at Philadelphia, measures were concerted to promptly and effectually check them. Gov. Mifflin appointed Chief Justice McKean, and Gen. William Irvine to proceed to the disaffected district, ascertain the facts, and try to bring the leaders to justice. President Washington issued a proclamation commanding all persons in arms to disperse to their homes on or before the 1st of September, *proximo*, and called out the militia of four States Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia—to the number of 13,000 men, to enforce his commands. The quota of Pennsylvania was 4,500 infantry, 500 cavalry, 200 artillery, and Gov. Mifflin took command in person. Gov. Richard Howell, of New Jersey, Gov. Thomas S. Lee, of Maryland, and Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Virginia, commanded the forces from their States, and Gov. Henry Lee, of Virginia, was placed in chief command. President Washington, accompanied by Gen. Knox, Secretary of War, Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, and Richard Peters, of the United States District Court, set out on the 1st of October, for the seat of the disturbance. On Friday, the President reached Harrisburg, and on Saturday Carlisle, whither the army had preceded him. In the meantime a committee, consisting of James Ross, Jasper Yeates and William Bradford, was appointed by President Washington to proceed to the disaffected district, and endeavor to persuade misguided citizens to return to their allegiance.

A meeting of 260 delegates from the four counties was held at Parkinson's Ferry on the 14th of August, at which the state of their cause was considered, resolutions adopted, and a committee of sixty, one from each county, was appointed, and a sub committee of twelve was named to confer with the United States Commissioners, McKean and Irvine. These conferences with the State and National Committees were successful in arranging preliminary conditions of settlement. On the 2d of October, the Committee of Safety of the insurgents met at Parkinson's Ferry, and having now learned that a well-organized

army, with Washington at its head, was marching westward for enforcing obedience to the laws, appointed a committee of two, William Findley and David Reddick, to meet the President, and assure him that the disaffected were disposed to return to their duty. They met Washington at Carlisle, and several conferences were held, and assurances given of implicit obedience; but the President said that as the troops had been called out, the orders for the march would not be countermanded. The President proceeded forward on the 11th of October to Chambersburg, reached Williamsport on the 13th and Fort Cumberland on the 14th, where he reviewed the Virginia and Maryland forces, and arrived at Bedford on the 19th. Remaining a few days, and being satisfied that the sentiment of the people had changed, he returned to Philadelphia, arriving on the 28th, leaving Gen. Lee to meet the Commissioners and make such conditions of pacification as should seem just. Another meeting of the Committee of Safety was held at Parkinson's Ferry on the 24th, at which assurances of abandonment of opposition to the laws were received, and the same committee, with the addition of Thomas Morton and Ephriam Douglass, was directed to return to headquarters and give assurance of this disposition. They did not reach Bedford until after the departure of Washington. But at Uniontown they met Gen. Lee, with whom it was agreed that the citizens of these four counties should subscribe to an oath to support the Constitution and obey the laws. Justices of the Peace issued notices that books were opened for subscribing to the oath, and Gen. Lee issued a judicious address urging ready obedience. Seeing that all requirments were being faithfully carried out, an order was issued on the 17th of November for the return of the army and its disbandment. A number of arrests were made and trials and convictions were had, but all were ultimately pardoned.

With the exception of a slight ebulition at the prospect of a war with France in 1797, and a resistance to the operation of the "Homestead Tax" in Lehigh, Berks and Northampton Counties, when the militia was called out, the remainder of the term of Gov. Mifflin passed in comparative quiet. By an act of the Legislature of the 3d of April, 1799, the capital of the State was removed to Lancaster, and soon after the capital of the United States to Washington, the house on Ninth street, which had been built for the residence of the President of the United States, passing to the use of the University of Pennsylvania.

During the administrations of Thomas McKean, who was elected Governor in 1799, and Simon Snyder in 1808, little beyond heated political contests marked the even tenor of the government, until the breaking-out of the troubles which eventuated in the war of 1812. The blockade of the coast of France in 1806, and the retaliatory measures of Napoleon in his Berlin decree, swept American commerce, which had hitherto preserved a neutral attitude and profited by European wars, from the seas. The haughty conduct of Great Britain in boarding American vessels for suspected deserters from the British Navy, under cover of which the grossest outrages were committed, American seaman being dragged from the decks of their vessels and impressed into the English service, induced President Jefferson, in July, 1807, to issue his proclamation ordering all British armed vessels to leave the waters of the United States, and forbidding any to enter, until satisfaction for the past and security for the future should be provided for. Upon the meeting of Congress in December, an embargo was laid, detaining all vessels, American and foreign, then in American waters, and ordering home all vessels abroad. Negotiations were conducted between the two countries, but no definite results were reached, and in the meantime causes of irritation multiplied until 1812, when President

Madison declared war against Great Britain, known as the war of 1812. Pennsylvania promptly seconded the National Government, the message of Gov. Snyder on the occasion ringing like a silver clarion. The national call for 100,000 men required 14,000 from this State, but so great was the enthusiasm, that several times this number tendered their services. The State force was organized in two divisions, to the command of the first of which Maj Gen. Isaac Morrell was appointed, and to the second Maj. Gen. Adamson Tannehill. Gunboats and privateers were built in the harbor of Erie and on the Delaware, and the defenses upon the latter were put in order and suitable armaments provided. At Tippecanoe, at Detroit, at Queenstown Heights, at the River Raisin, at Fort Stephenson, and at the River Thames, the war was waged with varying success. Upon the water, Commodores Decatur, Hull, Jones, Perry, Lawrence, Porter and McDonough made a bright chapter in American history, as was to be wished, inasmuch as the war had been undertaken to vindicate the honor and integrity of that branch of the service Napoleon, having met with disaster, and his power having been broken, 14,000 of Wellington's veterans were sent to Canada, and the campaign of the next year was opened with vigor. But at the battles of Oswego, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Fort Erie and Plattsburg, the tide was turned against the enemy, and the country saved from invasion. The act which created most alarm to Pennsylvania was one of vandalism scarcely matched in the annals of warfare. In August, 1814, Gen. Ross, with 6,000 men in a flotilla of sixty sails, moved up Chesapeake Bay, fired the capitol, President's house and the various offices of cabinet ministers, and these costly and substantial buildings, the national library and all the records of the Government from its foundation were utterly destroyed. Shortly afterward, Ross appeared before Baltimore with the design of multiplying his barbarisms, but he was met by a force hastily collected under Gen. Samuel Smith, a Pennsylvania veteran of the Revolution, and in the brief engagement which ensued Ross was killed. In the severe battle with the corps of Gen Stricker, the British lost some 300 men. The fleet in the meantime opened a fierce bombardment of Fort McHenry, and during the day and ensuing night 1,500 bombshells were thrown, but all to no purpose, the gallant defense of Maj. Armistead proving successful. It was during this awful night that Maj. Key, who was a prisoner on board the fleet, wrote the song of the Star Spangled Banner, which became the national lyric. It was in the administration of Gov. Snyder in February, 1810, that an act was passed making Harrisburg the seat of government, and a commission raised for erecting public buildings, the sessions of the Legislature being held in the court house at Harrisburg from 1812 to 1821.

The administrations of William Findley, elected in 1817, Joseph Heister, in 1820, and John Andrew Schulz in 1823, followed without marked events. Parties became very warm in their discussions and in their management of political campaigns. The charters for the forty banks which had been passed in a fit of frenzy over the veto of Gov. Snyder set a flood of paper money afloat. The public improvements, principally in opening lines of canal, were prosecuted, and vast debts incurred. These lines of conveyances were vitally needful to move the immense products and vast resources of the State

Previous to the year 1820, little use was made of stone coal. Judge Obediah Gore, a blacksmith, used it upon his forge as early as 1769, and found the heat stronger and more enduring than that produced by charcoal. In 1791, Phillip Ginter, of Carbon County, a hunter by profession, having on one occasion been out all day without discovering any game, was returning at night discouraged and worn out, across the Mauch Chunk Mountain, when, in

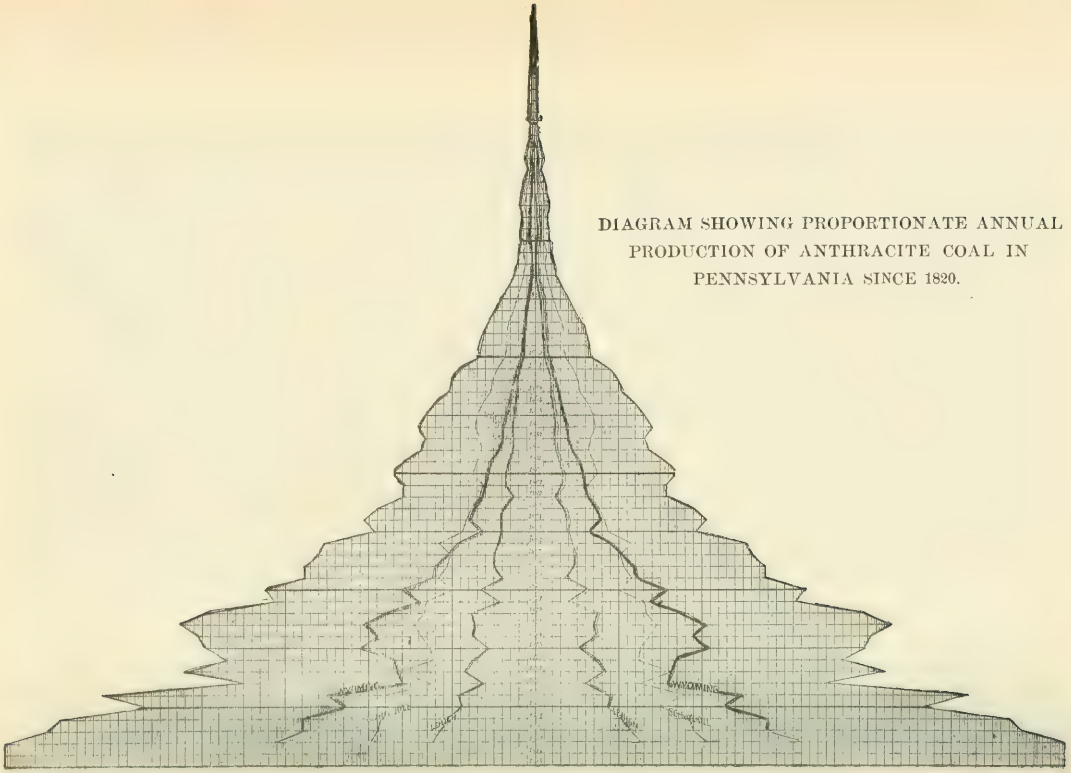


DIAGRAM SHOWING PROPORTIONATE ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF ANTHRACITE COAL IN PENNSYLVANIA SINCE 1820.

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF ANTHRACITE COAL PRODUCED IN EACH REGION SINCE 1820.

YEAR.	Lehigh, Tons	Schuylkill Tons	Wyoming, Tons	Lyken's Valley, Shamokin, etc., Tons.	Total Tons
1820	365	.....	.....	.....	365
1821	1,073	.....	.....	.....	1,073
1822	2,240	1,480	.....	.....	3,720
1823	5,823	1,128	.....	.....	6,951
1824	9,541	1,567	.....	.....	11,108
1825	28,893	6,500	.....	.....	34,893
1826	31,280	16,767	.....	.....	48,047
1827	32,074	31,360	.....	.....	63,434
1828	30,332	47,284	.....	.....	77,516
1829	25,110	79,973	7,000	.....	112,083
1830	41,750	89,934	43,000	.....	174,734
1831	40,966	81,854	54,000	.....	176,820
1832	70,000	209,271	84,000	.....	363,871
1833	123,001	252,971	111,777	.....	487,748
1834	106,244	226,692	43,700	.....	376,636
1835	131,250	339,508	90,000	.....	560,758
1836	148,211	432,045	103,861	.....	684,117
1837	223,902	530,152	115,387	.....	879,441
1838	213,615	446,875	78,207	.....	738,697
1839	221,025	463,147	122,300	11,930	818,402
1840	225,313	475,091	148,470	15,505	864,384
1841	143,037	603,003	192,270	21,463	959,973
1842	272,540	573,273	252,599	10,000	1,108,478
1843	267,793	700,200	285,605	10,000	1,263,598
1844	377,002	874,850	365,911	13,087	1,630,850
1845	429,458	1,121,724	451,836	10,000	2,013,013
1846	517,116	1,295,928	518,389	12,572	2,344,005
1847	633,507	1,650,831	583,067	14,904	2,882,309
1848	670,321	1,744,365	685,196	19,356	3,089,238
1849	781,656	1,683,425	732,910	45,075	3,242,966
1850	690,456	1,782,936	827,823	57,684	3,358,899
1851	964,324	2,229,426	1,156,167	99,099	4,448,946
1852	1,072,136	2,517,493	1,284,500	119,342	4,993,471
1853	1,054,309	2,551,603	1,475,732	113,507	5,195,151
1854	1,207,186	2,957,670	1,603,173	234,090	6,002,334
1855	1,284,113	3,318,555	1,771,511	234,388	6,608,517
1856	1,351,970	3,289,585	1,972,581	313,444	6,927,580
1857	1,318,541	2,985,541	1,952,603	388,256	6,664,941
1858	1,380,030	2,902,821	2,186,094	370,424	6,759,369
1859	1,628,311	3,004,953	2,731,236	443,755	7,808,255
1860	1,821,674	3,270,516	2,941,817	459,116	8,513,123
1861	1,738,377	2,697,439	3,055,140	463,308	7,954,314
1862	1,351,054	2,890,506	3,145,770	481,990	7,875,412
1863	1,894,713	3,433,265	3,759,610	478,418	9,566,006
1864	2,054,669	3,642,248	3,960,836	519,752	10,177,475
1865	2,040,913	3,755,802	3,254,519	621,157	9,652,391
1866	2,179,364	4,957,180	4,736,616	830,722	12,703,882
1867	2,502,054	4,334,820	5,325,000	826,851	12,991,725
1868	2,507,582	4,414,356	5,990,813	921,381	13,834,132
1869	1,929,523	4,821,253	6,068,369	903,885	13,723,030
1870	3,172,916	3,853,016	7,825,128	998,839	15,849,899
1871	2,235,707	6,552,772	6,911,242	.....	15,699,721
1872	3,873,339	6,694,890	9,101,549	.....	19,669,778
1873	3,705,596	7,212,601	10,309,755	.....	21,227,952
1874	3,773,836	6,866,877	9,504,408	.....	20,145,121
1875	2,884,695	6,281,712	10,596,155	.....	19,712,472
1876	3,854,919	6,221,934	8,424,158	.....	18,501,011
1877	1,332,760	8,195,042	8,300,377	.....	20,828,179
1878	3,237,449	6,282,226	8,085,587	.....	17,605,262
1879	1,595,567	8,950,329	12,586,298	.....	26,142,689
1880	1,463,221	7,554,742	11,419,279	.....	23,437,242
1881	5,294,676	9,253,958	13,951,383	.....	28,500,016
1882	5,689,437	9,459,288	13,971,371	.....	29,120,096
1883	6,143,809	10,074,726	15,604,492	.....	31,793,029

the gathering shades he stumbled upon something which seemed to have a glistening appearance, that he was induced to pick up and carry home. This specimen was taken to Philadelphia, where an analysis showed it to be a good quality of anthracite coal. But, though coal was known to exist, no one knew how to use it. In 1812, Col. George Shoemaker, of Schuylkill County, took nine wagon loads to Philadelphia. But he was looked upon as an imposter for attempting to sell worthless stone for coal. He finally sold two loads for the cost of transportation, the remaining seven proving a complete loss. In 1812, White & Hazard, manufacturers of wire at the Falls of Schuylkill, induced an application to be made to the Legislature to incorporate a company for the improvement of the Schuylkill, urging as an inducement the importance it would have for transporting coal; whereupon, the Senator from that district, in his place, with an air of knowledge, asserted "that there was no coal there, that there was a kind of *black stone* which was called coal, but that it would not burn."

White & Hazard procured a cart load of Lehigh coal that cost them $1 a bushel, which was all wasted in a vain attempt to make it ignite. Another cart load was obtained, and a whole night spent in endeavoring to make a fire in the furnace, when the hands shut the furnace door and left the mill in despair. "Fortunately one of them left his jacket in the mill, and returning for it in about half an hour, noticed that the door was red hot, and upon opening it, was surprised at finding the whole furnace at a glowing white heat. The other hands were summoned, and four separate parcels of iron were heated and rolled by the same fire before it required renewing. The furnace was replenished, and as letting it alone had succeeded so well, it was concluded to try it again, and the experiment was repeated with the same result. The Lehigh Navigation Company and the Lehigh Coal Company were incorporated in 1818, which companies became the basis of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, incorporated in 1822. In 1820, coal was sent to Philadelphia by artificial navigation, but 365 tons glutted the market." In 1825, there were brought by the Schuylkill 5,378 tons. In 1826, by the Schuylkill, 16,265 tons, and by the Lehigh 31,280 tons. The stage of water being insufficient, dams and sluices were constructed near Mauch Chunk, in 1819, by which the navigation was improved. The coal boats used were great square arks, 16 to 18 feet wide, and 20 to 25 feet long. At first, two of these were joined together by hinges, to allow them to yield up and down in passing over the dams. Finally, as the boatmen became skilled in the navigation, several were joined, attaining a length of 180 feet. Machinery was used for jointing the planks, and so expert had the men become that five would build an ark and launch it in forty-five minutes. After reaching Philadelphia, these boats were taken to pieces, the plank sold, and the hinges sent back for constructing others. Such were the crude methods adopted in the early days for bringing coal to a market. In 1827, a railroad was commenced, which was completed in three months, nine miles in length. This, with the exception of one at Quincy, Mass., of four miles, built in 1826, was the first constructed in the United States. The descent was 100 feet per mile, and the coal descended by gravity in a half hour, and the cars were drawn back by mules, which rode down with the coal. "The mules cut a most grotesque figure, standing three or four together, in their cars, with their feeding troughs before them, apparently surveying with delight the scenery of the mountain; and though they preserve the most profound gravity, it is utterly impossible for the spectator to maintain his. It is said that the mules, having once experienced the comfort of riding down, regard it as a right, and neither mild nor severe measures

will induce them to descend in any other way." Bituminous coal was discovered and its qualities utilized not much earlier than the anthracite. A tract of coal land was taken up in Clearfield County in 1785, by Mr. S. Boyd, and in 1804 he sent an ark down the Susquehanna to Columbia, which caused much surprise to the inhabitants that "an article with which they were wholly unacquainted should be brought to their own doors."

During the administrations of George Wolf, elected in 1829, and Joseph Ritner, elected in 1835, a measure of great beneficence to the State was passed and brought into a good degree of successful operation—nothing less than a broad system of public education. Schools had been early established in Philadelphia, and parochial schools in the more populous portions of the State from the time of early settlement. In 1749, through the influence of Dr. Franklin, a charter was obtained for a "college, academy, and charity school of Pennsylvania," and from this time to the beginning of the present century, the friends of education were earnest in establishing colleges, the Colonial Government, and afterward the Legislature, making liberal grants from the revenues accruing from the sale of lands for their support, the university of Pennsylvania being chartered in 1752, Dickinson College in 1783, Franklin and Marshall College in 1787, and Jefferson College in 1802. Commencing near the beginning of this century, and continuing for over a period of thirty years, vigorous exertions were put forth to establish county academies. Charters were granted for these institutions at the county seats of forty one counties, and appropriations were made of money, varying from $2,000 to $6,000, and in several instances of quite extensive land grants. In 1809, an act was passed for the education of the "poor, gratis." The Assessors in their annual rounds were to make a record of all such as were indigent, and pay for their education in the most convenient schools. But few were found among the spirited inhabitants of the commonwealth willing to admit that they were so poor as to be objects of charity.

By the act of April 1, 1834, a general system of education by common schools was established. Unfortunately it was complex and unwieldy. At the next session an attempt was made to repeal it, and substitute the old law of 1809 for educating the "poor, gratis," the repeal having been carried in the Senate. But through the appeals of Thaddeus Stevens, a man always in the van in every movement for the elevation of mankind, this was defeated. At the next session, 1836, an entirely new bill, discarding the objectionable features of the old one, was prepared by Dr. George Smith, of Delaware County, and adopted, and from this time forward has been in efficient operation. It may seem strange that so long a time should have elapsed before a general system of education should have been secured. But the diversity of origin and language, the antagonism of religious seats, the very great sparseness of population in many parts, made it impossible at an earlier day to establish schools. In 1854, the system was improved by engrafting upon it the feature of the County Superintendency, and in 1859 by providing for the establishment of twelve Normal Schools, in as many districts into which the State was divided, for the professional training of teachers.

CHAPTER XIV.

DAVID R. PORTER, 1839-45—FRANCIS R. SHUNK, 1845-48—WILLIAM F. JOHNSTONE 1848-52—WILLIAM BIGLER, 1852-55—JAMES POLLOCK, 1855-58—WILLIAM F. PACKER, 1858-61—ANDREW G. CURTIN, 1861-67—JOHN W. GEARY, 1867-73—JOHN F. HARTRANFT, 1873-78—HENRY F. HOYT, 1878-82—ROBERT E. PATTISON, 1882.

IN 1837, a convention assembled in Harrisburg, and subsequently in Philadelphia, for revising the constitution, which revision was adopted by a vote of the people. One of the chief objects of the change was the breaking up of what was known as "omnibus legislation," each bill being required to have but one distinct subject, to be definitely stated in the title. Much of the patronage of the Governor was taken from him, and he was allowed but two terms of three years in any nine years. The Senator's term was fixed at three years. The terms of Supreme Court Judges were limited to fifteen years, Common Pleas Judges to ten, and Associate Judges to five. A step backward was taken in limiting suffrage to *white* male citizens twenty-one years old, it having previously been extended to citizens irrespective of color. Amendments could be proposed once in five years, and if adopted by two successive Legislatures, and approved by a vote of the people, they became a part of the organic law.

At the opening of the gubernatorial term of David R. Porter, who was chosen in October, 1838, a civil commotion occurred known as the Buckshot War, which at one time threatened a sanguinary result. By the returns, Porter had some 5,000 majority over Ritner, but the latter, who was the incumbent, alleged frauds, and proposed an investigation and revision of the returns. Thomas H. Burrows was Secretary of State, and Chairman of the State Committee of the Anti-Masonic party, and in an elaborate address to the people setting forth the grievance, he closed with the expression "let us treat the election as if we had not been defeated." This expression gave great offense to the opposing party, the Democratic, and public feeling ran high before the meeting of the Legislature. Whether an investigation could be had would depend upon the political complexion of that body. The Senate was clearly Anti-Masonic, and the House would depend upon the Representatives of a certain district in Philadelphia, which embraced the Northern Liberties. The returning board of this district had a majority of Democrats, who proceeded to throw out the entire vote of Northern Liberties, for some alleged irregularities, and gave the certificate to Democrats. Whereupon, the minority of the board assembled, and counted the votes of the Northern Liberties, which gave the election to the Anti-Masonic candidates, and sent certificates accordingly. By right and justice, there is no doubt that the Anti-Masons were fairly elected. But the majority of a returning board alone have authority to make returns, and the Democrats had the certificates which bore *prima facie* evidence of being correct, and should have been received and transmitted to the House, where alone rested the authority to go behind the returns and investigate their correctness. But upon the meeting of the House the Secretary of the Commonwealth sent in the certificates of the minority of the returning board of the Northern Liberties district, which gave the majority to the Anti-Masons. But the Democrats were not disposed to submit, and

the consequence was that two delegations from the disputed district appeared, demanding seats, and upon the organization, two Speakers were elected and took the platform—Thomas S. Cunningham for the Anti-Masons, and William Hopkins for the Democrats. At this stage of the game, an infuriated lobby, collected from Philadelphia and surrounding cities, broke into the two Houses, and, interrupting all business, threatened the lives of members, and compelled them to seek safety in flight, when they took uncontrolled possession of the chambers and indulged in noisy and impassioned harangues. From the capitol, the mob proceeded to the court house, where a "committee of safety" was appointed. For several days the members dared not enter either House, and when one of the parties of the House attempted to assemble, the person who had been appointed to act as Speaker was forcibly ejected. All business was at an end, and the Executive and State Departments were closed. At this juncture, Gov. Ritner ordered out the militia, and at the same time called on the United States authorities for help. The militia, under Gens. Pattison and Alexander, came promptly to the rescue, but the President refused to furnish the National troops, though the United States storekeeper at the Frankford Arsenal turned over a liberal supply of ball and *buckshot* cartridges. The arrival of the militia only served to fire the spirit of the lobby, and they immediately commenced drilling and organizing, supplying themselves with arms and fixed ammunition. The militia authorities were, however, able to clear the capitol, when the two Houses assembled, and the Senate signified the willingness to recognize that branch of the House presided over by Mr. Hopkins. This ended the difficulty, and Gov. Porter was duly inaugurated.

Francis R. Shunk was chosen Governor in 1845, and during his term of office the war with Mexico occurred. Two volunteer regiments, one under command of Col. Wynkoop, and the other under Col. Roberts, subsequently Col. John W. Geary, were sent to the field, while the services of a much larger number were offered, but could not be received. Toward the close of his first term, having been reduced by sickness, and feeling his end approaching, Gov. Shunk resigned, and was succeeded by the Speaker of the Senate, William F. Johnston, who was duly chosen at the next annual election. During the administrations of William Bigler, elected in 1851, James Pollock in 1854, and William F. Packer in 1857, little beyond the ordinary course of events marked the history of the State. The lines of public works undertaken at the expense of the State were completed. Their cost had been enormous, and a debt was piled up against it of over $40,000,000. These works, vastly expensive, were still to operate and keep in repair, and the revenues therefrom failing to meet expectations, it was determined in the administration of Gov. Pollock to sell them to the highest bidder, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchasing them for the sum of $7,500,000.

In the administration of Gov. Packer, petroleum was first discovered in quantities in this country by boring into the bowels of the earth. From the earliest settlement of the country it was known to exist. As early as July 18, 1627, a French missionary, Joseph Delaroche Daillon, of the order of Recollets, described it in a letter published in 1632, in Segard's L'Histoire du Canada, and this description is confirmed by the journal of Charlevois, 1721. Fathers Dollier and Galinee, missionaries of the order of St. Sulpice, made a map of this section of country, which they sent to Jean Talon, Intendent of Canada, on the 10th of November, 1670, on which was marked at about the point where is now the town of Cuba, N. Y., "Fontaine de Bitume." The Earl of Belmont, Governor of New York, instructed his chief engineer, Wolfgang W. Romer, on September 3, 1700, in his visit to the Six Nations,

"To go and view a well or spring which is eight miles beyond the Seneks' farthest castle, which they have told me blazes up in a flame, when a lighted coale or firebrand is put into it; you will do well to taste the said water, and give me your opinion thereof, and bring with you some of it." Thomas Chabert de Joncaire, who died in September, 1740, is mentioned in the journal of Charlevoix of 1721 as authority for the existence of oil at the place mentioned above, and at points further south, probably on Oil Creek. The following account of an event occurring during the occupancy of this part of the State by the French is given as an example of the religious uses made of oil by the Indians, as these fire dances are understood to have been annually celebrated: "While descending the Allegheny, fifteen leagues below the mouth of the Connewango (Warren) and three above Fort Venango (Oil City), we were invited by the chief of the Senecas to attend a religious ceremony of his tribe. We landed and drew up our canoes on a point where a small stream entered the river. The tribe appeared unusually solemn. We marched up the stream about a half a league, where the company, a large band it appeared, had arrived some days before us. Gigantic hills begirt us on every side. The scene was really sublime. The great chief then recited the conquests and heroisms of their ancestors. The surface of the stream was covered with a thick scum, which burst into a complete conflagration. The oil had been gathered and lighted with a torch. At sight of the flames, the Indians gave forth a triumphant shout, and made the hills and valley re-echo again."

In nearly all geographies and notes of travel published during the early period of settlement, this oil is referred to, and on several maps the word petroleum appears opposite the mouth of Oil Creek. Gen. Washington, in his will, in speaking of his lands on the Great Kanawha, says: "The tract of which the 125 acres is a moiety, was taken up by Gen. Andrew Lewis and myself, for and on account of a bituminous spring which it contains of so inflammable a nature as to burn as freely as spirits, and is as nearly difficult to extinguish." Mr. Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia, also gives an account of a burning spring on the lower grounds of the Great Kanawha. This oil not only seems to have been known, but to have been systematically gathered in very early times. Upon the flats a mile or so below the city of Titusville are many acres of cradle holes dug out and lined with split logs, evidently constructed for the purpose of gathering it. The fact that the earliest inhabitants could never discover any stumps from which these logs were cut, and the further fact that trees are growing of giant size in the midst of these cradles, are evidences that they must have been operated long ago. It could not have been the work of any of the nomadic Indian tribes found here at the coming of the white man, for they were never known to undertake any enterprise involving so much labor, and what could they do with the oil when obtained.

The French could hardly have done the work, for we have no account of the oil having been obtained in quantities, or of its being transported to France. May this not have been the work of the Mound-Builders, or of colonies from Central America? When the writer first visited these pits, in 1855, he found a spring some distance below Titusville, on Oil Creek, where the water was conducted into a trough, from which, daily, the oil, floating on its surface, was taken off by throwing a woolen blanket upon it, and then wringing it into a tub, the clean wool absorbing the oil and rejecting the water, and in this way a considerable quantity was obtained.

In 1859, Mr. E. L. Drake, at first representing a company in New York, commenced drilling near the spot where this tub was located, and when the company would give him no more money, straining his own resources, and his

credit with his friends almost to the breaking point, and when about to give up in despair, finally struck a powerful current of pure oil. From this time forward, the territory down the valley of Oil Creek and up all its tributaries was rapidly acquired and developed for oil land. In some places, the oil was sent up with immense force, at the rate of thousands of barrels each day, and great trouble was experienced in bringing it under control and storing it. In some cases, the force of the gas was so powerful on being accidentally fired, as to defy all approach for many days, and lighted up the forests at night with billows of light.

The oil has been found in paying quantities in McKean, Warren, Forest, Crawford, Venango, Clarion, Butler and Armstrong Counties, chiefly along the upper waters of the Allegheny River and its tributary, the Oil Creek. It was first transported in barrels, and teams were kept busy from the first dawn until far into the night. As soon as practicable, lines of railway were constructed from nearly all the trunk lines. Finally barrels gave place to immense iron tanks riveted upon cars, provided for the escape of the gases, and later great pipe lines were extended from the wells to the seaboard, and to the Great Lakes, through which the fluid is forced by steam to its distant destinations. Its principal uses are for illumination and lubricating, though many of its products are employed in the mechanic arts, notably for dyeing, mixing of paints, and in the practice of medicine. Its production has grown to be enormous, and seems as yet to show no sign of diminution. We give an exhibit of the annual production since its discovery, compiled for this work by William H. Siviter, editor of the Oil City *Derrick*, which is the acknowledged authority on oil matters:

Production of the Pennsylvania Oil Fields, compiled from the *Derrick's* Hand-book, December, 1883:

	Barrels		Barrels
1859	82,000	1873	9,849,508
1860	500,000	1874	11,102,114
1861	2,113,600	1875	8,968,749
1862	3,056,606	1876	9,132,940
1863	2,611,399	1877	13,052,713
1864	2,116,182	1878	15,011,425
1865	3,497,742	1879	20,085,716
1866	3,597,512	1880	24,788,950
1867	3,347,306	1881	29,674,458
1868	3,745,741	1882	31,789,190
1869	4,186,475	1883	24,385,966
1870	5,308,046		
1871	5,278,076	A grand total of	243,749,558
1872	6,505,774		

In the fall of 1860, Andrew G. Curtin was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. An organized rebellion, under the specious name of secession, was thereupon undertaken, embracing parts of fifteen States, commonly designated the Slave States, and a government established under the name of the Confederate States of America, with an Executive and Congress, which commenced the raising of troops for defense.

On the 12th of April, an attack was made upon a small garrison of United States troops shut up in Fort Sumter. This was rightly interpreted as the first act in a great drama. On the 15th, the President summoned 75,000 volunteers to vindicate the national authority, calling for sixteen regiments from Pennsylvania, and urging that two be sent forward immediately, as the capital was without defenders.

The people of the State, having no idea that war could be possible, had no

preparation for the event. There chanced at the time to be five companies in a tolerable state of organization. These were the Ringold Light Artillery, Capt. McKnight, of Reading; the Logan Guards, Capt. Selheimer, of Lewistown; the Washington Artillery, Capt. Wren, and the National Light Infantry, Capt. McDonald, of Pottsville; and the Allen Rifles, Capt. Yeager, of Allentown.

On the 18th, in conjunction with a company of fifty regulars, on their way from the West to Fort McHenry, under command of Capt. Pemberton, afterward Lieut. Gen. Pemberton, of the rebel army, these troops moved by rail for Washington. At Baltimore, they were obliged to march two miles through a jeering and insulting crowd. At the center of the city, the regulars filed off toward Fort McHenry, leaving the volunteers to pursue their way alone, when the crowd of maddened people were excited to redoubled insults. In the whole battalion there was not a charge of powder; but a member of the Logan Guards, who chanced to have a box of percussion caps in his pocket, had distributed them to his comrades, who carried their pieces capped and half cocked, creating the impression that they were loaded and ready for service. This ruse undoubtedly saved the battalion from the murderous assault made upon the Massachusetts Sixth on the following day. Before leaving, they were pelted with stones and billets of wood while boarding the cars; but, fortunately, none were seriously injured, and the train finally moved away and reached Washington in safety, the first troops to come to the unguarded and imperiled capital.

Instead of sixteen, twenty-five regiments were organized for the three months' service from Pennsylvania. Judging from the threatening attitude assumed by the rebels across the Potomac that the southern frontier would be constantly menaced, Gov. Curtin sought permission to organize a select corps, to consist of thirteen regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery, and to be known as the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, which the Legislature, in special session, granted. This corps of 15,000 men was speedily raised, and the intention of the State authorities was to keep this body permanently within the limits of the Commonwealth for defense. But at the time of the First Bull Run disaster in July, 1861, the National Government found itself without troops to even defend the capital, the time of the three months' men being now about to expire, and at its urgent call this fine body was sent forward and never again returned for the execution of the duty for which it was formed, having borne the brunt of the fighting on many a hard-fought field during the three years of its service.

In addition to the volunteer troops furnished in response to the several calls of the President, upon the occasion of the rebel invasion of Maryland in September, 1862, Gov. Curtin called 50,000 men for the emergency, and though the time was very brief, 25,000 came, were organized under command of Gen. John F. Reynolds, and were marched to the border. But the battle of Antietam, fought on the 17th of September, caused the enemy to beat a hasty retreat, and the border was relieved when the emergency troops were disbanded and returned to their homes. On the 19th of October, Gen. J. E. B. Stewart, of the rebel army, with 1,800 horsemen under command of Hampton, Lee and Jones, crossed the Potomac and made directly for Chambersburg, arriving after dark. Not waiting for morning to attack, he sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the town. There were 275 Union soldiers in hospital, whom he paroled. During the night, the troopers were busy picking up horses—swapping horses perhaps it should be called—and the morning saw them early on the move. The rear guard gave notice before leaving to re-

move all families from the neighborhood of the public buildings, as they intended to fire them. There was a large amount of fixed ammunition in them, which had been captured from Longstreet's train, besides Government stores of shoes, clothing and muskets. At 11 o'clock the station house, round house, railroad machine shops and warehouses were fired and consigned to destruction. The fire department was promptly out; but it was dangerous to approach the burning buildings on account of the ammunition, and all perished.

The year 1862 was one of intense excitement and activity. From about the 1st of May, 1861, to the end of 1862, there were recruited in the State of Pennsylvania, one hundred and eleven regiments, including eleven of cavalry and three of artillery, for three years' service; twenty-five regiments for three months; seventeen for nine months; fifteen of drafted militia; and twenty five called out for the emergency, an aggregate of one hundred and ninety-three regiments—a grand total of over 200 000 men—a great army in itself.

In June, 1863, Gen. Robert E. Lee, with his entire army of Northern Virginia, invaded Pennsylvania. The Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Joseph Hooker, followed. The latter was superseded on the 28th of June by Gen. George G. Meade. The vanguards of the army met a mile or so out of Gettysburg on the Chambersburg pike on the morning of the 1st of July. Hill's corps of the rebel army was held in check by the sturdy fighting of a small division of cavalry under Gen. Buford until 10 o'clock, when Gen. Reynolds came to his relief with the First Corps. While bringing his forces into action, Reynolds was killed, and the command devolved on Gen. Abner Doubleday, and the fighting became terrible, the Union forces being greatly outnumbered. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Eleventh Corps, Gen. O. O. Howard, came to the support of the First. But now the corps of Ewell had joined hands with Hill, and a full two thirds of the entire rebel army was on the field, opposed by only the two weak Union corps, in an inferior position. A sturdy fight was however maintained until 5 o'clock, when the Union forces withdrew through the town, and took position upon rising ground covering the Baltimore pike. During the night the entire Union army came up, with the exception of the Sixth Corps, and took position, and at 2 o'clock in the morning Gen. Meade and staff came on the field. During the morning hours, and until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the two armies were getting into position for the desperate struggle. The Third Corps, Gen. Sickles, occupied the extreme left, his corps abutting on the Little Round Top at the Devil's Den, and reaching, *en echelon*, through the rugged ground to the Peach Orchard, and thence along the Emmettsburg pike, where it joined the Second Corps, Gen. Hancock, reaching over Cemetery Hill, the Eleventh Corps, Gen. Howard, the First, Gen. Doubleday, and the Twelfth, Gen. Slocum, reaching across Culp's Hill—the whole crescent shape. To this formation the rebel army conformed, Longstreet opposite the Union left, Hill opposite the center, and Ewell opposite the Union right. At 4 P. M. the battle was opened by Longstreet, on the extreme left of Sickles, and the fighting became terrific, the rebels making strenuous efforts to gain Little Round Top. But at the opportune moment a part of the Fifth Corps, Gen. Sykes, was brought upon that key position, and it was saved to the Union side. The slaughter in front of Round Top at the wheat-field and the Peach Orchard was fearful. The Third Corps was driven back from its advanced position, and its commander, Gen. Sickles, was wounded, losing a leg. In a more contracted position, the Union line was made secure, where it rested for the night. Just at dusk, the Louisiana Tigers, some 1,800 men, made a desperate charge on Cemetery Hill, emerging suddenly from a hillock

just back of the town. The struggle was desperate, but the Tigers being weakened by the fire of the artillery, and by the infantry crouching behind the stone wall, the onset was checked, and Carroll's brigade, of the Second Corps, coming to the rescue, they were finally beaten back, terribly decimated. At about the same time, a portion of Ewell's corps made an advance on the extreme Union right, at a point where the troops had been withdrawn to send to the support of Sickles, and unopposed, gained the extremity of Culp's Hill, pushing through nearly to the Baltimore pike, in dangerous proximity to the reserve artillery and trains, and even the headquarters of the Union commander. But in their attempt to roll up the Union right they were met by Green's brigade of the Twelfth Corps, and by desperate fighting their further progress was stayed. Thus ended the battle of the second day. The Union left and right had been sorely jammed and pushed back.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 3d of July, Gen. Geary, who had been ordered away to the support of Sickles, having returned during the night and taken position on the right of Green, opened the battle for the recovery of his lost breastworks on the right of Culp's Hill. Until 10 o'clock, the battle raged with unabated fury. The heat was intolerable, and the sulphurous vapor hung like a pall over the combatants, shutting out the light of day. The fighting was in the midst of the forest, and the echoes resounded with fearful distinctness. The Twelfth Corps was supported by portions of the Sixth, which had now come up. At length the enemy, weakened and finding themselves overborne on all sides, gave way, and the Union breastworks were reoccupied and the Union right made entirely secure. Comparative quiet now reigned on either side until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the meantime both sides bringing up fresh troops and repairing damages. The rebel leader having brought his best available artillery in upon his right center, suddenly opened with 150 pieces a concentric fire upon the devoted Union left center, where stood the troops of Hancock and Doubleday and Sickles. The shock was terrible. Rarely has such a cannonade been known on any field. For nearly two hours it was continued. Thinking that the Union line had been broken and demoralized by this fire, Longstreet brought out a fresh corps of some 18,000 men, under Pickett, and charged full upon the point which had been the mark for the cannonade. As soon as this charging column came into view, the Union artillery opened upon it from right and left and center, and rent it with fearful effect. When come within musket range, the Union troops, who had been crouching behind slight pits and a low stone wall, poured in a most murderous fire. Still the rebels pushed forward with a bold face, and actually crossed the Union lines and had their hands on the Union guns. But the slaughter was too terrible to withstand. The killed and wounded lay scattered over all the plain. Many were gathered in as prisoners. Finally, the remnant staggered back, and the battle of Gettysburg was at an end.

Gathering all in upon his fortified line, the rebel chieftain fell to strengthening it, which he held with a firm hand. At night-fall, he put his trains with the wounded upon the retreat. During the 4th, great activity in building works was manifest, and a heavy skirmish line was kept well out, which resolutely met any advance of Union forces. The entire fighting force of the rebel army remained in position behind their breastworks on Oak Ridge, until nightfall of the 4th, when, under cover of darkness, it was withdrawn, and before morning was well on its way to Williamsport. The losses on the Union side were 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing, an aggregate of 23,186. Of the losses of the enemy, no adequate returns were made. Meade

reports 13,621 prisoners taken, and the losses by killed and wounded must have been greater than on the Union side. On the rebel side, Maj. Gens. Hood, Pender, Trimble and Heth were wounded, Pender mortally. Brig. Gens. Barksdale and Garnett were killed, and Semms mortally wounded. Brig. Gens. Kemper, Armistead, Scales, G. T. Anderson, Hampton, J. M. Jones and Jenkins were wounded; Archer was taken prisoner and Pettigrew was wounded and subsequently killed at Falling Waters. In the Union army Maj. Gen. Reynolds and Brig. Gens. Vincent, Weed, Willard and Zook were killed. Maj. Gens. Sickles, Hancock, Doubleday, Gibbon, Barlow, Warren and Butterfield, and Brig. Gens. Graham, Paul, Stone, Barnes and Brooke were wounded. A National Cemetery was secured on the center of the field, where, as soon as the weather would permit, the dead were gathered and carefully interred. Of the entire number interred, 3,512, Maine had 104; New Hampshire, 49; Vermont, 61; Massachusetts, 159; Rhode Island, 12; Connecticut, 22; New York, 867; New Jersey, 78; Pennsylvania, 534; Delaware, 15; Maryland, 22; West Virginia, 11; Ohio, 131; Indiana, 80; Illinois, 6; Michigan, 171; Wisconsin, 73; Minnesota, 52; United States Regulars, 138; unknown, 979. In the center of the field, a noble monument has been erected, and on the 19th of November, 1864, the ground was formally dedicated, when the eminent orator, Edward Everett, delivered an oration, and President Lincoln delivered the following dedicatory address:

"Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who here gave their lives that this nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

So soon as indications pointed to a possible invasion of the North by the rebel army under Gen. Lee, the State of Pennsylvania was organized in two military departments, that of the Susquehanna, to the command of which Darius N. Couch was assigned, with headquarters at Harrisburg, and that of the Monongahela, under W. T. H. Brooks, with headquarters at Pittsburgh. Urgent calls for the militia were made, and large numbers in regiments, in companies, in squadrons came promptly at the call to the number of over 36,000 men, who were organized for a period of ninety days. Fortifications were thrown up to cover Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, and the troops were moved to threatened points. But before they could be brought into action, the great decisive conflict had been fought, and the enemy driven from northern soil. Four regiments under Gen. Brooks were moved into Ohio to aid in arresting a raid undertaken by John Morgan, who, with 2,000 horse and four guns, had crossed the Ohio River for a diversion in favor of Lee.

In the beginning of July, 1864, Gen. Early invaded Maryland, and made his way to the threshold of Washington. Fearing another invasion of the State, Gov. Curtin called for volunteers to serve for 100 days. Gen. Couch was still at the head of the department of the Susquehanna, and six regiments and six companies were organized, but as fast as organized they were called to the front, the last regiment leaving the State on the 29th of July. On the evening of this day, Gens. McCausland, Bradley Johnson and Harry Gilmore, with 3,000 mounted men and six guns, crossed the Potomac, and made their way to Chambersburg. Another column of 3,000, under Vaughn and Jackson advanced to Hagerstown, and a third to Leitersburg. Averell, with a small force, was at Hagerstown, but finding himself over-matched withdrew through Greencastle to Mount Hope. Lieut. McLean, with fifty men in front of McCausland, gallantly kept his face to the foe, and checked the advance at every favorable point. On being apprised of their coming, the public stores at Chambersburg were moved northward. At six A. M., McCausland opened his batteries upon the town, but, finding it unprotected, took possession. Ringing the court house bell to call the people together, Capt. Fitzhugh read an order to the assembly, signed by Gen. Jubal Early, directing the command to proceed to Chambersburg and demand $100,000 in gold, or $500,000 in greenbacks, and, if not paid, to burn the town. While this parley was in progress, hats, caps, boots, watches, clothing and valuables were unceremoniously appropriated, and purses demanded at the point of the bayonet. As money was not in hand to meet so unexpected a draft, the torch was lighted. In less than a quarter of an hour from the time the first match was applied, the whole business part of the town was in flames. No notice was given for removing the women and children and sick. Burning parties were sent into each quarter of the town, which made thorough work. With the exception of a few houses upon the outskirts, the whole was laid in ruins. Retiring rapidly, the entire rebel command recrossed the Potomac before any adequate force could be gathered to check its progress.

The whole number of soldiers recruited under the various calls for troops from the State of Pennsylvania was 366,000. By authority of the commonwealth, in 1866, the commencement was made of the publication of a history of these volunteer organizations, embracing a brief historical account of the part taken by each regiment and independent body in every battle in which it was engaged, with the name, rank, date of muster, period for which he enlisted, casualties, and fate of every officer and private. This work was completed in 1872, in five imperial octavo volumes of over 1,400 pages each.

In May, 1861, the Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, an organization of the officers of the Revolutionary war and their descendants, donated $500 toward arming and equipping troops. By order of the Legislature, this sum was devoted to procuring flags for the regiments, and each organization that went forth, was provided with one emblazoned with the arms of the commonwealth. These flags, seamed and battle stained, were returned at the close of the war, and are now preserved in a room devoted to the purpose in the State capitol—precious emblems of the daring and suffering of that great army that went forth to uphold and maintain the integrity of the nation.

When the war was over, the State undertook the charge of providing for all soldiers' orphans in schools located in different parts of its territory, furnishing food, clothing, instruction and care, until they should be grown to manhood and womanhood. The number thus gathered and cared for has been some 7,500 annually, for a period of nineteen years, at an average annual expense of some $600,000.

At the election in 1866, John W. Geary, a veteran General of the late war, was chosen Governor. During his administration, settlements were made with the General Government, extraordinary debts incurred during the war were paid, and a large reduction of the old debt of $40,000,000 inherited from the construction of the canals, was made. A convention for a revision of the constitution was ordered by act of April 11, 1872. This convention assembled in Harrisburg November 13, and adjourned to meet in Philadelphia, where it convened on the 7th of January, 1873, and the instrument framed was adopted on the 18th of December, 1873. By its provisions, the number of Senators was increased from thirty-three to fifty, and Representatives from 100 to 201, subject to further increase in proportion to increase of population; biennial, in place of annual sessions; making the term of Supreme Court Judges twenty-one in place of fifteen years; remanding a large class of legislation to the action of the courts; making the term of Governor four years in place of three, and prohibiting special legislation, were some of the changes provided for.

In January, 1873, John F. Hartranft became Governor, and at the election in 1878, Henry F. Hoyt was chosen Governor, both soldiers of the late war. In the summer of 1877, by concert of action of the employes on the several lines of railway in the State, trains were stopped and travel and traffic were interrupted for several days together. At Pittsburgh, conflicts occurred between the railroad men and the militia, and a vast amount of property was destroyed. The opposition to the local military was too powerful to be controlled, and the National Government was appealed to for aid. A force of regulars was promptly ordered out, and the rioters finally quelled. Unfortunately, Gov. Hartranft was absent from the State at the time of the troubles.

At the election in 1882, Robert E. Pattison was chosen Governor, who is the present incumbent. The Legislature, which met at the opening of 1883, having adjourned after a session of 156 days, without passing a Congressional apportionment bill, as was required, was immediately reconvened in extra session by the Governor, and remained in session until near the close of the year, from June 1 to December 5, without coming to an agreement upon a bill, and finally adjourned without having passed one. This protracted sitting is in marked contrast to the session of that early Assembly in which an entire constitution and laws of the province were framed and adopted in the space of three days.

TABLE SHOWING THE VOTE FOR GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

1790.

Thomas Mifflin	27,725
Arthur St. Clair	2,802

1793.

Thomas Mifflin	18,590
F. A. Muhlenberg	10,706

1796.

Thomas Mifflin	30,020
F. A. Muhlenberg	1,011

1799.

Thomas McKean	38,036
James Ross	32,641

1802.

Thomas McKean	47,879
James Ross, of Pittsburgh	9,499
James Ross	7,538

1808.

Simon Snyder	67,975
James Ross	39,575
John Spayd	4,006
W. Shields	2
Charles Nice	1
Jack Ross	2
W. Tilghman	1

1811.

Simon Snyder	52,319
William Tighlman	3,609
Scatt'ring, no record for whom	1,675

1814.

Simon Snyder	51,999
Isaac Wayne	29,566
G. Lattimer	910
J. R. Rust	4

1817.

William Findlay	66,331
Joseph Hiester	59,272
Moses Palmer	1
Aaron Hanson	1
John Seffer	1
Seth Thomas	1
Nicholas Wisenam	3
Benjamin R. Morgan	2
William Tilghman	1
Andrew Gregg	1

1820.

Joseph Hiester	67,905
William Findlay	66,300
Scattering (no record)	21

1823.

J. Andrew Shulze	81,751
Andrew Gregg	64,151
Andrew Shulze	112
John Andrew Shulze	7,311
Andrew Gragg	53
Andrew Greg	1
John A. Shulze	754
Nathaniel B. Boileau	3
Capt. Glosseader	3
John Gassender	1
Isaac Wayne	1
George Bryan	1

1826.

J. Andrew Shulze	72,710
John Sergeant	1,175
Scattering (no record)	1,174

1829.

George Wolf	78,219
Joseph Ritner	51,776
George E. Baum	6
Frank R. Williams	3

1832.

George Wolf	91,335
Joseph Ritner	88,165

1835.

Joseph Ritner	94,023
George Wolf	65,804
Henry A. Muhlenberg	40,586

1838.

David R. Porter	127,827
Joseph Ritner	122,321

1841.

David R. Porter	135,594
John Banks	113,473
T. J. Lemoyne	763
George F. Horton	18
Samuel L. Carpenter	4
Ellis Lewis	1

1844.

Francis R. Shunk	160,322
Joseph Markle	156,040
Julius J. Lemoyne	10
John Haney	2
James Page	1

1847.

Francis R. Shunk	146,081
James Irvin	128,148
Emanuel C. Reigart	11,247
F. J. Lemoyne	1,861
George M. Keim	1
Abijah Morrison	3

1848.

William F. Johnston	168,522
Morris Longstreth	168,225
E. B. Gazzam	48
Scattering (no record)	24

1851.

William Bigler	186,489
William F. Johnston	178,034
Kimber Cleaver	1,850

1854.

James Pollock	203,822
William Bigler	166,991
B. Rush Bradford	2,194

1857.

William F. Packer	188,846
David Wilmot	149,139
Isaac Hazlehurst	28,168
James Pollock	1
George R. Barret	1
William Steel	1
F. P. Swartz	1
Samuel McFarland	1
George F. Horton	7

1860.

Andrew G. Curtin	262,346
Henry D. Foster	230,239

1863.

A. G. Curtin	269,506
George W. Woodward	254,171
John Hickman	1
Thomas M. Howe	1

1866.

John W. Geary	307,274
Hiester Clymer	290,097
Giles Lewis	7

1869.

John W. Geary	290,552
Asa Packer	285,956
W. D. Kelly	1
W. J. Robinson	1

1872.

John F. Hartranft	353,387
Charles R. Buckalew	317,760
S. B. Chase	1,197
William P. Schell	12

1875.

John F. Hartranft	304,175
Cyrus L. Pershing	222,145
R. Audley Brown	19,244
James S. Negley	1
Phillip Wendle	1
J. W. Brown	1
G. F. Reinhard	1
G. D. Coleman	1
James Staples	1
Richard Vaux	1
Craig Biddle	1
Francis W. Hughes	1
Henry C. Tyler	1
W. D. Brown	1
George V. Lawrence	1
A. L. Brown	1

1878.

H. M. Hoyt	319,490
Andrew H. Dill	267,137
Samuel R. Mason	81,758
Franklin H. Lane	3,753
S. Matson	2
John McKee	1
D. Kirk	1
R. L. Miller	1
J. H. Hopkins	1
A. G. Williams	1
Samuel H. Lane	1
John Fertig	1
James Musgrove	1
Silas M. Baily	1
A. S. Post	9
C. A. Cornell	3
Seth Yocum	1
Edward E. Orvis	1

1882.

Robert E. Pattison	355,791
James A. Beaver	315,589
John Stewart	45,743
Thomas A. Armstrong	23,996
Alfred C. Pettit	5,196
E. E. Pattison	1
R. E. Beaver	1
J. H. Hopkins	1
W. H. Hope	1
R. H. Patterson	2
— Stewart	2
J. A. Brown	1
R. Smith	1
— Cameron	1
James McNalis	1
T. A. Armstrong	1
Thomas Armstrong	16
R. E. Pattison	1
William N. Drake	1
John McCleery	2
John A. Stewart	1
G. A. Grow	1



RELIEF MAP OF THE



UMBERLAND VALLEY.

PART II.

HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.





William

HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

DESCRIPTIVE.

GEOGRAPHY—GEOLOGY—TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, although extending into the mountains along its northern and southern boundaries, lies mostly in the picturesque valley between the two great ridges. The North Mountain was called by the Indians *Kau-ta-tin-chunk*, signifying "endless mountains," or, as some authorities give it, main or principal mountain. It extends in a long, smooth-topped ridge from northeast to southwest, broken only by occasional gaps through which highways have been constructed leading into the counties to the northward of Cumberland. The South Mountain trends in the same general direction as its neighbor on the north, but its surface is far more uneven. Both are covered with a thick growth of timber and shrubbery, in which appear such varieties as pine, oak, ash, willow, maple, poplar, chestnut, spruce, elm, cedar, alder, sumac, etc. The timber in the valley was never a heavy growth, and consisted mainly of a few varieties of oak. A thick brush grew in portions of the valley, and was easily cleared away; it was therefore a comparatively light task to prepare the soil for cultivation.

Probably nowhere in the State are the colors of autumn brought out with more pleasing effect than in the South Mountain region of the county of Cumberland. A writer upon the subject has given the following fine description: "In the dry, burning summer month—a month in which it is hard to believe there are any nights—the leaf, panting, as it were, in the furnace, knows not any repose. It is a continual and rapid play of aspiration and respiration; a too-powerful sun excites it. In August, sometimes even in July, it begins to turn yellow. It will not wait for autumn. On the tops of the mountains yonder, where it works less rapidly, it travels more slowly toward its goal; but it will arrive there. When September has ended, and the nights lengthen, the wearied trees grow dreamy; the leaf sinks from fatigue. If the light did but succor it still! But the light itself has grown weaker. The dews fall abundantly, and in the morning the sun no longer cares to drink them up. It looks toward other horizons, and is already far away. The leaves blush a marvelous scarlet in their anger. The sun is, as it were, an evening sun. Its long, oblique rays are protruded through the black trunks, and create under the woods some luminous and still genial tracks of light. The landscape is illuminated. The forests around and above, on the hills, on the flanks of the mountains, seem to be on fire. The light abandons us, and we are tempted to

think that it wishes to rest in the leaf and to concentrate within it all its rays. Summer is comparatively monotonous; it wears always the same verdure. Autumn is a fairy spectacle. Where the trees huddle close together, every tone of color is intermingled pale, golden tints with glowing or slightly burnished gold, scarlet, and crimson, and every hue of blushing carnation. Every leaf shows color. The vivacity of the maple contrasts sharply with the gloom of the pine; lower down this hill, the rusty hues of the oaks; lower still, and all around, the drooping and fallen brambles and wild vines blend their glowing reds with the wan yellow of the grasses. It is the festival of the foliage."

The valley in which Cumberland County is located is, with exceptional instances, slightly rolling, and in places nearly level. The lands along the Conodoguinet and other streams are more or less broken, and there is sufficient variety to make the landscape very attractive from almost any point of view.

The principal and largest stream in the county is the Conodoguinet Creek, which rises in Franklin County and flows through Cumberland in a winding course, which grows exceedingly tortuous as it approaches the Susquehanna River, into which it empties at West Fairview, near the center of the eastern boundary of the county. The Conodoguinet affords abundant water-power, which is utilized in various places for driving the machinery of mills. Next in size is the Yellow Breeches (called by the Indians Callapasscinker), forming in part of its course the boundary line between Cumberland and York Counties. Its head is in the mountains in the southwest portion of Cumberland County, and it is a clear and very rapid stream, fed by many springs and very rarely freezing over in winter. Considering the size of the stream the power it affords is wonderful; upon it and its various branches are mills, forges and furnaces.

Tributary to the Conodoguinet, Main's Run is the chief from the South. It rises at the foot of South Mountain, flows northward and forms the boundary line along its course (eight miles) between Cumberland and Franklin Counties, passing through Shippensburg, and emptying into the Conodoguinet a few miles north of that place. Other streams of more or less importance in the county are Newburgh Run, Peebles Run, Hollow Run, Brandy Run, Whiskey Run, Back Run, Big Run, Lick Run, Stine's Run, Parker's Run, and others, all discharging into the Conodoguinet from the North; Milesburn's Run, Quartersman's Run, Big Spring, Green Spring, Letort Creek, and others from the South, besides Cedar Run, Log Run, Mountain Creek, Spruce Run, Clark's Run, and many smaller ones. A number of the streams in the county have their sources in large springs, some of them furnishing excellent water-power, notably one which rises at Springfield, south of Newville, Letort's, Silver Spring, Big Spring, etc. At Mount Rock, seven miles west of Carlisle, a stream issues from a large spring in the limestone, sinks into the earth after a short course, passes under a hill and reappears on the other side. Springs in various places are strongly impregnated with sulphur and other mineral substances. Carlisle Springs, in Middlesex Township, four miles northeast of Carlisle, was at one time a favorite summer resort, and a hotel was erected for the accommodation of guests; but the building was burned and the business of the Springs declined.

The agricultural resources of the county are very great, "equal," says Dr. Egle, "to any other county of the same population in the State. The farms are highly cultivated and produce large crops of corn, wheat, oats, etc, while fruits, of most kinds grown in the latitude, are generally abundant. The mineral belt of the county lies principally in the South Mountain region, where great quantities of iron ore exist. It has been the source of much wealth, and numerous furnaces and forges have turned out a vast product of pig metal and forged iron from the ores close at hand.

Geological.—While not of great variety, the geological formations which appear in Cumberland County are very interesting, from the fact that they tell of an early period in the history of the earth as we now see it. Leaving the red sandstone of York and Adams Counties, with its soft, crumbling shales and beautiful conglomerates, a bed of primary rock is found in the long ridge of the South Mountain, and overlying it is a "hard, white, compact sandstone, almost purely silicious, and sometimes exhibiting evidence of the heating agency of the rocks beneath by its excessive hardness, its ringing sound when struck, its splintery fracture, and occasional discoloration."* Next above this sandstone, in regular order, and extending from the northern base of the South Mountain more than half way across the valley to the northward, is a belt of limestone, the presence of which gives to the soil of the region its agricultural value. It is easily traced in a continuous line from the Delaware River westward and southwestward into Maryland and Virginia. It has generally a bluish color, is very hard and sometimes is grayish or nearly black. It is largely used as ballast along the line of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, being broken into fragments for the purpose, and forming a solid road bed. For the most part it is quite pure, and when burned yields excellent lime; but in places it contains sand, clay and oxide of iron easily discernible. There are also, sometimes met with in this formation, bands and nodules of chert, or flint, usually of a dark color; and fossil shells and zoöphytes peculiar to the era in which the rock was laid down are found plentifully in some localities. It is a well-known fact that upon a limestone soil the agriculturist meets with excellent reward for his labors, and such is the case here, some of the finest agricultural districts in Pennsylvania lying along this formation in the beautiful Cumberland Valley.

Above this limestone, however, in a district which in Cumberland County is included in a strip extending southward from the base of the North, or Kittatinny Mountain, is a black or bluish slate, sometimes varying in color to gray, olive or yellowish. The lands where this exists are colder and not so valuable for farming purposes as those lying upon the limestone, though in the latter it is often necessary to blast and quarry away outcropping ridges of the rock in order that the plans of cultivation may be more easily carried out. The slate lands are made fairly productive by the use of lime and other manures. A peculiar feature is a dyke or seam of trap rock, or greenstone, which extends entirely across the valley east of the center of the county, and which doubtless forms a continuation of the same ridge seen both to the south and north of this county, penetrating the mountains in both directions. It is of igneous origin, and was forced upward from the intensely heated interior, through the overlying formations, to the surface. The contiguous rocks were so discolored and hardened by the upheaval of the trap that in some places they bear little resemblance to the body of the rock of which they really form a part.

Along the border of the limestone district, or in the soil above it, are valuable beds of iron ore, which in some localities have been and are being extensively worked. In Penn Township, Cumberland County, on Mountain Creek, a detached bed of limestone appears, surrounded by the white or mountain sandstone. Growing on the latter, in an extremely thin soil, is timber which affords fuel for the furnaces. Connected with this isolated limestone district is a deposit of brown argillaceous and hematite iron ore, which has been worked since a very early period in the history of the county. "Along the northern side of the South Mountain, near the contact of the white sandstone

*Trego's Geography of Pennsylvania, 1843.

with the limestone, iron ore is abundant and is extensively mined for the supply of furnaces. Further north and wholly within the limestone formation, pipe ore and other varieties of excellent quality may be obtained in many places."*

The rocks of the NorthMountain are coarse gray and reddish sandstone, valuable neither for building nor mineral purposes. Like the South Mountain they are covered with a dense growth of the varieties of timber which flourish in the region. Of the ores which occur in the limestone formations of the valley, a valued writer speaks as follows: "Beneath the surface are inexhaustible deposits of magnetic iron, conveniently near to valuable beds of hematite, which lie either in fissures, between the rocky strata, or over them in a highly ferruginous loam. This hematite is of every possible variety, and in immense quantities. When it has a columnar stalactite structure, it is known under the name of pipe ore, and it is found abundantly along the slopes of the valley of the Yellow Beeches. It usually yields a superior iron, and at the same time is easily and profitably smelted. It generally produces at least 50 per cent of metallic iron. The beds are frequently of extraordinary extent, and the actual depth to which they reach has not been determined. Over a space of ten acres a number of holes have been opened, from sixteen to forty-two feet in depth, without going through the vein. Together with the magnetic ore these hematite beds, many of which remain untouched, are sufficient for supplying a large part of the manufacture of the United States. But in the valley there are traces, also, of sulphuret of copper (the blue vitriol of commerce), red and yellow ochre and chrome ores, alum earth, copperas ores, porcelain earth, and clay for stone-ware, common glazed ware and fire bricks; also epsom salts, shell lime, marl, manganese, and valuable marbles. * * * In every part of the limestone region the earth resounds under the tread of the traveler, and numerous sink-holes communicate with caverns or running streams beneath them. These constitute a natural drainage, which is amply sufficient for all the ordinary demands of the highest culture. Two or three caves have been discovered and entered, which have been esteemed as curiosities. The most wonderful of these is on the bank of the Conodoguinet, about a mile north from Carlisle. It is under a small limestone cliff, not more than thirty feet high above the surface of the creek; but through a semi-circular arched entrance, from seven to ten feet high and ten in width, it descends gradually to an antechamber of considerable size. From this a vaulted passage large enough to allow one to walk erect extends 270 feet, to a point where it branches off in three directions. One on the right is somewhat difficult on account of the water which percolates through the rocks on every side, but leads to a large chamber of great length. The central one is narrow and crooked, and has never been completely explored on account of a deep perpendicular precipice which prevents all progress beyond about thirty feet. The other passage is smaller and has but little interest. In different parts are pools of water, supposed by some to be springs, but as they have no outflow they are more probably formed from drippings from the surrounding rocks. Human bones have been found in it, and no doubt it has been used as a place of refuge or temporary lodgment by the Indians. No such articles as are usually deposited with their dead have yet been discovered."†

Another cave has been discovered on the bank of the Conodoguinet, in the township of West Pennsborough, about one and a half miles north of Greason. The opening is about 10 feet wide and 6 feet high, extending back about 10

*Trego.
†Rev. C. P. Wing in "History of Cumberland County," 1879.

feet; then 3 feet wide and 16 feet high for a distance of 38 feet. Then another room is reached 10x10 feet, and 15 feet high, from which a passage leads to a similar room not so large, but with a high ceiling; thence a long narrow passage opens into a room 40 feet in circumference and the same height as the others, and from this another small passage leads to near the place of entrance. This cave abounds in stalactites and many curious shapes.

It is said that the white men who first came to the valley were greatly impressed with its beauty and the natural productions of the soil. The grass was rich and luxuriant, wild fruits were abundant, and there was a great variety of trees in places, including numerous species of oak, black and white walnut (butternut), hickory, white, red and sugar maple, cherry, locust, sassafras, chestnut, ash, elm, linden, beech, white pine and scrub pine. There was also a shrub growth of laurel, plum, juniper, persimmon, hazel, wild currant, gooseberry, blackberry, raspberry, spice-bush and sumach, while in the open country the strawberry, dewberry and wintergreen made a luscious carpeting and furnished to the Indians in their season a tempting and welcome partial supply of food.

CHAPTER II.

PIONEERS—"LOUTHER MANOR," ETC.—TAXES PAID FROM 1736 TO 1749—EARLIEST LIST OF TAXABLES IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY—FIRST SETTLERS IN THE NORTH VALLEY—TAXABLES IN THE COUNTY IN 1762—EARLY SETTLERS—WILD ANIMALS AND FISH—CUSTOMS AND HABITS—FORMATION OF TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS—LANDS.

BEFORE any attempts at permanent settlement were made in the valley the region was known to and explored by traders among the Indians, who had posts in various places on the frontier. Some of these traders were in reality emissaries of the French Government, sent among the Indians for the purpose of seducing them from their allegiance to the English, and the proprietary government regarded them with watchful jealousy. On the 22d of July, 1707, Gov. Evans laid before the council at Philadelphia an account of his journey among the Susquehanna Indians, in which he mentions Martines Chartieres as being located at Pequehan (now Pequea), at the mouth of the creek of the same name in Lancaster County, where was an Indian town also bearing the name. Nicole Godin was a trader near Peixtan, and he was decoyed and captured during the journey, put on a horse with his legs tied under the animal's belly, and taken to Philadelphia and imprisoned. Peter Bezallion, who had a license, resided near the mouth of Peixtan or Paxton Creek, and James Le Tort was also a trader in the region. Bezallion and Le Tort were both in prison in 1709 for sundry offenses. Chartieres was known as "Martin Chartieres, the French glover of Philadelphia."* Other traders were in the neighborhood. The post of Chartieres, or as it is more commonly given, Chartier, was on the east bank of the Susquehanna, about three miles below Columbia, Lancaster County, and the Penns gave him a large tract of land on Turkey Hill, in that county. He died, in April, 1718, much esteemed. His son, Peter Chartier,

*Notes on Lancaster County in Day's Hist Coll., p. 391.

after living a few years at his father's place, moved to the neighborhood of New Cumberland, in the southeast corner of Cumberland County, where he established a trading post. He subsequently removed to a point on the Ohio River below Pittsburgh, where a creek now bears his name. He was all his life an Indian trader, and finally becoming a resident among the Indians, took sides with them against the English.* Peter Chartier was not, however, one of the first actual settlers in this county, for it was not until 1740 that he purchased 600 acres of land lying in the southeast corner of what is now Lower Allen Township, bounded east by the Susquehanna, and south by the Yellow Breeches.

James Le Tort (now written Letort) was a French-Swiss, who acted as an Indian interpreter and messenger to the government. He was also a trader, and very early built a cabin at the spring at the head of the run which now bears his name. His first cabin is said to have been burnt by the Indians. It was built as early as 1720. So far as known, he was the first white man to have an abode, even temporarily, in what is now Cumberland County. His location was near Carlisle, at a place since known as Beaver Pond. Letort was a man of excellent reputation. He received £12 annually from the government for his services.

Before the Indian title to the lands west of the Susquehanna had been extinguished, the Government authorized Samuel Blunston, of Lancaster County, to issue to the settlers licenses allowing them to go and improve the land, a title to which should be granted as soon as the land office should be opened. These documents were known as "Blunston's licenses," and many of the earlier settlers held them previous to 1736.

Andrew Ralston.—Authentic information points to the fact that this person settled at the "Big Spring," either in Newton or West Pennsborough Township, in 1728. Ralston was a native of County Armagh, Ireland, and upon applying at the land office for a warrant, soon after it was opened, he stated that he had occupied the land "ye past eight years." The following is a verbatim copy of the license directed to be issued to him at that time.†

LANCASTER COUNTY, ss.

By Order of the Proprietary:

These are to license and allow Andrew Ralston to Continue to Improve and Dwell on a Tract of Two Hundred acres of land on the Great Spring, a branch of Conedogwainet, Joyning to the Upper Side of a Tract Granted to Randel Chambers for the use of his son, James Chambers; To be hereafter surveyed to the s'd Ralston on the Comon Terms Other Lands in those parts are sold, provided the same has not been already Granted to any other person, and So much can be had without Prejudice to other Tracts before Granted. Given under my hand this third day of January, Ano: Dom: 1736–7. SA: BLUNSTON.

PENSILVANIA, ss.

Indorsed: License to Andrew Ralston, 200 acres.

The land was subsequently surveyed to him by Samuel Blunston, surveyor of Lancaster County, of which it was then a part. Mr. Ralston had two daughters, who married a Hayes and a Dickey, and a son, David, who remained at Big Spring for many years, but finally removed to Westmoreland County, and died about 1810.

Tobias Hendricks located in the valley before Andrew Ralston, possibly previous to 1725. He was a son of Tobias Hendricks, of Donegal. It is positively certain he was west of the Susquehanna in 1727, for in a letter to John Harris, dated May 13 that year, he speaks of his father "at Donegal," and requests Mr. Harris to forward a letter to him. He also alludes to "a trader" at the Potomac of whom he purchased skins, and also of the "grate numbers

*Samuel Evans, in Notes and Queries, Part I, p. 17.
†Notes and Queries, Part I, p. 19.—Dr. H. W. Egle.

coming this side of ye Sasquahannah." The Scotch-Irish emigration had then begun and the valley was being rapidly settled.* Whether Hendricks became a permanent settler is not stated.

The Chambers Brothers.—Four brothers, James, Robert, Joseph and Benjamin Chambers, from County Antrim, Ireland, were among the very first to cross the Susquehanna and settle upon lands in the North Valley. They landed at Philadelphia in 1726, and pushing westward located at the mouth of Fishing Creek, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, a few miles above Harris' ferry, where they built a mill which was a great convenience for the settlers over a large tract of country. Benjamin, the youngest, was but eighteen years of age when the brothers came to this country, and he died February 17, 1788, aged eighty years. Not long after their settlement at Fishing Creek the brothers became attracted by the prospect for procuring fine farms west of the river, and in or before 1730 crossed over and settled at different places: "James at the head of Green Spring, near Newville; Robert at the head of Middle Spring, near Shippensburg; and Joseph and Benjamin near the confluence of Falling Spring and the Conococheague, where Chambersburg now stands." Joseph soon returned to Fishing Creek; the others remained where they had settled and became prominent and influential citizens in many respects.

It would appear that the land included in the Louther Manor, in the eastern part of the county, was very early the home of white settlers. That tract, being first laid out as a hunting ground for the Delawares and Shawnees, three men were appointed to visit the Indians whither they had gone upon the branches of the Ohio, and induce them to return. They had left this region partly on account of the encroachments of white settlers upon their lands, and partly through the efforts of emissaries of the French in the guise of traders. The three persons mentioned indited a document as follows:

PESITANK,† Nov. ye 19th, 1731.

Ffriend Peter Chartiere, This is to Acquaint Thee that By the Comisioners' and the Governour's order We are now Going over Susquehanna, To lay out a Tract of Land between Conegogwainet & The Shawnast Creeks five or six miles back from the River, in order to accomodate the Shawnna Indians or such others as may see fit to Settle there. To Defend them from Incroachments. And we have also orders to Dispossess all Persons Settled on that side of the River. That Those woods may Remain free to ye Indians for Planting & Hunting. And We Desire thee to Communicate this to the Indians who Live About Allegening. We conclude

Thy Assured Ff'ds,

JOHN WRIGHT,
TOBIAS HENDRICKS,
SAM'L. BLUNSTON.‡

As seen elsewhere the Indians did not return; the above simply shows that white persons had settled in the eastern part of the county as early as 1731, and probably earlier. Peter Chartier had been appointed a trader by the court at Lancaster, and he married a Shawanese squaw. His subsequent desertion to the French has been noted.

"The influx of immigrants into North or Kittatinny Valley," says Mr. Rupp, "increased fast after 1734. In 1748 the number of taxables was about 800, and the population rising to 3,000. As early as 1735 a road was laid out from Harris' Ferry toward the Potomac river. November 4, 1735, the court at Lancaster appointed Randle Chambers, Jacob Peat, James Silvers, Thomas Eastland, John Lawrence and Abram Endless, to lay out said road. These

*Notes and queries, Part I, p. 48.

†Peshtank, Pextan or Paxton, was the original name of the manor.

‡Wrightsville, or Canapassinker, or Callapessinck—Indian name of stream, Delaware language.

§From article on Louther Manor, by Dr. J. A. Murray, of Carlisle, in Carlisle *Herald*, 1885.

gentlemen made a report February 3, 1736, of their views of the road, which was opposed "by a considerable number of the inhabitants on the west side of the Susquehanna in those parts," and praying for a review. The court then ordered that William Rennick, Richard Hough, James Armstrong, Thomas Mayes, Samuel Montgomery and Benjamin Chambers view the road, and to make such alterations in it as to them may seem necessary for the public good, and report their proceedings to next court. They made the following report, May 4, 1736: "That they had reviewed the eastern most part of the said road, and find it very crooked and hurtful to the inhabitants, etc., and therefore have altered the said road and marked it in the manner following, to-wit: From the said ferry, near to a southwest course about two miles; thence a westerly course to James Silvers', then westward to John Hogg's meadow; then westward to a fording place on Le Tort's spring, a little to the northward of John Davison's; thence west northerly to the first marked road in a certain hollow; thence about southwest a little to the south of Robert Duning's, to the former marked road; thence along the same to the Great Spring head, being as far as any review or alteration to them appeared necessary," which so altered as above said, and altered from the return to go by James Silvers' house, was allowed to be recorded."

The North Valley (now constituting Cumberland and Franklin Counties) was divided in 1735 into two townships, called Pennsborough and Hopewell, and the line dividing them was thus described: "That a line running northerly from the Hills to the southward of Yellow Breeches (crossing in a direct line by the Great Spring) to Kightotinning Mountain, be the division line; and that the easternmost township be called Pennsborough and the western Hopewell." Hopewell was divided in 1741 "by a line beginning at the North Hill, at Benjamin Moor's; thence to Widow Hewre's and Samuel Jamison's, and on a straight line to the South Hill, and that the western division be called Antrim, and the eastern Hopewell." This was before the organization of Cumberland County.

Taxes and Collectors.—Table of taxes paid, and names of collectors in townships in what is now Cumberland County, from 1736 to 1749:

1736—Pennsborough, £13 17s. 6d.; James Silvers, collector. Hopewell, £5 2s.

1737—Pennsborough, £13 9s. 9d. East part of Hopewell, £3 2s.; west part of Hopewell, £2 19s.

1738—Pennsborough, £20 14s. 0d. East part of Hopewell, £10 0s. 3d.; west part of Hopewell, £7 7s. 9d.

1739—Pennsborough, £23 16s. 8d.; William Tremble, collector. South part of Hopewell, £11 8s. 1d.; Jacob Snebly, collector. North part of Hopewell, £6 11s. 6d.; Abraham Endless, collector.

1740—West part of Pennsborough, £11 4s. 7d.; Robert Dennin, collector. East part of Pennsborough, £14 18s. 7d.; John Walt, collector. East Hopewell, £4 0s. 2d.; James Laughlin, collector. West Hopewell, £4 19s. 3d.; Philip Davis, collector.

1741—Pennsborough, £17 15s. 10d.; Robert Redock, collector. Hopewell, £3 8s. 9d.; James Montgomery, collector.

1742—West end of Pennsborough, £7 19s. 2d.; William Weakly, collector. East end of Pennsborough, £16 7s. 8d.; John Swansey, collector. Hopewell, £5 11s. 4d.; David Herren, collector.

1743—East end of Pennsborough, £9 0s. 6d.; John Semple, collector; West end of Pennsborough, £10 7s. 3d.; Robert Miller, collector. Hopewell, £6 16s. 11d.; Henry Hallan, collector.

1744—West end of Pennsborough, £22 4s.; John Mitchell, collector; east end of Pennsborough, £17 12s. 7d.; Thomas Fisher, collector. Hopewell, £10 16s. 2d.; Thomas Montgomery, collector.

1745—West Pennsborough, £23 1s. 11d.; James Chambers, collector; East Pennsborough, £13 4s.; John McCrackin, collector. Hopewell, £12 10s. 4d.; William Thompson, collector.

1746—East Pennsborough, £10 5s.; John Rankin, collector; West Pennsborough, £13 4s. 8d.; James McFarlin, collector. Hopewell, £9 17s. 9d.; John Erwin, collector.

1747—East Pennsborough, £10 12s.; Joseph Green, collector; West Pennsborough, £13 18s. 6d.; Patrick Davis, collector. Hopewell, £12 7s. 7d.; John Currey, collector.

1748—East Pennsborough, £12 2s.; Christopher Huston, collector; West Pennsborough, £14 14s. 6d.; William Dunbar, collector. Hopewell, £13 13s. 6d.; James Walker, collector.

1749—East Pennsborough, £23 16s. 6d.; Tobias Hendricks, collector; West Pennsborough, £28 8s. 9d.; Archibald McAllister, collector. Hopewell, £43 3s. 9d.; John Kirkpatrick, collector.

Antrim Township we do not give as it was outside the present limits of Cumberland County, being in Franklin.

Earliest List of Taxables. The earliest list of taxables in Cumberland County, as given by Mr. Rupp in the history of Dauphin, Cumberland and other counties, is as follows:

East Pennsborough, 1750.—Tobias Hendricks, Widow Jane Woods, Samuel Calhoon, Thomas Spray, Thomas Kenny, James Shannon, James Dickey, John Bigham, Samuel Chambers, William Barrehill, William Noble, William Crawford, William McChesney, Richard Fulton, John McClellan, William Rose, Adam Calhoun, William Shannon, John Semple, Charles West, Christopher Hewston, Walker Buchanan, David Reed, James Armstrong, Hugh Wharton, Edward Eliot, Francis McGuire, William Findley, Josias McMeans, Hugh Mahood, Robert Carrithers, William Ross, Henry Quigly, William Morton, John Armstrong, John Buchanan, Nathaniel Nelson, John Nailer, Andrew Armstrong, Thomas McCormick, John Dickey, John McCracken, Widow Clark, Widow McMeans, Robert Eliot, Robert Eliot, Jr., James Corrithers, William Gray, Alexander Lamferty, John Willey, Robert Duning, Joseph Junkin, William Walker, Alex Armstrong, Moses Star, James Crawford, Roger Cook, Hugh Cook, William Miller, John McCormick, Jamer Silvers, John Stevenson, James Coleman, David Waason, John Hunter, William Douglas, John Mitchel, Andrew Milekin, John Milekin, Patrick Holmes, James Finley, Peter Shaver (Shaver was a trader among the Indians and was employed by Gov. Thomas, in 1744, to carry letters to the Shawanese Indians on the Ohio inviting them to come to Philadelphia), John Erwin, William Carrithers, Widow Quigly, Samuel Martin, William Hamilton, Robert Samuels, John Waugh, Thomas Rankin, Richard Rankin, John Clendenin, Joseph Waugh, Widow Roberts, Thomas Henderson, William Hamilton, William Marshal, William Miller, Wilson Thomas, Alex Crocket, Widow Branan, Thomas Calvert, William Griffith, Robert Bell, William Orr, James McConnel, John Bowan, Robert McKinley, Samuel Fisher, Titus Hollinger, Samuel McCormick, Rowland Chambers, Robert Kelton, Isaac Rutlidge, Rowland McDonald, Walter Gregory, Widow Stewart, James McTeer, Peter Loester, Peter Title, Joseph Willie, Anthony McCue, James Beaty, William Crocket, Andrew Miller, Robert Roseborough, Joseph Green, James Douglas, Widow Steel, Widow McKee, Joseph Reynolds, Jr. *Freemen*—William Hogg, George Crogham, Esq., Jonathan Hogg, Samuel Huston, John Gilko-

son, Robert Airs, Abraham Hendricks, Archibald Armstrong, Joseph Ferret, Clime Horal, Daniel Campbell, William McDonald, Matthew Lindham, J. Armstrong, Cornelius Brown, Hugh Shannon, Robert Walker, Nathaniel Wilson, Matthew Brown (two silversmiths at William McChesney's), John Adams, David Kenworthy, James Gaily, William McTeer, Edward Ward, Arthur Erwin, James Clark, William Cranula—total 190,

West Pennsborough 1751.—William Queery, William Lamont, Archibald McAllister, William Carithers, John Davison, Allen Leeper, Neal McFaul, John McClure (the less), William Logan, John Atchison, Thomas McCoy, Charles Gillgore, Andrew Griffin, William Dunbar, William Harkness, William Patton, Samuel McClure, Robert Walker, James Kirkpatrick, John Swansy, Arthur Clark, Adam Hays, James McMeans, John Doniston, John McIntire, James McFarland, William Laughlin, Robert Brevard, Robert McQueston, James Peebles, John McClure (mountain), Alex McClure, John Langley, John Gordon, William Livingston, Robert Guthrie, William Anderson, John Glass, John Logan, William Duglass, Alex Erwin, Alex Logan, William Townsley, William Parker, Margaret Parker, Andrew Forbush, John Morrison, David Kollogh, George Brown, Francis Cunningham, Alex Robb, Anthony Gillgore, Jacob Peebles, Samuel Wilson, Allen Scroggs, David Kenedy, Mary Dunning, William Carithers, John Carithers, John Chestnut, Thomas Patton, Andrew Ralston, John McClung, Ezekiel Dunning, James Lea, John Lusk, Alex McBride, James McNaught, William Blackstock, James Crutchlow, William Dunlap, Thomas Evans, Steven Cesna, James Weakly, David Hunter, Josh Cornelius, Alex Weyly, Lewis Hutton, James Warnock, David Dunbar, David Miller, John Wilson, Josh Thomson, Josh Dempsay, Samuel Lindsay, Paul Piercy, Owen McCool, Pat Robeson, Thomas Parker. *Freemen*—Samuel Wilson, James McMunagle, David McCurdy, Pat Reynolds, Andrew McAdams, John McCurdy—total 95.

Middleton, 1751.—William Trent, Thomas Wilson, John Elder, John Chambers, Robert McNutt, James Long, John Mahafy, James Reed, John Moor, John Craighead, James Dunlop, Patrick Hawson, Walter Denny, James Gillgore, Patrick Davison, Thomas Elder, Henry Dinsmore, John Mitchell, Samuel Lamb, James Williams, James Matthews, Alexander Sanderson, James Henderson, Matthew Miller, John Davis, William Graham, William Campbell, William Parkeson, Francis McNichley, John McKnaught, John Calhoun, William Peterson, John Robb, Robert Graham, Samuel McLucass, Daniel Williams, George Sanderson, Alexander Sanderson, Joseph Clark, John McClure, Jonathan Holmes, James Chambers, Thomas Armstrong, William Waddel, James McConnell, Richard Nicholson, John Neely, John McCrea, John Stuart, Archibald Kenedy, John Jordan, William Jordan, George Templeton, James Stuart, Richard Venable, Widow Wilson, David Dreanan, John Dinsmore, Samuel Gany, William Davison, Samuel Bigger, Thomas Gibson, John Brown, John McKinley, Robert Campbell, John Kinkead, Samuel Wilson, Robert Patterson, John Reed, Robert Reed, James Reed, William Reed, William Armstrong, James Young, Robert Miller, William Gillachan, Josh Davies, William Fleming, John Gilbreath, Richard Coulter, Richard Kilpatrick, Andrew Gregg, Robert Thomson, John Dicky, James Brannan, John McClure, John Buyers, Arthur Foster, Harmanus Alrichs,* John Armstrong, John Smith, William Buchanan, William Blyth, John McAllister, William Montgomery, John Patterson, Robert Kilpatrick, Archibald McCurdy, William Whiteside, John Woodle, William Dillwood, William Huston, Thomas Lock-

*Some give this Hermanus Alricks, but Harmanus Alrichs is the way it appears in his own handwriting on the old records at the court house.



Conway P. Wing

ward. Thomas Henderson, Joseph Thornton, James Dunning, William Moor, George Davison, Alexander Patterson, John McBride, Robert Robb, Dennis Sweasy, Daniel Lerrance, Jonathan Bagg, Oliver Wallace, John Bell, Arthur Buchanan, Robert Guthrie, Berry Cackel, Cornelius McAdams, Andrew McIntire, Alexander Reddy, Josh Price, Hugh Laird, William Ferguson, Widow Douglas, Abraham Sanford, Moses Moor, Joseph Gaylie, Charles Mahaffy, William Kerr, Hugh Creamer, William Guilford, William Stuart, William Chadwick. *Freemen in Middleton and Carlisle*—Andrew Holmes, Jonathan Kearney, Francis Hamilton, Jonathan Daniel, William Wilson, Patrick Long, Robert Patterson, William Kinaird, George Crisp, Hugh Laird, William Braidy, James Tait, Patrick Kearney, Arthur Foster, James Pollock, Thomas Elmore, Robert Maulsby, Jonathan Hains, William Ramiston, James Gamble, John Woods, David Haiss, Henry Hain—total, 158.

Hopewell Township, 1751.—Robert Gibson, David Heron, Moses Donald, Thomas Donald, Francis Ignane, Daniel McDonald, John Elliott, Alexander McClintock, James McFarland, Joshua McClintock, Hugh Terrance, Hugh Thomson, Josh Thomson, Josh Thomson, Jr., Robert McDowell, James McDowell, Robert Rusk, John Scroggs, William Walker, William Cornahan, Thomas Gawlt, James Hamilton, John Laughlin, Josh Gair, Samuel Williamson, Samuel Smith, David Kidd, John Hodge, Robert McCombs, Thomas Micky, John Wray, Richard Nicholson, Andrew McIlvain, George Hamilton, John Thomson, William Gambel, Samuel Montgomery, Robert Simson, John Brown, Allen Nisbit, John Nesbit, Jr., John Nesbit, Sr., James Wallace, Andrew Peeble, John Anderson, Patrick Hannah, John Trimble, Moses Stuart, William Reigny, John Moorhead, James Pollock, Samuel Stuart, Robert Robinson, David Newell, James McCormick, Charles Murray, Joseph Boggs, John Lysee, Andrew Leckey, John Montgomery, John Beaty, James Walker, William Smyley, James Chambers, Robert Meek, Dr. William McGofrock, James Jack, James Quigly, Robert Simonton, John McCune, Charles Cumins, Samuel Wier, John McCune, Jr., Josh Martin, James Carraban, Allen Kollogh, James Young, Francis Newell, John Quigly, Robert Stuart, Samuel Montgomery, Daniel Mickey, Andrew Jack, Robert Mickey, Hugh Braidy, Robert Chambers, William Thomson, Edward Leasy, Alexander Scrogg, John Jack, James Laughlin, John Laughlin, Jr., Robert Dinney, David Simrel, Samuel Walker, Abraham Walker, James Paxton, James Uxley, Samuel Cellar, W. McClean, James Culbertson, James McKessan, John Miller, Daniel O'Cain, John Edmonson, Isaac Miller, David McGaw [Magaw—Ed.] John Reynolds, Francis Camble, William Anderson, Thomas Edmonson, James Dunlop, John Reynolds, Jr., William Dunlop, Widow Piper, George Cumins, Thomas Finley, Alexander Fairbairn, John Mason, James Dysert, William Gibson, Horace Brattan, John Carothers, Patrick Mullan, James Blair, Peter Walker, John Stevenson, John Aiger, John Ignane. *Freemen*—John Hanch, Josh Edmonson, John Callwell, John Richison (skinner), P. Miller—total, 134.

First Settlers.—The first settlers in the North Valley and the region to the northward, embraced in what was Cumberland County, were mostly Scotch Irish, a fearless and aggressive people who were impatient at the delays of the land office, and began as early as 1740-42 to settle on lands to which the Indian title had not been fully extinguished. A few Germans were also among them, and the settlements were made principally on the Juniata River, Shearman's Creek, Tuscarora Path (or Path Valley), in the little and big caves formed by the Kittatinny and Tuscarora Mountains and by the Big and Little Conolloways. The Indians very naturally regarded them as intruders, and in 1750 threatened to settle matters in their own way if the Government failed to put a stop to the

proceedings. Measures were promptly adopted. "The secretary of the province, Mr. Richard Peters, and the interpreter, Mr. Conrad Weiser, were directed to proceed to the county of Cumberland, in which the new settlements lay, and to expel the intruders. They were joined by the magistrates of the county, the delegates from the Six Nations, a chief of the Mohawks, and Andrew Montour, an interpreter from Ohio. The commissioners met with little resistance in the execution of their duty, a few only of the settlers, under an apprehension of imprisonment, making a show of opposition. All readily entered into recognizance for their appearance at the next sessions, and many aided to reduce their own habitations to ashes in the presence of the magistrates and attendant Indians."*

Following is the report of the proceedings made to the governor by Mr. Peters, under date of July 2, 1750:

To JAMES HAMILTON, ESQ., GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

May it please Your Honor:—Mr. Weiser, having received your Honor's orders to give information to the proper magistrates against all such as had presumed to settle and remain on the lands beyond the Kittochtinny Mountains, not purchased of the Indians, in contempt of the laws repeatedly signified by proclamations, and particularly by your Honor's last one, and bring them to a legal conviction, lest for want of their removal a breach should ensue between the Six Nations of Indians and this province, we set out on Tuesday, the 15th of May, 1750, for the new county of Cumberland, where the places on which the trespassers had settled lay.

At Mr. Croghan's we met with five Indians, three from Shamokin, two of which are sons of the late Schickcalamy, who transacted the business of the Six Nations with the Government; two were just arrived from Allegheny, viz.: one of the Mohock's Nation, called Aaron, and Andrew Montour, the interpreter at Ohio. Mr. Montour, telling us he had a message from the Ohio Indians and Twightwees to this Government, and desiring a conference, one was held on the 18th of May last, in the presence of James Galbreth, George Croghan, William Wilson and Hermanus Alricks, Esq., justices of the county of Cumberland; and when Mr. Montour's business was done, we, with the advice of the other justices, imparted to the Indians the design we were assembled upon, at which they expressed great satisfaction.

Another conference was held at the instance of the Indians, in the presence of Mr. Galbreth and Mr. Croghan, before mentioned, wherein they expressed themselves as follows:

"Brethren, we have thought a great deal of what you imparted to us, that ye were come to turn the people off who were settled over the hills; we are pleased to see you on this occasion, and as the council of Onondago has this affair exceedingly at heart, and it was particularly recommended to us by the deputies of the Six Nations, when they parted from us last summer, we desire to accompany you, but we are afraid, notwithstanding the care of the Governor, that this may prove like many former attempts; the people will be put off now, and next year come again, and if so, the Six Nations will no longer bear it but do themselves justice. To prevent this, therefore, when you shall have turned the people off, we recommend it to the Governor to place two or three faithful persons over the mountains who may be agreeable to him and us, with commissions empowering them immediately to remove every one who may presume after this to settle themselves until after the Six Nations shall agree to make sale of their land."

To enforce this they gave a string of wampum and received one in return from the magistrates, with the strongest assurances that they would do their duty.

On Tuesday, the 22d of May, Matthew Dill, George Croghan, Benjamin Chambers, Thomas Wilson, John Finley and James Galbreath, Esqs., justices of the said county of Cumberland, attended by the under sheriff, came to Big Juniata, situate at the distance of twenty miles from the mouth thereof and about ten miles north from the Blue Hills, a place much esteemed by the Indians for some of their best hunting ground, and there they found five cabins or log houses, one possessed by William White, another by George Cahoon, another, not yet quite finished in possession of David Hiddleston, another possessed by George and William Galloway, and another by Audrew Lycon. Of these persons, William White and George and William Galloway, David Hiddleston and George Cahoon appeared before the magistrates, and being asked by what right or authority they had possessed themselves of those lands and erected cabins thereon, they replied by no right or authority, but that the land belonged to the proprietaries of Pennsylvania. They then were asked whether they did not know they were acting against the law, and in contempt of frequent notices given them by the Governor's proclamation. They said they had seen

*Rupp's Cumberland, etc., p. 378.

one such proclamation and had nothing to say for themselves but craved mercy. Here upon the said William White, George and William Galloway, David Huddleston and George Cahoon, being convicted by said justices on their view, the under sheriff was charged with them and he took William White, David Huddleston and George Cahoon into custody, but George and William Galloway resisted and having got at some distance from the under sheriff, they called to us, "You may take our lands and houses and do what you please with them we deliver them to you with all our hearts, but we will not be carried to jail."

The next morning being Wednesday, the 23d of May, the said justices went to the log house or cabin of Andrew Lycon and finding none there but children, and hearing that the father and mother were expected soon, and William White and others offering to become security, jointly and severally, and to enter into recognizance as well for Andrew's appearance and immediate removal as for their own, this proposal was accepted, and William White, David Huddleston and George Cahoon entered into a recognizance of one hundred pounds, and executed bonds to the proprietaries in the sum of five hundred pounds reciting that they were trespassers and had no manner of right, and had delivered possession to me for the proprietaries. When the magistrates went to the cabin or log house of George and William Galloway which they had delivered up as aforesaid the day before, after they were convicted and were driving from the sheriff's, all the goods belonging to the said George and William were taken out, and the cabin being quite empty, I took possession thereof for the proprietaries. And then a conference was held, what should be done with the empty cabin; and after great deliberation all agreed that if some cabins were not destroyed they would tempt the trespassers to return again, or encourage others to come there should these trespassers go away, and so what was doing would signify nothing, since the possession of them was at such a distance from the inhabitants could not be kept from the proprietaries, and Mr. Weiser also giving it as his opinion that if all the cabins were left standing the Indians would conceive such a contemptible opinion of the government that they would come themselves in the winter, murder the people and set their houses on fire. On these considerations, the cabin, by my order, was burnt by the under sheriff and company.

Then the company went to the house possessed by David Huddleston, who had entered into bond as aforesaid, and he having voluntarily taken out all the things which were in the cabin, and left me in possession, that empty and unfurnished cabin was likewise set on fire by the under sheriff by my order.

The next day being the 24th of May, Mr. Weiser and Mr. Galbreath, with the under sheriff and myself, on our way to the mouth of the Juniata called at Andrew Lycon's with the intent only to inform him that his neighbors were bound for his appearance and immediate removal, and to caution him not to bring himself or them into trouble by a refusal. But he presented a loaded gun to the magistrates and sheriff, said he would shoot the first man that dared to come nigher. On this he was disarmed convicted, and committed to the custody of the sheriff. This whole transaction happened in sight of a tribe of Indians who by accident had in the night time fixed their tent on that plantation, and Lycon's behavior giving them great offense, the Shickcalamies insisted on our burning the cabin or they would do it themselves. Whereupon, when everything was taken out of it (Andrew Lycon all the while assisting) and possession being delivered to me, the empty cabin was set on fire by the under sheriff and Lycon was carried to jail.

Mr. Benjamin Chambers and Mr. George Croghan had about an hour before separated from us, and on my meeting them again in Cumberland County they reported to me they had been at Shearman's Creek or Little Juniata, situate about six miles over the Blue Mountain, and found there James Parker, Thomas Parker, Owen McKeib, John McClare, Richard Kirkpatrick, James Murray, John Scott, Henry Gass, John Cowan, Simon Girtee and John Kilough, who had settled lands and erected cabins or log houses thereon, and having convicted them of the trespass on their view they had bound them in recognizances of the penalty of one hundred pounds to appear and answer for their trespasses on the first day of the next county court of Cumberland, to be held at Shippensburg, and that the said trespassers had likewise entered into bonds to the proprietaries in five hundred pounds penalty to remove off immediately, with all their servants, cattle and effects, and had delivered possession of their houses to Mr. George Stevenson for the proprietaries use and that Mr. Stevenson had ordered some of the meanest of those cabins to be set on fire, where the families were not large nor the improvements considerable.

On Monday, the 28th of May, we were met at Shippensburg by Samuel Smith, William Maxwell, George Croghan, Benjamin Chambers, Robert Chambers, William Allison, William Trent, John Finley, John Miller, Hermanus Alricks, and James Galbreth, Esqrs. justices of Cumberland County, who, informing us that the people in the Tuscarora Path, in Big Cove and at Aucquick would submit, Mr. Weiser most earnestly pressed that he might be excused any further attendance, having abundance of necessary business to do at home, and the other magistrates, though with much reluctance, at last consenting, he left us.

On Wednesday, the 30th of May the magistrates and company, being detained two days by rains, proceeded over the Kittochtinny Mountains and entered into the Tuscarora

Path, or Path Valley, through which the road to Alleghany lies. Many settlements were formed in this valley, and all the people were sent for and the following persons appeared, viz.: Abraham Slack, James Blair, Moses Moore, Arthur Dunlap, Alexander McCartie, David Lewis, Adam McCartie, Felix Doyle, Andrew Dunlap, Robert Wilson, Jacob Pyatt, Jacob Pyatt, Jr., William Ramage, Reynolds Alexander, Samuel Patterson, Robert Baker, John Armstrong and John Potts, who were all convicted by their own confession to the magistrates of the like trespasses with those at Shearman's Creek, and were bound in the like recognizances to appear at court, and bonds to the proprietaries to remove with all their families, servants, cattle, and effects, and having all voluntarily given possession of their houses to me, some ordinary log houses to the number of eleven were burnt to the ground, the trespassers, most of them cheerfully and a very few of them with reluctance, carrying out all their goods. Some had been deserted before and lay waste.

At Aucquick, Peter Falconer, Nicholas De Long, Samuel Perry and John Charleton were convicted on the view of the magistrates, having entered into the like recognizances and executed the like bonds. Charlton's cabin was burned and fire set to another that was just begun, consisting only of a few logs piled and fastened to one another.

The like proceedings at Big Cove (now within Bedford County) against Andrew Donnaldson, John Macclelland, Charles Stewart, James Downy, John Macmean, Robert Kendell, Samuel Brown, William Shepperd, Roger Murphy, Robert Smith, William Dickey, William Millican, William Macconnell, Alexander Macconnell, James Campbell, William Carrell, John Martin, John Jamison, Hans Patter, John Maccollin, James Wilson and John Wilson, who, coming before the magistrates, were convicted on their own confession of the like trespasses as in former cases, and were all bound over in like recognizances and executed the like bond to the proprietaries. Three waste cabins of no value were burned at the north end of the cove by the persons that claimed a right to them.

The Little Cove (in Franklin County) and the Big and Little Connolloways being the only places remaining to be visited, as this was on the borders of Maryland the magistrates declined going there and departed for their homes.

About the year 1740 or 1741 one Frederic Star, a German, with two or three more of his countrymen, made some settlements at the very place where we found William White, the Galloways and Andrew Lycon (on Big Juniata situate at the distance of twenty miles from the north thereof and about ten miles north of the Blue Hills, a place much esteemed by the Indians for some of their best hunting ground.—*Votes Assem. Vol. IV. p.* 138.) which (German settlers) were discovered by the Delawares at Shamokin to the deputie of the Six Nations as they came down to Philadelphia in the year 1742 to hold a treaty with this government; and they were so disturbed as to inquire with a peculiar warmth of Governor Thomas if these people had come there by the orders or with the privity of the government, alleging that if it was so this was a breach of the treaties subsisting between the Six Nations and the proprietor, William Penn, who in the most solemn manner engaged to them not to suffer any of the people to settle lands until they had purchased them from the council of the Six Nations. The Governor, as he might, with great truth, disowned any knowledge of these persons' settlements, and on the Indians requesting that they should immediately be thrown over the mountains, he promised to issue his proclamation and if this had no effect to put the laws in execution against them. The Indians, in the same treaty publicly expressed some very severe threats against the inhabitants of Maryland for settling lands for which they received no satisfaction, and said if they would not do them justice they would do justice to themselves; and would certainly have committed hostilities if a treaty had not been on foot between Maryland and the Six Nations under the mediation of Governor Thomas, at which the Indians consented to sell lands and receive a valuable consideration for them, which put an end to the danger.

The proprietaries were then in England, but observing, on perusing the treaty, with what asperity they had expressed themselves against Maryland, and that the Indians had just cause to complain of the settlements at Juniata, so near Shamokin, they wrote to their governor in very pressing terms, to cause those trespassers to be immediately removed; and both the proprietaries and Governor laid their commands on me to see this done, which I accordingly did in June, 1743, the Governor having first given them notice by a proclamation served on them.

At that time none had presumed to settle at a place called Big Cove—having this name from its being enclosed in the form of a basin by the southernmost range of the Kittochtinny Hills and Tuscarora Hills, which last end here and lose themselves in other hills. This Big Cove is about five miles north of the temporary line and not far west of the place where the line terminated. Between the Big Cove and the temporary line lies the Little Cove, so-called from being likewise encircled with hills; and to the west of the Little Cove, toward Potowmee, lie two other places called the Big and Little Conollaways, all of them situated on the temporary line, was it to be extended toward Potowmee.

In the year 1741 or 1742 information was likewise given that people were beginning to settle in those places, some from Maryland and some from this province. But as the two governments were then not on very good terms, the Governor did not think proper to take any other notice of these settlements than to send the sheriff to serve his proclama-

tion on them, and thought it ample occasion to lament the vast inconveniencies which attend unsettled boundaries. After this the French war came on, and the people in these parts taking advantage of the confusion of the times, by little and little stole into the Great Cove, so that at the end of the war it was said thirty families had settled there—not, however, without frequent prohibitions on the part of the government, and admonitions of the great danger they ran of being cut off by the Indians, as these settlements were on lands not purchased of them. At the close of the war Mr. Maxwell, one of the justices of Lancaster County, delivered a particular message from this government to them, ordering their removal, that they might not occasion a breach with the Indians, but it had no effect.

These were, to the best of my remembrance, all the places settled by Pennsylvanians in the capital based part of the province, three years ago when some persons had the presumption to go to Path Valley or Tuscarora Cove, lying to the east of Big Cove and eat on a place called Anequick lying to the northward of it, and likewise into a place called Shearman's creek lying all along the waters of Juniata, and is situate east of the Path Valley through which the present road goes from Harris' Ferry to Allegheny; and lastly they extended their settlements to Big Juniata, the Indians all this while repeatedly complaining that their hunting ground was every day more and more taken from them, and that there must infallibly arise quarrels between their warriors and these settlers which would in the end break the chain of friendship, and pressing in the most importunate terms their speedy removal. The government in 1748 sent the sheriff and three magistrates with Mr. Weiser to these places to warn the people, but they, notwithstanding, continued their settlements in opposition to all this, and as if those people were prompted by a desire to make mischief, settled lands no better—may not so good—as many vacant lands within the purchased parts of the province.

The bulk of the settlements were made during the administration of President Palmer, and it is well known to your Honor, though then in England, that his attention to the safety of the city and lower counties would not permit him to extend more care to places so remote.

Finding such a general submission, except the two Galloways and Andrew Lycon, and vainly believing the evil would be effectually taken away, there was no kindness in my power which I did not do for the offenders. I gave them money where they were poor, and telling them they might go directly on any part of the two millions of acres lately purchased of the Indians, and where the families were large, as I happened to have several of my own plantations vacant, I offered them to stay on them rent free till they could provide for themselves. Then I told them that if, after this lenity and good usage, they would dare to stay after the time limited for their departure, no mercy would be shewed them, but that they would feel the rigor of the law.

It may be proper to add that the cabins or log houses which were burnt were of no considerable value, being such as the country people erect in a day or two and cost only the charge of an entertainment.

After the close of Pontiac's war, the valley, which had been so sadly devastated, soon began to wear an air of great prosperity. When it became a positive assurance that the savages, in fear of whom the people had lived for years, were to trouble them no longer, the joy of the afflicted was great, being tempered, however, by the recollections of the awful scenes through which they had so lately passed. The inhabitants who had left their homes to seek safety in the older settled counties to the east now returned to their homes in the valley, and many immigrants of a desirable class also came in and took advantage of the chances offered to them in the new country. In 1762 of 141,000 acres of land in the county, 72,000 acres had been patented and warranted by actual settlers. About the same time (1761-62) a few Germans had settled in the eastern part of the county, near the Susquehanna. Louther Manor was resurveyed and opened for settlement (1764-65), and two years later it was again surveyed and divided into twenty eight lots or parcels, containing from 150 to 500 acres each, which lots were purchased principally by Scotch Irish in Lancaster and Cumberland Counties, though some were sold to Germans. Robert Whitehill is said to have erected the first stone house on the manor. Among purchasers of manor lands who were of Scotch Irish nativity were Isaac Hendricks, Capt. John Stewart, John Boggs, John Armstrong, James Wilson, Robert Whitehill, Moses Wallace, John Wilson, Samuel Wallace, James McCurdy, David Moore, Rev. William Thompson (Episco-

pal minister at Carlisle), Alex Young, Jonas Seely. Among the Germans were John Mish, Conrad Reininger, Caspar Weaver, Christopher Gramlich, Philip Kimmel, Andrew Kreutzer.

Prominent settlers about the same time in various parts of the county were Ephraim Blaine, who built a grist-mill in 1764 on the Conodoguinet about a mile north of Carlisle; Robert Callander, who also built a mill near the confluence of the Conodoguinet and Letort's Spring, in Middlesex Township; William Thompson, a captain in the Indian war, and later a general in the Revolution; William Lyon, justice, judge and military officer; John Holmes, elected sheriff October 5, 1765; William McCoskry, coroner in 1764; Stephen Duncan, Rev. George Duffield (pastor of a Presbyterian Church as early as 1768); John Montgomery, Esq., Dr. Jonathan Kearsley, Robert Miller, Rev. John Steel (captain in the Indian war)—all at Carlisle; George Armstrong, member of the Assembly, and Walter Gregory, both in Allen. James Carothers, Esq., James Galbraith, Esq., James and Matthew Loudon,* in East Pennsborough; George Brown, Ezekiel Dunning (sheriff in 1764), John Byers, an extensive farmer near Alexander Spring and subsequently a member of Council, all of West Pennsborough; William Buchanan, James Blaine, John McKnight (judge), Thomas Wilson (judge)—all of Middleton.

Shippensburg, the oldest town in the county, had become a prosperous settlement also. A company of twelve persons had settled there in June, 1730, and were soon joined by others. Hopewell Township, which was formed as a part of Lancaster County in 1735, had settlements outside of Shippensburg (then in its limits) as early as 1731. And it is easy to see that upon the breaking out of the war of the Revolution the number of residents in the territory now included in Cumberland County was quite considerable.

The following interesting sketch, written by Thomas Craighead, Jr., of Whitehill, December 16, 1845, and published in Rupp's History of Dauphin, Cumberland and other counties, is worthy of insertion in this connection, and will doubtless be new to many:

* * * The facts, incidents, etc., I communicate, I record as they occur to my mind. I will confine myself to my youthful neighborhood and such facts as I heard related by those who have, by reason of age, gone beyond the bourne whence none return. I need not inform you that the first settlers of new countries have to encounter trials, hardships and dangers. These my ancestors, in common with others, experienced on their first coming into this county. Nothwithstanding their multiplied trials and difficulties, they had ever in mind the fear and worship of one common Creator. An ancestor of mine, who early immigrated to America, was a student of theology under the Rev. Tuckney, of Boston, who had been a member of the General Assembly at Westminster. You will find, on consulting the history of the Presbyterian Church of this county, that the name of Craighead appears at an early period. In establishing churches in this county, Craighead appears as one of the first ministers. The first sermon preached west of the Susquehanna was delivered by the Rev. Thomas Craighead, then residing, as I believe, in Donegal Township, Lancaster County. Soon after, these congregations were organized in what is now Cumberland and Franklin, viz.: One in the lower settlement, near Carlisle; one at Big Spring, near Newville, and one in the Conogocheague settlement. Thomas Craighead preached at Big Spring. When divine service was first held, the settlers went with their guns to hear preaching. These defensives were then deemed necessary to deter the Indians from attacking them. However, the peaceful disposition of the true Christian had its salutary influence upon the untutored Indian—the Indian feared and respected the consistent professor of religion. Religious influence was felt—at Big Spring protracted meetings were held for public worship. So powerful, it is said, were the influences of the Spirit, that the worshippers felt loth, even after having exhausted their stores of provisions, to disperse. I have heard it from the lips of those present, when Thomas Craighead delivered one of his parting discourses, that his flow of eloquence seemed supernatural—

*Matthew and James Loudon had come from Scotland and settled first in Shearman's Valley, but were driven out by the Indians, and relocated on land near Hogestown, southeast of Carlisle. James returned to Shearman's Valley after peace was declared with the Indians. His son, Archibald, born on shipboard during the passage from Scotland, afterward became postmaster at Carlisle, and also published several volumes, one of which was descriptive of outrages during the Indian wars, and has been much quoted.

he continued in bursts of eloquence, while his audience was melted to tears - himself how ever exhausted, hurried to pronounce the blessing, waving his hand, and as he pronounced the words, "farewell, farewell," he sank down, expiring without a groan or struggle. His remains rest where the church now stands as the only monument to his memory.

John Craighead, a son of Thomas, settled at an early date on Yellow Breeches Creek, near Carlisle. His son John officiated a short time as pastor at Big Spring. He then removed to Conegocheague, and was there placed as pastor. When the Revolution was the absorbing question of the day, he was an ardent Whig, and fearless of consequences; the Government had an eye on him, but the people were with him. He preached liberty or death from the pulpit; the young men's bosoms swelled with enthusiasm for military glory - they marched to the tented field, and several were killed. Still he urged them not to be daunted. On one occasion he brought all his eloquence to bear on the subject, until the congregation arose to their feet as if ready to march. An old lady who had just lost a son in battle, hallooed out: "Stop, Mr Craighead! I just want to tell ye again you loss such a purty boy as I have in the war, ye will na be so keen for fighting. Quit talking and gang yersel to the war. Ye're always preaching to the boys about it, but I dinna think ye'd be very likely to gang yersel. Jist go and try it!" He did try it, and the next day, he and Mr Cooper (I think a preacher also), set about to raise a company. They did raise one, of the choicest spirits that ever did live; marched in short order, and joined the army under Washington, in the Jerseys. He fought and preached alternately, breasted all danger, relying on his God and the justice of his cause for protection.

One day, going to battle, a cannon ball struck a tree near him, a splinter of which nearly knocked him down. "God bless me," says Mr. Cooper, "you were nearly knocked to staves." "Oh, yes," says he very cooly, "though you are a cooper you could not have set me up." He was a great humorist. * * * When he marched his company they encamped near where I am now writing, at the Hon. Robert Whitehill's, who opened his cellar, which was well stored with provisions and barrels of apple brandy. Col. Hendrick's daughters assisted in preparing victuals for them. They fared sumptuously with this brave man. They next encamped at Boyd's, in Lancaster County; he fell in love with Jennie Boyd and married her. He died of a cancer on his breast, leaving no children. His father, John, had been educated in Europe for the ministry, but on his return he found preaching a poor business to live by. He stopped at Philadelphia, took to tailoring, took good care when he went into good company to tie up his forefinger, for fear of his being discovered, but being a handsome little man and having a good education he was courted by the *elite* of the day. He fell in with an English heiress, of the name of Montgomery, I think, married her, and spent the fortune all but a few webs of linen, with which he purchased from the proprietor 500 acres of land on Yellow Breeches. * * * * His other two sons, Thomas and James, were farmers; they had great difficulty in paying the balance due on their land. They took their produce to Annapolis (no business done in Baltimore then); prices got dull; they stored it; the merchant broke; all seemed gone; they applied for more time, built a saw-mill. They had made the money, but the war came on. Thomas was drafted; his son John, thirteen years old, and my father drove the baggage wagon. It took the money to equip and bear their expenses while going to and in camp. Thomas took the camp fever and his son the small-pox. Gen. Washington gave them a furlough to return home. A younger son, James, met them below Lancaster, and drove the team home. He often stopped and looked into the wagon to see if they were still living, but he got them home, and they both recovered. By some mistake in recording their furlough, there was a fine imposed on Thomas for leaving camp a few days before his time was up. When the bailiff came to collect it he was up on a barrack building wheat. The officer was on horseback. He told him he would come down and pay him. He came down, took a hickory withe that happened to lie near, caught his little horse by the tail, and whipped the officer, asking him if he was paid, until he said he was paid. That settled the fine. He was paid off with Congress money; broke up again with a chest full of money. By this time things began to go up; all prospered. John Craighead, his father, had been an active member of the Stony Ridge convention, which met to petition parliament for redress of grievances. He was closely watched by the Tories, and one Pollock was very near having him apprehended as a rebel, but the plot was found out and Pollock had to leave the county. Near the place where this convention met, at the stony ridge, one Samuel Lamb lived on his land. There was a block-house, where the neighbors flew for shelter from hostile Indians. * * * Lamb was a stone mason, built stone chimneys for the rich farmers who became able to hew logs and put up what was called a square log house. They used to say he plumbed his corners with spittle—that is, he spit down the corner to see if it was plumb. Indeed, many chimneys are standing to this day and look like it; but he had a patriotic family. When the army rendezvoused at Little York, four of his sons were in the army—two officers and two common soldiers. His daughters had a web of woolen in the loom; they colored the woof with sumach berries, and made it as red as they could, for all war habiliments were dyed red as possible; made coats by guess for their brothers, put them in a tow-cloth wallet, slung it over their young brother, Samuel, to take to camp. He hesitated, the country being nearly all forest and

full of wolves, bears, etc. One of them, Peggy, asked him: "What are you afraid of? Go on! Sooner come home a corpse than a coward!" He did go on, and enlisted during the war; came home, married Miss Trindle, of Trindle Spring, removed to Kentucky, raised a large family. * * * It seems as if there was something in the blood, as one of his sons in the last war* was a mounted volunteer in Gen. Harrison's army. At the battle of Tippecanoe he rode a very spirited horse, and on reining him to keep him in the ranks, his bridle bit broke. Being an athletic, long-legged young fellow, and his horse running at full speed toward the ranks of the enemy, he brandished his sword, hallooing: "Clear the way, I am coming!" The ranks opened, let him through, and he escaped safe and got back to his camp.† Peggy Lamb deserves a notice. She afterward married Capt. William Scott, who was a prisoner on Long Island, and she now (1845) enjoys a captain's half pay; lives in Mechanicsburg, near her native place, a venerable old lady in full strength of intellect, though more than four-score years have passed over her. She well deserves the little boon her country bestows upon her. The first horse I remember to ride alone was one taken in the Revolution by William Gilson, who then lived on the Conodoguinet Creek, where Harlacher's mill now is. He was one of Hindman's riflemen, and after the battle of Trenton, he being wounded in the leg, two of his brother soldiers were helping him off the field; they were pursued by three British Light Horsemen across an old field and must be taken. They determined to sell themselves as dearly as possible. Gilson reached the fence, and propped himself against it. "Now," says he, "man for man; I take the foremost." He shot him down, the next was also shot, the third was missed. The two horses pursued their courses, and were caught by Gilson and his companions and brought into camp. His blunderbuss lived to a great age. Gilson was offered £1,500 for him. Gilson removed to Westmoreland County. His wife was also a Trindle. He left a numerous and respectable family. I wish I was able to do those families more justice for their patriotism and integrity to their country. They have left a long line of offspring, who are now scattered far and wide over the Union. If they would but all take their forefathers for examples! I come now within my own remembrance of Cumberland County. I have seen many a pack-horse loaded with nail rods at Ege's Forge to carry out to Somerset County and the forks of Youghiogany and Red Stone Fort, to make nails for their log cabins, etc. I have seen my father's team loading slit iron to go to Fort Pitt. John Rowan drove the team. I have known the farmer's team to haul iron from the same forge to Virginia; load back corn for feed at the forge. All the grain in the county was not enough for its own consumption. I have known fodder so scarce that some farmers were obliged to feed the thatch that was on their barns to keep their cattle alive. James Lamb bought land in Sherman's Valley, and he and his neighbors had to pack straw on horses across the mountain. He was on the top of the mountain waiting until those going over would get up, as they could not pass on the path. He hallooed out: "Have they any more corn in Egypt?" I saw the first mail stage that passed through Carlisle to Pittsburgh. It was a great wonder; the people said the proprietor was a fool. I think his name was Slough. I happened a short time ago to visit a friend, Jacob Ritner, son of that great and good man, ex-Gov. Ritner, who now owns Capt. Denny's farm, who was killed during the Revolutionary war. The house had been a tavern, and in repairing it Mr. Ritner found some books, etc., which are a curiosity. Charge, breakfast, €20; dinner, horse-feed, €30; some charges still more extravagant. But we know it was paid with Congress money. The poor soldier on his return had poor money, but the rich boon, liberty, was a prize to him far more valuable. As late as 1808 I hauled some materials to Oliver Evans' saw-mill at Pittsburgh. I was astonished to see a mill going without water. Mr. Evans satisfied my curiosity by showing and explaining everything he could to me. He looked earnestly at me and said: "You may live to see your wagons coming out here by steam." The words were so impressed that I have always remembered them. I have lived to see them go through Cumberland County, and it seems to me that I may see them go through to Pittsburgh; but I have seen Mr. Evans' prophecy fulfilled beyond what I thought possible at that time. But things have progressed at a rate much faster than the most gigantic minds imagined, and we are onward still. * * * * Yours, truly, etc., THOMAS CRAIGHEAD, JR.

In truth, could Mr. Craighead now peep at the region he knew for so many years, he would be even more greatly surprised. The "steam wagons" have reached Pittsburgh and gone beyond it to the shores of the distant Pacific Ocean, over mountains beside which the Alleghenies would be but pigmy foothills. Side by side is the great telegraph, and even the human voice, by means of the delicate instrument known as the telephone, can be heard almost across the continent. The most wonderful strides toward the perfection of civilization have been taken since Mr. Craighead was laid to rest, and the end is not yet.

*War of 1812.
†Pretty tough story. [Ed.]



Yours Truly

John R Gorgas

In a pamphlet history of the United Presbyterian Church of Big Spring, at Newville, Cumberland County, published in 1878 by James E. Scouller, occur the following passages:

"The first known settlements in Cumberland County were made in 1730, and at no great distance from the river. But new settlers came in very rapidly and passed up the North Valley, or the Kittochtinny Valley as then called, following the Conodoguinet and Yellow Breeches Creeks, and locating also upon Silver Spring, Letort Spring, Big Spring, Mount's Spring, Middle Spring, Falling Spring, Rocky Spring and the different branches of the Conococheague, until in 1736 a line of settlements extended from the Susquehanna clear through to the western part of the province of Maryland. In 1748 there were 800 taxables in the valley, and in 1751 the number had increased to 1,100 indicating a population of at least 5,000 inhabitants. These, with the exception of about fifty German families in Franklin County, were immigrants from Ireland and Scotland, and the descendants of those who had taken root in Lancaster County. In 1751 a sudden and large increase in the flow of immigration commenced, which ministered greatly to the rapid settlement of the county. This tidal wave owed its origin to a very unusual and novel cause. In 1720 Secretary Logan* wrote thus: 'I must own from my own experience in the land office that the settlement of five families from Ireland gives me more trouble than fifty of any other people. Before we were broke in upon ancient friends and first settlers lived happily, but now the case is quite altered.' The quick temper and belligerent character of this people, which kept them generally in a kind of chronic broil with their German neighbors, did not seem to improve with time, for in 1743 Secretary Peters wrote in very much the same strain as had Logan his predecessor, and even the Quaker forbearance of the Proprietaries finally became exhausted, so that in or about 1750, the year in which Cumberland County was organized, positive orders were issued to all the agents to sell no more land in either York or Lancaster County to the Irish, and to make very advantageous offers to those of them who would remove from those counties to the North Valley. These offers were so liberal that large numbers accepted, and built their huts among the wigwams of the native inhabitants, whom they found to be peaceful but by no means non-resistant."

A pamphlet containing an historical sketch of Carlisle, together with the charter of the borough and published in 1841, also says: "In the year 1755 instructions were given by the proprietaries to their agents that they should take especial care to encourage the immigration of Irishmen to Cumberland County. It was their desire to people York with Germans and Cumberland with Irish. The mingling of the two nations in Lancaster County had produced serious riots at elections.†"

In the year 1749 the total revenue from taxation in the county of Cumberland was only £117 7s. 8d., and the amount of excise collected in the county for the year ending June 1, 1753, was £55. In 1762 the county contained 896 taxables, 37,820 acres of warranted land, 21,500 acres of unwarranted land, 19,304 acres of patented land, 201 town lots, and there was paid £726 in rents and £4,641 10s. in taxes. "The proprietaries were the owners of land estimated at 5,167 acres in Middleton Township, near Carlisle, and 7,000 in

*Logan was himself an Irishman, but had been so long in the confidence and pay of the proprietaries that he was at this time probably somewhat prejudiced even against his own people.

†The same authorities state, concerning the manner of settling election difficulties that, "in 1756, when William Aiken was returned a member of the Assembly for two counties, Cumberland and Northampton, he was thereby requested to be speaker to name the county for whom he would sit, as he could not serve for both. He chose Cumberland and a new election was ordered for Northampton." Elections were somewhat irregular because of the sparse population.

East Pennsborough, of which 1,000 had been given up to Peter Chartier (and now in the hands of his assigns) and Tobias Hendricks, who took care of the whole manor. They also were the owners of sixty-four lots in Carlisle, eight of which were rated at £100 and the remainder at £15 each. The manor lands were valued for taxes, 3,000 of those in Middleton at £100 per hundred, and those in East Pennsborough at £75 per hundred, on which they paid a tax of 6s. on the pound. Before 1755 the proprietary estates had not been included in any general land-tax bill, but in that year the proprietaries had yielded the point and consented to be taxed on all really taxable property (that is, appropriated lands, all real estate except unsurveyed waste land, lots in town and rents of all kinds), and on equal terms with the other owners. There was, however, so much dispute on various points connected with this matter, that no collections were made on the proprietaries, but in consideration of the dangers of the province they had made a donation of £5,000.* In 1759, therefore, when the tax was levied, it was made retrospective for the five years (1755-59) inclusive, which had been in dispute, allowing them credit for the £5,000 which had been given.†"

Taxables in 1762.—The following is a list of the taxables in the county in 1762:

East Pennsborough Township, 1762.—James Armstrong, Andrew Armstrong, Samuel Anderson, James Armstrong, Samuel Adams, Samuel Bell, William Brians, William Beard, John Beard, Walter Buchanan, William Bell, David Bell, John Buchanan, John Biggar, James Carothers, Esq., William Chestnut, Thomas Clark, William Carothers, Thomas Culvert, Samuel Chambers, John Clendening, Adam Calhoon, Samuel Calhoon, Robert Carothers, John Crosier, John Chambers, William Culbertson, William Cronicle, John Carson, Thomas Donallson, Robert Denny, William Duglas, John Dickey, James Dickey, Andrew Ervin, William Ervin, James Ervin, John Ervin, John Edwards, John Fulton, James Galbreath, James Gattis, John German, William Gray, Samuel Gaily, Samuel Hustin, Tobias Hendricks, John Hickson, William Harris, Patrick Holmes, John Hamilton, Widow Henderson, Clement Horril, Jonathan Hogg, David Hogg, Joseph Junkin, Robert Jones, James Kerr, James Kile, Widow Keny, Brian Kelly, Matthew Loudon, Alex Laverty, Widow McClure, William Martial, Edward Morton, John Morton, Robert McKinly, James McConall, Samuel McCormick, John McCormick, Francis Maguire, James McCormick, Thomas McCormick, Matthew McCaskie, James McKinstry, William Mateer, William Millar, Edward Morton, Andrew Milligan, John McTeer, Thomas Murray, Shedrick Muchmore, James McConnell, Jr., Brian McColgan, James Nealer, Nathaniel Nilson, Nathaniel Nilson (again), William Noble, John Orr, William Orr, William Oliver, William Parkison, James Purdy, William Plunket, John Quigley, David Rees, William Ross, James Reed, Nathaniel Reaves, Archibald Stuart, Robert Steel, John Semple, Francis Silvers, David Semple, Robert Samuels, John Shaw, Mr. Seely, William Speedy, Thomas Spray, Henry Taylor, Henry Thornton, John Trimble, Benjamin Vernon, John Williams, William Walker, George Wood, John Wood, John Waugh, James Waugh, John Willey, Henry Warton, Samuel Williamson—126.

Carlisle, 1762.—John Armstrong, Esq., Samuel Allen, Harmanus Alricks, Nicolas Albert, William Armstrong, Thomas Armstrong, John Anderson, John Andrews, Widow Andrews, Mary Buchanan, Widow Buchanan, Thomas Bell, William Blyth, James Bell, William Bennet, William Blair, James Barclay, William Brown, Thomas Blair, Joseph Boyd, Charles Boyle, Isaac Burns, James Brandon, John Chapman (wagoner), John Crawford, Henry

*See Indian History.
†Dr. Wing, p. 64.

Creighton, William Crocket, Robert Crunkelton, Roger Connor, William Caldwell, George Crocket, Samuel Coulter, Andrew Colhoon, James Crocket, Simon Callins, Robert Callender, William Christy, John Chapman, William Clark, John Craig, Thomas Copling, Jacob Cart, Thomas Christy, Widow Colhoon, Michael Dill, George Davidson, James Duncan, Samuel Davidson (not of age), Thomas Duncan, Ezekiel Dunning, Thomas Donallan, William Devinport, William Denny, Widow Dunning, Adam Duglas, Stephen Duncan, Denis Dougherty, Rev. George Duffield, James Eckles, James Earl, David Franks, Stephen Foulk, John Fortner, James Ferguson, James Fleming, Thomas Fleming, Mary Gallahan, William Gray, Joseph Galbreath, James Gregg, William German, John Gamble, Daniel Gorman, Robert Gorral, Robert Gibson, Robert Guthrie, Abraham Holmes, Adam Hoops, Barnabas Hughes, Joseph Hunter, Jacob Hewick, Jacob Houseman, John Hastings, George Hook, John Huston, John Hunter, Joseph Jeffreys, Thomas Jeffreys, John Kennedy, John Kelly, Benjamin Kid, Andrew Kinkaid, John Kerr, John Kinkaid, John Kearsley, Robert Little, Agnes Leeth, William Lyon, William McCurdy, William Main, David McCurdy, John McCurdy, Widow McIntyre, Robert Miller, James McCurdy, John Montgomery, Esq., Hugh McCormick, William McCoskry, James McGill, John Mordough, Widow Miller, John McKnight, Esq., Hans Morrison, Patrick McWade, William Murphy, John Mather, Widow Miller, John McCay, Hugh McCurd, William Miller, Robert McWhiney, Andrew Murphy, Philip Nutart, Joseph Nilson, Culbert Nickelson, John Orr, Thomas Parker, William Parker, Philip Pendergrass, John Pattison, Charles Pattison, William Plunket, William Patterson, James Taylor Pollock, James Parker, James Pollock, Thomas Patton, John Pollock, William Reaney, William Roseberry, William Rusk, Mary Rogers, John Robison, Robert Robb, James Robb, William Rodeman, Widow Ross, Henry Smith, Ezekiel Smith, John Scott, Robert Smith, William Sharp, Widow Steveson, Charles Smith, Widow Sulavan, James Stakepole, John Starret, John Steel, John Smith, William Spear, Timothy Shaw, Peter Smith, Rev. John Steel, Joseph Smith, Rowland Smith, William Spear, for court house, James Thompson, Samuel Thompson, Wilson Thompson, James Thomas, James Templeton, William White, William Ward, Roger Walton, Samuel ——, William Watson, William Wadle, Edward Ward, Francis West, William Whiteside, Widow Welch, Thomas Walker, Abraham Wood, William Wallace, John Welch, James Woods, Nathaniel Wallace, Widow Vahan, John Van Lear, James Young — 190.

Allen Township, 1762.—John Anderson, James Atkison, George Armstrong, Alex Armstrong, William Abernathy, George Armstrong, James Brown, William Boyls, James Beatty, Robert Bryson, William Boyd, William Crocket, George Crocket, John Clark, Roger Cook, James Crawford, Rowland Chambers, Samuel Cunningham, Philip Cuff, James Crocket, William Crosby, Thomas Davis, William Dickey, John Dunlap, William Elliott, Widow Frazer, Henry Free, John Glass, Walter Gregory, John Grindle, Richard Gilson, John Gilkison, James Gregory, John Gibson, John Giles, William Hamersly, Robert Hannah, Thomas Hamersly, Isaac Hendricks, Charles Inluff, Nicholas King, James Long, Henry Longstaff, Hugh Laird, James McTeer, John McTeer, William McCormick, William Martin, John McMain, Rowland McDonald, Widow McCurdy, Anthony McCue, Hugh McHool, Andrew Miller, John McNail, Samuel Martin, Thomas McGee, John Nailer, Richard Peters, Richard Peters, Esq., Henry Quigley, Richard Rankin, Thomas Rankin, John Rutlidge, Robert Rosebary, Isaac Rutledge, John Sands, Widow Steel, Thomas Stewart, James Semple, Charles Shoaltz, Moses Starr, Peter Tittle, William Trindle,

Alex Trindle, David Willson, John Willson (weaver), John Willson, Alex Work, Ralph Whiteside, George Wingler - 81.

West Pennsborough Township, 1762.—John Armstrong, Esq., Jacob Arthur, Peter Aucle, Laurence Allport, John Byers, Robert Bevard, George Brown, Thomas Butler, James Brown, Widow Bratton, William Blackstock, James Bevard, William Bevard, John Buras, William Carothers, James Carothers, William Clark, John Campbell, Widow Crutchlow, David Cronister, Matthew Cralley, John Denny, Ezekiel Dunning, William Dunbar, William Dunlap, John Dunlap, John Dunbar, James Dunning, John Dunning, George Davidson, John Dunning, William Dillwood, Robert Erwin, William Eakin, Thomas Eakin, Thomas Evans, William Ervin, John Ervin, Alex Erwin, William Ewing (at Three Springs), Thomas Ewing, William Ewing, Andrew Forbes, Alex Fullerton, Andrew Giffin, James Graham, Rob Guthrie, James Gordon, William Gattis, Thomas Gray, Samuel Henry, John Hodge, Adam Hays, William Harkness, James Hunter, Joseph Hasteen, Thomas Holmes, Barney Hanley, David Hall, Henry Hanwart, Joseph Kilgore, John Kerr, Matthew Kerr, Charles Kilgore, Samuel Kilgore, John Kenner, William Lemmon, William Laughlin, Allen Leeper, William Leviston, William Logan, George Little, George Leavelan, William Little, Samuel Lindsay, John Lusk, William Leich, John McClung, Robert Meek, James McFarlane, William McFarlane, Robert McFarlane, John McFarlane, Andrew McFarlane, David McNair, John McClure, Edward McMurray, John McGeary, Patrick McClure, Robert McClure, John McCune, Robert McQuiston, James McQuiston, James McCay, Thomas McKay, Daniel McAllister, Archibald McAllister, James McNaught, Alex McBride, Samuel McCullough, David McAllister, John Miller, Robert McCullough, John McIntyre, John McNair, David McNair, Alex McCormick, William McMahan, Daniel Morrison, Matthew McCleares, James McAllister, Francis Newell, John Newell, Herman Newman, Alex Officer, Richard Peters, Esq., William Parsons, Proprietaries' Manor (700 acres patented), William Dutton, Paul Pears, Richard Parker, William Parker, Widow Parker, Joseph Peoples, Jacob Peoples, Michael Pears, John Patton, Thomas Parker, William Quiry, David Ralston, Matthew Russell, Robert Rogers, William Robison, Archibald Robison, John Robison, Samuel Reagh, Patrick Robison, Singleton's Place, Robert Stuart, John Scroggs, Allen Scroggs, John Smily, James Sea, Robert Swaney, John Swaney, David Stevenson, Thomas Stewart, Robert Stewart, William Scarlet, William Stewart, James Smith (attorney), Anthony White, Widow Willson, Samuel Willson, Samuel Wilson, James Weakley, Robert Walker, William Woods, James White, Robert Welsh, Alex Young—164.

Middleton Township, 1762. Nathan Andrew, William Armstrong, James Alcorn, Adam Armwick, John Beatty, John Bigham, William Beatty, William Brown, John Beard, William Buchanan, John Brownlee, James Blair, Richard Coulter, Widow Clark, William Campbell, John Crennar, Robert Caldwell, Charles Caldwell, John Craighead, James Chambers, John Davis, George Douglass, John Dinsmore, David Drennan, William Dunbar, John Dickey, Walter Denny, David Dunbar, James Dunlap, Widow Davies, William Davison, Jr., James Eliot, Robert Eliot, Jr., John Elder ("Disputed Land," 150 acres), James Eliot, Jr., Andrew Eliot, William Forgison, William Fleming, Joseph Fleming, Ann Fleming, Arthur Foster, John Forgy, Thomas Freeman, John Gregg, Samuel Guay, Widow Guliford, Andrew Gregg, Robert Gibson, Lodwick Ginger, Joseph Gaily, Joseph Goudin, Thomas Gibson, Nicholas Hughs, Samuel Harper, William Henderson, Thomas Holt, William Hood, Jonathan Holmes, Humphrey's land, Hamilton's land, Patrick Hason, Andrew Holmes,

Thomas Johnston, John Johnston, Archibald Kennedy, James Keny, Matthew Kenny, John Kincaid, George Kinkaid, James Kinkaid, Richard Kilpatrick, William Leer, Robert Lattle, John Lattle, George Leslie, Samuel Lamb, David McClure, William McKnatt, Andrew McBath, William McClellan, Hugh McBride, John McCrea, David McBride, "Meeting house land," Hugh McCormick, James McCullough, Matthew Miller, James Matthews, James McAllister, Francis McNickle, John McKnight, Esq., James Moore, William Moore, James McManus, Guain McHaffy, John McHaffy, Thomas McHaffy, Samuel McCrackin, John Mitchell, Widow McIntyre, John Neely, Matthew Neely, John Patton, William Parkison, James Pollock, Robert Patterson, William Patterson, Richard Peters' land, John Patterson, William Riddle, Archibald Ross, James Robison, John Reed, Robert Reed, William Reed, John Reed, Jr., John Robb, Adam Ritchy, David Reed, James Reed, William Riggs, George Riggs, Jacob Stanford, Abraham Stanford, John Stuart (weaver), James Stuart, William Smith, John Stinson, George Sanderson, Sr., Robert Sanderson, Jean Sanderson, George Sanderson, Jr., James Sharon, John Smith, Alex Sanderson, Andrew Sanderson, Randles Slack, William Shaw, James Smith, William Stewart, Robert Stinson, Ezekiel Smith, John Stewart, James Smith, Widow Templeton, Robert Urie, Patrick Vance, Solomon Walker, Daniel Williams, Samuel Willson, John Waddell, Widow Williamson, Francis West, John Welsh, Thomas Wilson, Esq., Samuel White, Thomas Woods, James Woods—159.

Hopewell Township, 1762.—Thomas Alexander, John Anderson, Widow Andrews, Hugh Brady, Samuel Brown, Benjamin Blyth, William Bricer, Joseph Brady, John Brady, Samuel Bratin, Hugh Brady, Jr., William Crunkelton, John Coff, James Chambers, George Clark, James Chambers, William Carnahan, James Carnahan, George Cunningham, Robert Chambers, Francis Campble, Robert Campble, William Duncan, Thomas Duncan, Daniel Duncan, John Daizert, James Daizert, Moses Donally, Widow Donally, Philip Dusky, Henry Davies, John Eager, John Egnew, Joseph Eager, John Eliot, James Eliot, Robert Fryer, Clement Finley, Thomas Finley, William Gibson, Ann Gibson, Andrew Gibson, Samuel Gibson, Widow Gibbs, Robert Gibbs, William Gamble, Samuel Gamble, John Hanah, Josiah Hanah, Samuel Hindman, John Hunter, William Hodg, James Hamilton, George Hamilton, John W. Hamilton, John Taylor Hamilton, David Herrin, John Hannah, William Hunter, John Jack, Joseph Irvin, James Jack, James Kilgore, Thomas Lyon, James Long, Edward Leasy, John Laughlin, James Laughlin, James Little, Andrew Lucky, John Laughlin, Widow Leasin, Josiah Martin, Daniel McDowel, James McFarlan, John McFarlan, John McClintock, James McGaffog, Andrew Mankelwain, Samuel Morrow, Patrick McGee, Robert McComb, Samuel Montgomery, Thomas Montgomery, James Mahan, John Moorhead, James McCormick, George McCormick, John Montgomery, James Montgomery, John McCune, Jr., John McCune, Robert McCune, John McClean, Daniel Mickey, Robert Mickey, John S. Miller, Samuel Montgomery, David McGaw, Philip Millar, Isaac Miller, James McAnay, John Millar, James McCall, John Meason, Nail McClean, George McCully, John McIntire, Samuel Moor, Andrew Mankelwain, John Morris, William McGaffog, Widow Myers, William Moorhead, Samuel Mitchel, Samuel Mackelhing, John Montgomery, David McCurdy, Patrick McFarlan, James McDowel, Robert McDowel, Thomas McKiny, James Mankelwain, Samuel McGready, Samuel Neaves, John Nisbet, Richard Nickelsen, William Nickelson, James Nesbit, John Nisbet, William Plumstead, Richard Peters, William Piper, Samuel Perry, Nathaniel Peoples, James Pollock, William Powell, John Porter, Thomas Pordon, John Porterfield, James Quigly, John Quigly, John Robison, William Reynolds, John Redman,

James Reynolds, Samuel Smith, George Sheets, Samuel Stewart, David Simiral, William Stitt, Robert Simonton, Edward Shipper, Alex Scroggs, John Stinston, Samuel Sellars, Nathaniel Scruchfield, Samuel Sorre, Hugh Torrins, John Thompson, William Thompson, John Trimble, Widow Trimble, Joseph Thompson, David Thompson, Widow Thompson, John Thompson, Joseph Woods, John Wodden, William Walker, Robert Walker, Samuel Walker, James Williamson, Samuel Wier, Samuel Williamson, James Work, William Walker, James Walker, James Wallas, James Jocky Williamson, West & Smith, James Young.

More Early Settlers.—Dr. Wing, at pages 24 and 25 of his History of Cumberland County, mentions the following early settlers:

George Croghan, five miles from the Susquehanna River, on the north side of the Conodoguinet, also owned lands in various parts of the county, and in 1748 was the owner of 800 acres, which extended nearly to the mouth of Silvers' Run, on the Conodoguinet. Part of it had been taken up by Robert Buchanan, in 1743, and part by William Walker, who sold to William Trent. Mr. Croghan also owned a large tract in Hopewell, north of Shippensburg. He was a trader with the Indians, did not cultivate his land, and changed his residence frequently to suit the convenience of trade. He was originally from Dublin, and lived afterward at Aughwick, in what is now Huntingdon County. He was greatly trusted by Sir William Johnson as an agent among the Indians.

Robert Buchanan, above mentioned, sold his first claim and removed farther up the creek with his brother Walter, living in East Pennsborough. William Buchanan kept an inn at Carlisle in 1753, and another Buchanan was a resident of Hopewell Township in 1748, adjoining the Kilpatrick settlement. James Laws lived next to Croghan, opposite to the mouth of Silvers' Run. At a spring adjoining on the south was James Silvers, from whom the stream and spring were named. He had settled there with his wife, Hannah, before 1733, and owned 500 acres of land or more; was public-spirited and honorable; has no descendants bearing his name. Within ten or fifteen years from the time he settled there located around him James Pollock, who built a gristmill at or near the confluence of the Conodoguinet and the stream which issues from Silvers' Spring, John Scott, Robert and James Robb, Samuel Thompson, Thomas Fisher, Henry Quigley and William Berryhill. Andrew and John Galbreath owned land adjoining them on the east, and William Walker on the west.

John Hoge settled very early on the site of Hogestown, and had numerous distinguished descendants. Two brothers, named Orr, coming from Ireland before 1738, settled near him. William Trindle, John Walt, Robert Redock, John Swanzey, John McCracken, Thomas Fisher, Joseph Green and John Rankin owned land in Pennsborough, and were at different times tax collectors before 1747. John Oliver, Thomas McCormick and William Douglas had farms in Hoge's vicinity, John Carothers at the mouth of Hoge's Run, and William Douglas west of and opposite him up the Conodoguinet. In the same neighborhood were John and Abraham Mitchell, John Armstrong, Samuel Anderson, Samuel Calhoun, Hugh Parker, Robert Dunning, John Hunter (near Dirty Spring), Samuel Chambers, James Shannon, William Crawford, Edward Morton, Robert Fulton, Thomas Spray, John Callen, John Watts, Michael Kilpatrick, Joseph Thompson, Francis Maguire and James Mateer. James Armstrong lived farther west, and on the ridge back of the present site of Kingston was the residence of Joseph Junkin, who early settled upon a large tract. Robert Bell lived near Stony Ridge, and south of him were

Samuel Laird, "a stone mason and an ardent patriot." John Trindle, near Trindle's Spring, James Irvine, Mathew Miller, John Forney and David Denny. At Boiling Spring there settled early Dr. Robert Thompson, formerly of Lancaster, Joseph Graley, Patrick Hasson, Andrew, William, James and George Crocket, David Reed and John Dickey. Charles Pippin settled on "Pippin's Tract," on Yellow Breeches, in or before 1742. West of him, on the same stream, were John Campbell, who had a mill, Roger Cook, David Wilson, John Collins, James McPherson, Andrew Campbell, Andrew and John Miller, Robert Patrick, J. Crawford, William Fear, John Gronow, Charles McConnel, Alexander Frazier, Peter Title (or Tittle, as sometimes given), Arthur Stewart, Thomas Brandon, Abraham Endless, John Craighead, the last earlier than 1746 on lands extending along the creek eastward from the Baltimore Turnpike. Adjoining him on the southwest was James Moore, who had a mill which is still in existence. On the Letort, near Middlesex, James Davison lived in 1736, a little south of the fording place where the road from Harris' Ferry crossed the run. The land in this vicinity is said to have been thickly settled before Carlisle was laid out. Patrick and William Davison, William Gillingham, James Gillgore (or Kilgore), Joseph Clark, Peter Wilkie and John McClure owned land near the proposed site of Carlisle, part of which the proprietaries bought back for the purpose of laying out the town upon it. Richard lived two miles southwest. "William Armstrong's settlement" was on the Conodoguinet just below Meeting-house Springs. "David Williams, a wealthy land holder and the earliest known elder in the congregation of Upper Pennsborough, James Young and Robert Sanderson were probably included in this settlement." Thomas Wilson was farther east, near the present Henderson mill; next east was James Smith, and south, Jonathan Holmes, "another elder and an eminently good man," who lived near the Spring on land more recently owned by Mrs. Parker, just northeast of Carlisle. Rowland Chambers lived near the mouth of the Letort on the State road, and below or back of him on Conodoguinet was a settlement where the first mill in the county was claimed to have been erected. North and on the north side of the creek were Joseph Clark and Robert Elliott, who came from Ireland about 1737. Abraham Lamberton came soon after, also Thomas Kenny. East of them were John Semple, Patrick Maguire, Christopher Huston and Josiah McMeans. "On the glebe belonging to the congregation of Upper Pennsborough, about two miles northwest from Carlisle, was the Rev. Samuel Thompson (1738), near which were lands belonging to John Davis, Esq.; and farther up the creek were William Dunbar and Andrew Forbes, near whom a mill was afterward erected by William Thompson." About four miles west of Carlisle Archibald McCallister had an extensive purchase, the upper part of which was sold to John Byers, Esq., as early as 1742. Samuel Alexander was on Mount Pleasant, and east of him on and near the road to Carlisle were David Line, Andrew McBeath, James Given, John Roads, M. Gibbons, Jacob Medill, Stephen Colis and Samuel Blyth. Farther south, near the present Walnut Bottom road, were John Huston and two brothers, from Donegal, Lancaster County, Samuel and William Woods. Between them and the South Mountain, as early as 1749, were James McKnight, William Dunlap, Robert Walker and James Weakley, and in the same vicinity were James L. Fuller, John McKnight, Esq., William Campbell, John Galbreath, Hugh Craner, John Wilson, James Peoples, Robert Queston, Thomas Armstrong, William Parkinson and John Elder.

"In the settlement commenced by James Chambers (whose residence was about three miles southwest of Newville) was one of the most numerous clus

ters of inhabitants in the valley. It was very early (1738) strong enough to form a religious congregation, which offered to pledge itself to the support of a pastor. In each direction from the Big Spring the land was almost entirely taken up before 1750; so that the people there presented strong claims to the county seat. Among the earliest of these settlers was Andrew Ralston [see page 8, this Part], on the road westward from the Spring; Robert Patterson the Walnut Bottom road; James McKehan, who came from Gap Station, Lancaster County, and was for many years a much respected elder in the church of Big Spring; John Carson, John Erwin, Richard Fulton, Samuel McCullough and Samuel Boyd. On the ground now occupied by the town of Newville were families of the name of Atchison and McLaughlin, and near them were others of the name of Sterrett, Blair, Finley, Jacobs, and many whose locations are not known to the writer.*"

The third brother of the Chambers family, who located near Middle Spring (north of Shippensburg at the county line) soon had a numerous settlement around him. A history of the Middle Spring Presbyterian Church in 1876, by Rev. S. S. Wylie, then its pastor, has the following: "There is good evidence for the statement that at that time (1738) this section of this valley, between Shippensburg and the North Mountain, was as thickly settled as almost any other portion of it. It is a matter of history that the first land in this valley taken up under the 'Samuel Blunston license' was by Benjamin Furley, and afterward occupied by the Herrons, McCombs and Irwins, a large tract lying along the Conodoguinet, in the direction of and in the neighborhood of Orrstown. At the house of Widow Piper, in Shippensburg, as early as 1735, a number of persons from along the Conodoguinet and Middle Spring met to remonstrate against the road which was then being made from the Susquehanna to the Potomac, passing through 'the barrens,' but wanted it to be made through the Conodoguinet settlement, which was more thickly settled. This indicates that at this time a number of people lived in this vicinity. I give the names of some of them, on or before the year 1738: Robert Chambers, Herrons, McCombs, Youngs (three families), McNutts (three families), Mahans (three families), Scotts, Sterretts and Pipers; soon after the Brady family, McCunes, Wherrys, Mitchells, Strains, Morrows and others. It was such pioneers as these who, with their children, made Shippensburg the most prominent town of this valley prior to the year 1750. Many of the names given above constituted some of the most prominent and worthy members of Middle Spring Church." Dr. Wing gives names in this settlement as follows: Hugh and David Herron, Robert McComb, Alex and James Young, Alex McNutt, Archibald, John and Robert Machan, James Scott, Alex Sterrett, William and John Piper, Hugh and Joseph Brady, John and Robert McCune and Charles Morrow. The twelve persons who, in June, 1730, made the first settlement at Shippensburg, were Alex Steen, John McCall, Richard Morrow, Gavin Morrow, John Culbertson, Hugh Rippey, John Rippey, John Strain, Alex Askey, John McAllister, David Magaw, John Johnston.

Wild Animals and Fish.—Dr. Wing says, in his general work on Cumberland County: "These fields and forests were full of wild animals, which had multiplied to an unusual degree with the diminution of their enemies—the Indians. Deer were especially numerous, particularly on the mountains; but bears, wolves, panthers, wildcats, squirrels, turkeys and other game were everywhere plentiful. Along the creeks and smaller streams the otter, muskrat and other amphibious animals were taken, and their skins constituted no small part of the trade with the Indians and early hunters. Fish of all kinds

*Dr. Wing's History, pp. 24-6.



Alex. Stewart M.D.

were caught in the streams, and large quantities even of shad are said to have come up the Susquehanna and to have frequented the Conodoguinet in the Eastern part of the county. Many of these were taken in the rude nets and seines called "brushnets," made of boughs or branches of trees. Most of these wild animals and fish have now disappeared, but the accounts of the early settlers are filled with tales of their contests with each other, the Indians and themselves." The same facts are substantially given in Rupp's History of Dauphin and other counties.

Customs and Habits.—Wearing apparel was "home spun and home made," and the men went about dressed in this, and in hunting shirts and moccasins. Carpets were unknown. Floors were of the "puncheon" variety—logs split and hewed, with the smooth surface uppermost. Benches made of the same material with legs in them answered in the place of chairs. Instead of crockery and china ware the table furniture consisted of plates, spoons, bowls, trenchers, and noggins made of wood, or of gourds and hard shell squashes; though in the families in better circumstances pewter took the place of wood, and there was nothing finer. The border settlers who could eat their meals from pewter dishes were rich indeed. Says Rupp: "Iron pots, knives and forks, especially the latter, were never seen of different sizes and sets in the same kitchen."

The few sheep, cows and calves possessed by the first settlers were for some years a prey to wolves, unless securely protected and watched. The ravenous wolves were bold in their marauding expeditions, and many a time they came prowling around the houses at night, poked their noses into the openings and looked in through the crevices in the log dwellings upon the families within, while the discordant howling sounded like the yelling of demons and made the darkness appalling. Woe be then to the domestic animal that was not securely housed or penned, for in the morning only its glistening bones would be left to tell that it ever existed. The country lying between the Conodoguinet and the Yellow Breeches, for a distance of ten or twelve miles westward from the Susquehanna, was a barren, or tract devoid of timber, and across this deer were occasionally seen in a race for life with a pack of snarling and hungry wolves at their heels. These cadaverous and cunning animals were seldom taken in steel traps; a better plan offered for their capture was the log pen, with sloping exterior, open at the top, with retreating inner walls. The wolf could easily climb up the outside, and get at the bait within—generally the carcass of a sheep which had previously furnished a wolf a meal—but once inside they could not get out, and were at the mercy of the settlers. Many were destroyed in this way, yet it was forty years or more before they ceased to be very troublesome.

The pioneers were a "rude race and strong," or they never could have withstood the terrible hardships and privations of life in a border region, with wild beasts and wilder men continually harrassing them and making their lot desperate indeed. There is that in the Anglo-Saxon blood which appears to court difficulty and danger, and the resources of the race in time of trial are wonderful beyond comparison. In this broad and beautiful valley, in the days when the colonists were going through experiences which should finally cause their separation from the mother country and the upbuilding of a magnificent Republic, there were hours, months and years of extremest peril, of which he who reads at this late day can hardly have conception.

Necessarily the buildings erected by the first settlers were simple and unpretending, whether for dwellings, places for worship or schools. Their supplies must be brought on horseback from Philadelphia, and across the Susquehanna in canoes or simple boats. It may, therefore, readily be understood

that they did not make pretensions to style, though there was a degree of uniformity about their buildings, dress, furniture and mode of living, which their isolation brought about as a matter of course. Lumber was not to be had for any price; wooden pins took the place of nails; oiled paper answered for glass in the windows. Says Dr. Wing: "They could dispense for a time with almost everything to which they had been accustomed, provided they could look forward with confidence to a future supply. Their cabins were soon erected, and they did not scorn to receive suggestions from the rude savages whose skill had so long been tasked in similar circumstances. The same forests and fields and streams were open to them, and the Indian did not grudge his white brother his knowledge of their secrets. These buildings were constructed of the logs to be had off the banks of the streams or from the neighboring hills; the combined strength of a few neighbors was sufficient to put them in position and small skill was needful to put them together, to fill up the interstices between them, and to roof them with rude shingles, thatched straw or the bark of trees, and in a little while the same ingenuity would split and carve out of timber, and fashion the floors, benches, tables and bedsteads which were wanted for immediate use. As the number of settlers increased, these dwellings became of a better order. More skilled workmen began to be employed, and better materials and furniture were introduced, but for the first twenty years the people were contented with the most humble conveniencies. A few houses were constructed of stone, but these were not common. The first stone dwelling on Louther Manor, or in the eastern part of the county, was said to have been put up by Robert Whitehill, after his removal over the river, in 1772. The houses for schools and for public worship may have been of a better quality, for they were not usually erected under such extreme emergency, but they were of like materials and by the same workmen. Those, however, who know the buoyancy of hopes which ordinarily characterize the pioneers of a new country will not be surprised to learn that these were a happy people. The rude buildings in which they slept soundly, studied diligently, and worshiped devoutly, were quite as good for them, and were afterward remembered as pleasantly as were the more costly edifices of their father-land."

Flour was an article not easily obtained until after the erection of mills to grind the wheat raised in the valley. The latter was found to flourish on the soil of the region, easily cleared of the bushes which grew upon it, and "as soon as it could be carried to market it became the most important article of trade." Maize, or Indian corn, was for some time more abundant, and afforded a good source of food supply. The Indians raised it and none was exported, and the process of preparing it for eating was simple.

Buckskins were made into breeches and jackets of great durability, though the working classes more commonly wore garments of hempen or flaxen tow, or woolen. The men had wool hats, cowhide shoes, linsey frocks, and sometimes deer-skin aprons, while the women had frocks of similar materials, and occasionally sun-bonnets. They managed to have a little better dress for Sunday, or for social meetings, in which they indulged for "amusement and good cheer." In out-of-door sports the Indians often came in for a share in the exercises.

After the long French and Indian war, and the subsequent war precipitated by Pontiac, there was a greater feeling of relief than had been experienced since the settlements began, and prosperity became more general. Some families had by that time become possessed of considerable wealth, and were enabled to maintain a style of living which those less fortunate could not indulge in. This style was naturally modeled after English customs. Dr. Wing, who quotes

as authority "Watson's Annals of Philadelphia," continues: "To have a house in town for winter and another on a plantation for summer was not very unusual, and in the proper season a large hospitality was indulged in. In many families slaves were possessed, and even where a more ordinary style of servitude prevailed there were not a few forms of aristocratic life. Some slaves were found even on the smaller farms, but the great majority of servants were German or Irish 'redemptioners.'* As their term of service was commonly not more than four or five years, and the price not more than the hire of laborers for a less term, many farmers found this an advantageous method of obtaining help. As they were not much distinguishable from their employers and afterward received good wages, they soon became proprietors of the soil, and their children, being educated, passed into better society. In such a state of affairs there was a perpetual tendency to a uniformity of conditions and of social life. The great body of the people were moral, and all marked distinctions among them were discountenanced, but those who followed rough trades were not unwilling to be recognized. A style of dress and manners prevailed to which our later American habits are generally averse, and which plainly distinguished between them and professional men and persons of independent means. Each class had its special privileges, which amply compensated for inferiority of position. The long established relations which thus grew up were the sources of mutual benefits and pleasures. The dress of those who aspired to be fashionable was in many respects the reverse of what it now is. Men wore three-square or cocked hats and wigs; coats with large cuffs, big skirts lined and stiffened with buckram; breeches closely fitted, thickly lined and coming down to the knee, of broadcloth for winter or silk camlet for summer. Cotton fabrics were almost unknown, linen being more common, the hose especially being of worsted or silk. Shoes were of calfskin for gentlemen, while ordinary people contented themselves with a coarser neat's leather. Ladies wore immense dresses expanded by hoops or stiff stays, curiously plaited hair or enormous caps, high heeled shoes with white silk or thread stockings, and large bonnets, universally of a dark color. The dresses of the laboring classes were different from those principally in the materials used. Buckskin breeches, checked shirts, red flannel jackets and often leather aprons were the ordinary wear. While at their work in the fields the appearance of the men and women continued much as we have described it at an earlier period. Before the Revolution Watson tells us that 'the wives and daughters of tradesmen throughout the provinces' all wore short gowns, often of green baize but generally of domestic fabric, with caps and kerchiefs on their heads, for a bare head was seldom seen except with laborers at their work. Carriages were not common and were of a cumbrous description. People usually rode horseback, and good riding was cultivated as an accomplishment. At the country churches on the Sabbath not unfrequently the horses on the outside were nearly as numerous as the people inside the buildings. Stores in town were places of resort, and did a more extensive business than they have done since the cities have been so accessible. Newspapers were rare, published generally only once a week and reaching subscribers in this county nearly a week after date. Eight weekly newspapers and one semi weekly had been started in Philadelphia, but as the post went into the interior only once a week, the latter was of little advantage to our people. The sheets on which they were printed were small, and the amount of news would now be considered very meager. The death of a sovereign about this time was not proclaimed in the province until nearly six weeks after its occurrence, and Bouquet's victory and treaty with the Indians were not

*Immigrants hired out until their passage money, which had been advanced to them, should be repaid

known in Carlisle until between three and four weeks from those events. Visitors to Philadelphia usually went in their own two-wheeled chaises or on horseback, occupying two or three weeks in the journey. The numerous courts and transactions in land, as well as the lively social intercourse, made such journeys frequent. The transportation of goods both ways rendered needful trains of heavily loaded wagons (since called by the name of Conestoga or Pennsylvania), with four, five or six horses. As the woods westward and over the mountains would not allow of this method, either at Shippensburg or Smiths (Mercersburg), the goods had to be transferred to pack-horses. 'It was no uncommon thing at one of these points to see from fifty to 100 packhorses in a row, one person to each string of five or six horses, tethered together, starting off for the Monongahela country, laden with salt, iron, hatchets, powder, clothing and whatever was needed by the Indians and frontier inhabitants.'"

In the days of pack-trains, time about 1770-80, there were seen at one time in Carlisle as many as 500 pack-horses, going thence to Shippensburg, Fort London and other western points, loaded with merchandise, salt, iron, etc. Bars of iron were carried by first being bent over and around the bodies of the horses. Col. Snyder, an early blacksmith of Chambersburg, once told (1845) that he "cleared many a day from six to eight dollars in crooking, or bending iron, and shoeing horses for Western carriers." [Rupp's History of Cumberland and other counties, p. 376.] The same authority says: "The pack horses were generally led in divisions of about twelve or fifteen horses, carrying about two hundred weight each, all going single file and being managed by two men, one going before as the leader, and the other at the tail to see after the safety of the packs. When the bridle road passed along declivities or over hills, the path was, in some places, washed out so deep that the packs, or burdens, came in contact with the ground, or other impeding obstacles, and were frequently displaced. However, as the carriers usually traveled in companies, the packs were soon adjusted and no great delay occasioned. The pack horses were generally furnished with bells, which were kept from ringing during the day drive, but were let loose at night when the horses were set free and permitted to feed and browse. The bells were intended as guides to direct their whereabouts in the morning. When wagons were first introduced, the carriers considered that mode of transportation an invasion of their rights. Their indignation was more excited and they manifested greater rancor than did the regular teamsters when the line of single teams was started, some thirty [now seventy] years ago."

Formation of Townships and Boroughs.—The townships, as they now exist in the County of Cumberland, were formed at dates as follows:

Cook, from a part of Penn, June 18, 1872; Dickinson, April 17, 1785; East Pennsborough, 1745 (originally Pennsborough, 1735); Frankford, 1795; Hampden, January 23, 1845; Hopewell, 1735; Lower Allen, 1849, (originally Allen, 1766); Middlesex, 1859; Mifflin, 1797; Monroe, 1825; Newton, 1767; North Middleton, 1810 (originally Middleton, 1750); Penn, from part of Dickinson, October 23, 1860; Shippensburg, 1784; Silver Spring, 1787; Southampton, 1791;* South Middleton, 1810, (originally Middleton, 1750); Upper Allen, 1849 (originally Allen, 1766); West Pennsborough, 1745, to present limits in 1785, part of original township of Pennsborough, 1735; Carlisle Borough, 1782, new charter, 1814; Camp Hill Borough, November 10, 1885; Mechanicsburg Borough, 1828; Mount Holly Springs Borough, 1873; Newburg Borough, 1861; New Cumberland Borough, 1831; Newville Borough, February 26, 1817, township in 1828, borough in 1869. Shippensburg Borough, 1819; Shiremanstown Borough, 1874 or 1875.

*One authority says before 1782, but we have found no record to that effect.

Lands. The lands in this region at the time of the early settlements were of two classes those to which the Indian title had not yet been extinguished, and upon which white people were not allowed to settle until the government should purchase them and open an office for their sale; and the proprietary lands "sometimes surveyed into manors and reserved for special purposes and sometimes held open for private purchase," but belonging to them (the proprietaries) in fee simple. Purchasers of land from the proprietaries, who had surveyed and divided them into lots, paid very low prices, sometimes as low as one shilling sterling per acre, and even down to a merely nominal valuation according to location. These purchasers often had to borrow money to pay even the small sums required, and gave mortgages upon the lands for security. They were generally able to meet their obligations in a few years. Every acre of land sold by the proprietaries was also subject to an annual rental, from one penny down, and sometimes a diminutive quantity of wheat or corn, or perhaps poultry.*

It was not until the treaty of October, 1736, that the Indian title to lands in Cumberland County was extinguished and vested in the heirs, successors and assigns of Thomas and Richard Penn. Paxton Manor had been set off in 1731–32 by Thomas Penn as an inducement to the Shawanees to settle here and live at peace with the whites; the title to it was, however, acquired in 1736 with the other lands included in the deed, and it was then laid out.† Its limits were described as follows in the return, May 16, 1765, of the warrant for its resurvey, issued December 26, 1764: "On the west side of the Susquehannah River, opposite to John Harris' ferry, and bounded to the eastward by the said river; to the northward by Conodogwinet Creek; to the southward by the Yellow Breeches Creek, and to the westward by a line drawn north, a little westerly from the said Yellow Breeches to Conodogwinet Creek aforesaid, containing 7,507 acres, or upward." The survey showed it to contain 7,551 acres. It embraced all the land between the two creeks, according to reliable authority, extending westward to "the road leading from the Conodogwinet to the Yellow Breeches, past the Stone Church or Frieden's Kirch, and immediately below Shiremanstown." Its first survey had been made very early (1731–32). John Armstrong surveyed it in 1765, and divided it into twenty portions, and in 1767 John Lukens surveyed it and divided it into twenty-eight tracts or plantations of various sizes, aggregating about the original quantity of land in the manor. These tracts were sold originally to the following persons: No. 1, 530 acres, to Capt. John Stewart; No. 2, 267½ acres, to John Boggs; 300 acres to Casper Weber; 256 acres to Col. John Armstrong; 227 acres to James Wilson; 227 acres to Robert Whitehill (including site of town of Whitehill); No. 3, 200 acres; No. 4, 206 acres, to Moses Wallace; No. 5, 200 acres, to John Wilson; Nos. 6 (267 acres) and 7 (283 acres), to John Mish; No. 8, 275 acres, to Richard Rogers; No. 9, 195 acres, Conrad Renninger; No. 10, 183 acres, to Casper Weaver; No. 11, 134 acres, to Casper Weaver; No. 12, 181 acres, to William Brooks; No. 13, 184 acres, to Samuel Wallace; No. 14, 153 acres, Christopher Gramlich; No. 15, 205 acres, James McCurdey; No. 16, 237 acres, Isaac Hendrix; No. 17, 213 acres, Robert Whitehill; No. 18, 311 acres, Philip Kimmel; No. 19, 267 acres, Andrew Kreutzer; No. 20, 281 acres, David Moore; Nos. 21 and 22, 536 acres, Edmund Physick; No. 23, 282 acres, Edmund

*The annual quit rent was placed at 1 shilling per 100 acres, payable in lawful money forever. Its collection was very difficult, however, for the people deemed it preposterous that they should have to pay it even though it exempted them from all other proprietary taxes. Some were paid in Cumberland County though, until some time after the Revolutionary War. The amount was payable to the heirs of William Penn. Gold and silver was very scarce and the province issued paper money, which depreciated to half its face value. Many farmers lost their tracts through failure to pay mortgages, losing at the same time their earlier payments and improvements.

†Dr. J. A. Murray in article upon Louther Manor, in Carlisle *Herald*, early in 1885.

Physick; No. 24, 287 acres, Rev. William Thompson; No. 25, 150 acres, Alex Young; No. 26, 209 acres, Jonas Seely; Nos. 27 (243 acres) and 28 (180 acres), Jacob Miller. The manor included portions of Hampden, East Pennsborough and Lower Allen Townships, as at present existing, and the western boundary would pass just east of Shiremanstown. Within its area are now situated the towns and settlements of New Cumberland, Milltown (or Eberly's Mills), Bridgeport, Wormleysburg, Camp Hill and Whitehill Station.

The troubles between the proprietors of Pennsylvania and Maryland over the boundary between the two provinces, with their final settlement by the running of "Mason and Dixon's Line," are set forth in Chapter X of the history of Pennsylvania in this volume, and it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

At one time during the Revolutionary period, when the titles of lands in Cumberland County were examined with a view to taxation, it was discovered that a large quantity of land was yet vested in the proprietary family and no revenue was derived from it. "The following tracts," says Dr. Wing, "were described as belonging to them: in East Pennsborough a tract called Lowther (formerly Paxton) Manor, containing 7,551 acres; in West Pennsborough these tracts are called Jericho, containing 807 acres and 40 perches, another of 828 acres, and another of 770 acres and 20 perches; a tract adjoining the mountains of 988 acres; one composed of several fragments, originally 6,921 acres and 23 perches, and including the borough of Carlisle and then in the vicinity of the town; one adjoining the North Mountain, 3,600 acres; another near the Kittatinny Mountains of 55 acres; two tracts in Hopewell Township, most if not all of which are probably now in Franklin County, 4,045 acres and 120 perches, and 980 acres –making in all 26,536 acres. Much of the land which had been sold had been subjected by the terms of sale to a perpetual quit rent. During the war none of these quit rents had been collected, no further sales could be effected, and no tax could be collected from this large amount of property. Many persons, too, had settled upon such proprietary lands as were unoccupied without the form of any title, and were making improvements on them. November 27, 1779, the Assembly passed resolutions annulling the royal charter, and granting to the Penn family as a compensation for the rights of which this deprived them £130,000. This, however, did not affect their ownership of lands and quit rents as private persons, so that they still remain the largest land owners in the State. On a subsequent occasion (1780) these private estates were forfeited and vested in the commonwealth, by which act the State government became possessed of a large amount of land which it bestowed upon officers and soldiers, or sold to private settlers for the profit of the State."

We have seen a copy of an original draft of a "proprietary manor southwest of the borough of Carlisle, in Middleton Township, Cumberland County, containing in the whole 1,927 acres, 34 perches, and an allowance of six acres per cent for roads, etc. Resurveyed the 6th, 7th and 8th days of January, 1791. Pr. Samuel Lyon, D. S." This joined Carlisle on the southwest, being bounded north by Gillanghan's tract, Armstrong's tract, Richard Peters' tract and Richard Coulter's tract; east by lands belonging to Patrick and William Davidson, Banton & Co., Stephen Foulk, Joseph Thornburgh and William Patterson; south by James Lyon's and the heirs of George Lyre's land; west by Lyre's heirs, William Reaney and John Carver. It was quite irregular in form.

CHAPTER III.

Indian History—French and Indian War—Pontiac's War.

IN this connection it will not be necessary to enter into an extended history of the Indian nations who at various periods claimed power over this region. It will be sufficient to state that when the Cumberland Valley first became known to the European races, and was looked upon as a place of future colonization, it was virtually in possession of the aggregation of tribes known as the Six Nations. It has been said that at the opening of the seventeenth century "the lower valley of the Susquehanna appears to have been a vast, uninhabited highway, through which hordes of hostile savages were constantly roaming between the northern and southern waters, and where they often met in bloody encounters. The Six Nations were acknowledged as the sovereigns of the Susquehanna, and they regarded with jealousy and permitted with reluctance the settlement of other tribes upon its margin."*

The Six Nations—originally the Five Nations until the Tuscaroras of North Carolina joined them in 1712—were the Onondagas, Cayugas, Oneidas, Senecas, Mohawks and Tuscaroras. They were termed the "Iroquois" by the French. The "Lenni Lenape," or the "original people," commonly called the Delaware Nation, were divided into three grand divisions—the Unamis, or Turtle tribes; the Unalachtgos, or Turkeys, and the Monseys, or Wolf tribes. The first two occupied the territory along the coast and between the sea and the Kittatinny or Blue Mountains, with settlements reaching from the Hudson on the east to the Potomac on the west. The Monseys, a fierce, active and warlike people, occupied the mountainous country between the Kittatinny and the sources of the Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers. These three divisions were subdivided into various subordinate classes bearing distinguishing names. The Lenni Lenape tribes occupying this region soon after the first settlement of Pennsylvania were the Tutelces and Nantecokes, formerly in Maryland and Virginia. The Shawanos, or Shawanese, a fierce and restless tribe which was threatened with extermination by a more powerful tribe in the south, sought protection from the northern tribes whose language was similar to their own, and a portion of them settled near the forks of the Delaware and on the flats below Philadelphia. Becoming troublesome they were removed by either the Delawares or Six Nations to the Susquehanna Valley, and during the Revolution and the war of 1812 their terrible deeds became matters of historic record. From them sprang the renowned chieftain Tecumseh (or Tecumthe). The historian Bancroft, in speaking of the Shawanese, says: "It was about the year 1698 that three or four score of their families, with the consent of the government of Pennsylvania, removed from Carolina and planted themselves on the Susquehanna. Sad were the fruits of that hospitality. Others followed; and when, in 1732, the number of Indian fighting men in Pennsylvania was estimated to be 700, one-half of them were Shawanese emigrants. So desolate was the wilderness that a vagabond tribe could wander undisturbed from Cumberland down to the Alabama, from the head waters of the Santee to the Susquehanna." Some historians believe the Shawanese came north in 1678. They

*Day's Historical Collection of Pennsylvania, pp. 388, 389.

had a village in Lancaster County, at the mouth of Pequea (or Pequehan) Creek, and their chief's name was Opessah, and there were several Indian towns along both sides of the Susquehanna. Those who had settled at Pequea removed a quarter of a century later to lands on the Conodoquinet, within the present limits of Cumberland County, with also a village at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches Creek. They deserted the villages about 1725, when the whites began to look to it for homes, and removed westward to the Ohio. The lands on the Conodoquinet were surveyed for the use of the Indians upon a treaty of purchase being made by the proprietaries for their lands on the Susquehanna, at the mouth of the Conestoga and elsewhere. "The intrusion of the white settlers upon their hunting ground," says Conyngham, "proved a fresh source of grievance; they remonstrated to the governor and to the Assembly, and finally withdrew and placed themselves under the protection of the French. Big Beaver, a Shawanee chief, at the treaty of Carlisle in 1753, referred to a promise made by William Penn, at Shackamaxon, of hunting grounds forever." The treaty mentioned was one "of amity and friendship," made at Carlisle in October, 1753, with the Ohio Indians, by Benjamin Franklin, Isaac Morris and William Peters, commissioners. The expense thereof, including presents to the Indians, was £1,400.

Treaties.—Says Dr. Wing (pp. 14–15 History of Cumberland County): "For one or two generations at least the land of Penn was never stained by an Indian with the blood of a white man. Deeds were obtained on several different occasions during the years 1682–1700 for lands lying between the Delaware and the Potomac, and south of the South Mountain. In 1696 a purchase was effected through Gov. Dongan, of New York, in consideration of one hundred pounds sterling, 'of all that tract of land lying on both sides of the river Susquehanna and the lakes adjacent in or near the province of Pennsylvania.' As the right of the Six Nations to sell this territory was not acknowledged by the various tribes living on the Susquehanna, Conestoga and Potomac Rivers, other treaties were entered into with the sachems of these tribes (September 30, 1700, and April 23, 1701), by which their sale was expressly confirmed. So vague, however, was the language used in these deeds that a question arose whether the phrases 'lands on both sides of the Susquehanna and adjoining the same,' would give any rights beyond that river, and it was thought best to effect another purchase before any settlement should be allowed on that territory. Accordingly the chiefs of the Six Nations met October 11, 1736, in Philadelphia, when they revived all past treaties of friendship and executed a deed conveying to John, Thomas and Richard Penn and their heirs 'all the said river Susquehanna, with the lands lying on both sides thereof, to extend eastward as far as the heads of the branches or springs which run into the said Susquehanna, and all the land lying on the west side of the said river to the setting of the sun, and to extend from the mouth of the said river northward up the same to the hills or mountains called in the language of said nations Tayamentasachta, and by the Delaware Indians the Kekachtannin* hills.' This deed included all the lands comprised in the present county of Cumberland, but was not executed until a few years after settlements had been commenced there."

Previous to the purchase of 1736, a number of unauthorized settlements had been made upon the Conodoguinet and Conococheague, mostly by persons from the north of Ireland, and after the purchase, but before the lands were surveyed, these settlements were encouraged for the purpose of preventing intruders coming in under Lord Baltimore's title. "These settlements," says Day, "gave rise to the complaints of the Shawanese."

*By other authority Kekachtanamin.



A. Boller

After Franklin's treaty with the Indians at Carlisle, in 1753, a dispute arose between the governor and Council, and the Assembly, over a complaint made by the Shawanese, "that the proprietary government had surveyed all the land on the Conodoguinet into a manor, and driven them from their hunting ground without a purchase and contrary to treaty." The remarks made by Big Beaver at said treaty have been mentioned. They were mentioned by the Assembly in the dispute, but "by the governor and Council it was alleged that no such thing had occurred, and that a treaty held in 1754, the same Shawanese chiefs who were at Carlisle the year before made the strongest professions of their friendship, without any complaint on account of the same tract of land. They alleged, too, that the Shawanese never had any claim to the Conodoguinet lands, for that they were southern Indians who, being rendered uneasy by their neighbors, had settled on these lands in 1698, with the permission of the Susquehanna Indians and the proprietary, William Penn." However, no compensation being made to the Shawanese, they removed as stated and put themselves under the protection of the French and became a source of terror to the colonists because of their hostility during the great French and Indian war of 1753-60.

Indians belonging to various tribes were met with by the early settlers. Among them were the Shawanese, Delawares, Susquehannas (of which people but a remnant was left, the tribe having been swept away by wars and smallpox), Manticokes, Mingoes, Tuteloes, etc. A Mingo village is said to have existed on Letort Run, in the neighborhood of Carlisle and the famous Logan, whose residences were many, if all tradition be true, is said to have once occupied a cabin on the Beaver Pond, at the head of Letort Spring. The Shawanees were not so numerous as in former years, as many of them had removed westward. They had professed that the lands, being barren, or devoid of large trees were not suitable for a hunting ground, and for that reason they had left, but indiscretion on the part of some of their young men, who had in drunken frolics given offense to the Delawares, had undoubtedly been a greater reason, although both the Delawares and the Six Nations made investigations, forgave their offenses, and invited them to return, which they would not do. Even the proprietary, Thomas Penn, upon his arrival in 1732, extended the same invitation and assigned them a large tract of the land they had previously occupied provided they would return. A few of them did so, and lived peaceably with the settlers. In order to prevent whites from locating upon the land given to the Shawanese, a tract containing 7,551 acres was surveyed in 1732 and erected into a manor called Paxton. The Indians were finally found unwilling to occupy this land, and it was surveyed December 26, 1764, and given the name "Louther Manor," in honor of a sister of William Penn, who married a nobleman of that name. The order for the resurvey was given December 6, 1764, and returned May 16, 1765, the quantity being found as above 7,551 acres. The bounds are described as follows: "Bounded on the east by the Susquehanna, opposite John Harris' ferry; north by the Conodoguinet; south by the Yellow Breeches Creek, and on the west by a line drawn a little westerly from the said Yellow Breeches to Conodoguinet Creek, containing 7,507 acres or upward."

The state of mind the Shawanese were in over their pretended wrongs, and the bargaining away of their land by the Six Nations with little regard for their welfare, rendered them easy to win from their friendship to the English. "More than once," says Dr. Wing, "when messengers were sent to them by the Governor and the Six Nations, they confessed that they had been mistaken, and promised that they would return, or at least live in peace where they were;

but every year it became more and more evident that their friendship was forced, and lasted only while they were in expectation of some benefits, and that their hostility might be counted upon whenever an opportunity of vengeance should occur. The Delawares had not as extensively gone beyond the mountains; the main body adhered to their chiefs, and were almost supported by the government, but an increasing number of them were wandering off and were making common cause with the Shawanees. The 'Indian Walk,' by which a portion of their lands had been acquired, seemed at least sharp practice, but the injustice had been more than compensated by subsequent dealings."

The use of liquor among the Indians was the cause of much trouble between themselves, and to a certain extent between them and the whites. They knew not how to govern their appetites, and more than once Indian murders occurred which could be directly traced as the effects of the liquor the perpetrators had swallowed. It burned any humanity out of them and made their naturally savage dispositions wilder and fiercer. It is known that Sassoonan, king of the Delawares, in 1731 killed his nephew while in a drunken frenzy, and was overcome with remorse and shame when he became sober, and yet he could not bring himself to ask that the sale of the poison to the Indians be entirely prohibited, but only that it might be kept from his people, *except as it was asked for by themselves.*

The French began their work of alienating the Shawanese from the English as early as 1730, desiring to secure their influence in the furtherance of their own purposes. The following, from a message by Gov. Gordon to the Provincial Assembly, August 4, 1731, as given in the provincial record, shows "that by advices lately brought to him by several traders (from Ohio) in those parts, it appears that the French have been using endeavors to gain over those Indians (Shawanese) to their interest, and for this end a French gentleman had come among them some years since, sent, as it was believed, from the governor of Montreal, and at his departure last year carried with him some of the Shawanese chiefs to that government, with whom they at their return appeared to be highly pleased. That the same French gentleman, with five or six others in company with him, had this last spring again come among the said Indians and brought with him a Shawanese interpreter, and was well received by them." [Rupp's History of Cumberland and other counties, page 351. The same authority says that "Hetaquantagechty, a distinguished chief, said, in a council held at Philadelphia, August 25, 1732, that last fall (1731) the French interpreter, Cahichtodo, came to the Ohio River (or Allegheny) to build houses there, and to supply the Indians with goods, etc."]

Settlements by the Scotch-Irish upon unpurchased lands about the Juniata assisted in fanning the flame of Indian hostility. Yet, in what is now Cumberland County, these settlements must have been as stated by Mr. Rupp, made "by permission from the Indians, whom the first settlers conciliated," for there were no outbreaks here for more than thirty years after the pioneer locations had been made. Yet it was evident that a crisis was impending. The provincial government was hard pressed to provide presents for the Indians, in order to keep them peaceable and to maintain a line of frontier defense against French incursions. Finally war was declared between France and England,* and the storm, which had for so many years been gathering force, broke with deadly fury upon the mountain region, and sad were the experiences of the colonists before morning dawned upon a peaceful horizon.

Matters began to look dark for the settlers upon this declaration of hostil-

*Open hostility was declared in March, 1744, although the actual strife in Pennsylvania did not break out until 1753, when the French established posts to connect the lakes with the Ohio.

ities. The French had encroached upon territory claimed by the English, and the Six Nations were silent when messages were sent them concerning the other tribes they had previously held in check. Chartier, the Indian trader, formerly located at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches, had made his home with the Shawanese and accepted a commission in the French Army. He was a half breed with Shawanese blood in his veins, and had great influence over that tribe. A conference was held with the Six Nations at Lancaster June 24, 1744, when the latter pledged themselves to remain at peace and to do all in their power to prevent the tribes which owed them allegiance from indulging in hostile forays. But as a large portion of the Shawanees and Delawares had gone beyond their jurisdiction, the treaty could not reach them, and it became the inhabitants to cast about for means of security and defense. The foolish differences between the governor and the Assembly for years prevented steps being taken sufficient to allay fear. Finally, through the sagacity of Benjamin Franklin, aided by James Logan, 10,000 volunteer militiamen were formed into 120 companies throughout the provinces, and the expense was met by voluntary subscriptions. The regiments thus raised were called "Association regiments," and this was the beginning of a system which continued on into the Revolutionary war. Bancroft states on the authority of Logan that "the women were so zealous that they furnished ten pairs of silk colors wrought with various mottoes." The inhabitants of Lancaster County, for Cumberland was not yet formed, being largely Scotch Irish and naturally warlike and aggressive, entered heartily into the military spirit. A number of companies was formed in the valley, the officers being chosen by the soldiers and commissioned by the governor. The several militia captains in the county were sent letters, dated December 15, 1745, stating that news had been received that "the French and their Indian allies were preparing to march during the winter to the frontiers of Pennsylvania under the conduct of Peter Chartier, who would not fail to do them all the mischief in his power. The news served to stir up the people, as may well be imagined, but the alarm proved groundless. March 29, 1748, a list of officers in an Associated regiment, raised in "that part of Lancaster which lay between the river Susquehanna and the lines of this province," was presented to the provincial council. The officers had been chosen by the men in their commands and commissioned by the governor, and were as follows: Colonel—Benjamin Chambers, of Chambersburg; lieutenant-colonel—Robert Dunning, of East Pennsborough; major—William Maxwell, of Peters; captains—Richard O'Cain, Robert Chambers, of Hopewell; James Carnaghan, of Hopewell; John Chambers, of Middleton; James Silvers, of East Pennsborough; Charles Morrow, of Hopewell; George Brown, of West Pennsborough; James Woods, of Middleton; James McTeer, of East Pennsborough, and Matthew Dill; lieutenants—William Smith, of Peters; Andrew Finley, of Lurgan; James Jack, of Hopewell; Jonathan Holmes of Middleton; Tobias Hendricks, of East Pennsborough; James Dysart, of Hopewell; John Potter, of Antrim; John McCormick, of East Pennsborough; William Trindle, of East Pennsborough; Andrew Miller, of East Pennsborough; Charles McGill, of Guilford; John Winton, of Peters; John Mitchell, of East Pennsborough; ensigns—John Lesan, John Thompson, of Hopewell; Walter Davis, of Middleton; Joseph Irwin, of Hopewell; John Anderson, of East Pennsborough, John Randalls, of Antrim; Samuel Fisher, of East Pennsborough; Moses Starr, of East Pennsborough; George Brenan, Robert Meek, of Hopewell; James Wilkey, of Peters, and Adam Hayes, of West Pennsborough. No invasions of what is now Cumberland County occurred, and no murders of citizens of this immediate valley are recorded during this period.

The home government were in doubt about the legality and expediency of these associated organizations, but their doubts were easily removed, and the council, in a letter to the proprietaries dated July 30, 1748, said: "The zeal and industry, the skill and regularity of the officers have surprised every one, though it has been for them a hard service. The whole has been attended by such expense, care and fatigue as would not have been borne or undertaken by any who were not warm and sincere friends of the government, and true lovers of their country. In short, we have by this means, in the opinion of most strangers, the best militia in America: so that, had the war continued, we should have been in little pain about any future enterprises of our enemies. Whatever opinion lawyers or others not fully acquainted with our unhappy circumstances may entertain of it, it is in our opinion one of the wisest and most useful measures that was ever undertaken in any country." The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in October, 1748, did not affect the American colonies, for the French continued to erect forts and take other steps until war was precipitated in 1753.

In what is at present Cumberland County, forts—in some instances mere trading-houses—were erected at various times from 1753 to 1764, and so far as now known were as follows: Fort Le Tort, a trading house near Carlisle, 1753; Fort Louther, at Carlisle, 1753; Fort Croghan, a trading house, eight miles up the Conodoguinet from Harris' ferry, where the veteran trader, George Croghan, resided; Fort Franklin, at Shippensburg, said to have been commenced in 1755; Fort Morris, at Shippensburg, 1755; Forts Dickey, Ferguson and McAllister, all in 1764. (These are on authority of an historical map of Pennsylvania issued by the Pennsylvania Historical Society.) The defeat of Gen. Braddock on the Monongahela, July 9, 1755, left the frontier in a greatly exposed condition, and the people were quick to apprehend their dan- Gov. Morris visited Carlisle July 10, 1755, for the purpose of sending on supplies to Braddock and encouraging the people in the midst of their panic over various Indian depredations and the removal of troops for their protection from the valley, and while there learned of the disastrous end of Braddock's expedition. The troops in Pennsylvania were sent north, and the province was left to take care of itself as best it could. Large quantities of provisions had been accumulated at Shippensburg, Carlisle and other points, which the retreating army had no pressing need for, and it was well for the inhabitants of the valley. Work on the military road, elsewhere described, was abandoned, and the people looked to the future with dire forebodings. "News of contemplated attacks upon the settlements along the frontier from the Delaware to the Maryland and Virginia line came upon the people in quick succession, and some actual massacres, burnings and captivities were reported from the south, west and north. Even before Braddock's defeat, and when that general with his army had gone only thirty miles from Fort Cumberland, a party of 100 Indians, under the notorious Shingas, came to the Big Cove and to the Conoloways (creeks on the border of Maryland in what is now Fulton County) and killed and took prisoners about thirty people, and drove the remainder from their homes."* The fugitives spread the news, and terror and consternation resulted among the inhabitants of the region, not lessened when warning was given that an attack had been planned against Shearman's Valley and the settlements here. "John Potter," says Wing, "the sheriff of Cumberland County, who resided in the vicinity which had been ravaged, gathered some companies to resist the assailants, but it was only to witness the burning buildings, bury the dead and form a gathering of the fugitives; the nimble foe was

*By Dr. Wing, from Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. II, p. 375.

always at a distance on some other depredations before the pursuers reached any point where they had been. James Smith (a brother in law of William Smith, the justice and commissioner on the road), a youth of eighteen, had been captured with several others while engaged in conveying provisions along the road, and a still larger number up the river Susquehanna was slain and driven in. Twenty seven plantations were reported as utterly desolated in the southwestern part of this valley and vicinity, and no prospect seemed to be before the people but that of being given up to the will of the savages."

When Gov. Morris learned in Carlisle of Braddock's defeat he was importuned by the people to take some steps for their protection. He issued writs to summon to a meeting on the 23d of July at Philadelphia, to devise means to defend the frontier and provide for the expense; and upon request of the people laid out ground for wooden forts at Carlisle and Shippensburg, and gave orders to have them built and supplied with arms and ammunition. He at the same time encouraged the inhabitants to form associations for their own defense, and they scarcely needed a second bidding. Four companies of militia were formed and supplied with powder and lead. John Armstrong and William Buchanan, of Carlisle, Justice William Maxwell, of Peters, Alexander Culbertson, of Lurgan, and Joseph Armstrong, of Hamilton Townships, received supplies to distribute among the inhabitants. There was great danger from the enemy at the upper end of the valley, though no locality was safe. Petitions were sent to the governor by numerous citizens in the valley, showing their inability to provide adequate protection for themselves, and calling upon him for assistance. The people at Shippensburg offered to finish a fort begun under the late governor if they might be allowed men and ammunition to defend it.

Dr. Egle in his History of Pennsylvania (pp. 89-90), says: "The consternation at Braddock's defeat was very great in Pennsylvania. The retreat of Dunbar left the whole frontier uncovered; whilst the inhabitants, unarmed and undisciplined, were compelled hastily to seek the means of defense or of flight. In describing the exposed state of the province and the miseries which threatened it, the governor had occasion to be entirely satisfied with his own eloquence; and had his resolution to defend it equaled the earnestness of his appeal to the Assembly, the people might have been spared much suffering. The Assembly immediately voted £50,000 to the King's use, to be raised by a tax of 12 pence per pound, and 20 shillings per head, yearly, for two years, on all estates, real and personal, throughout the province, the proprietary estate not excepted. This was not in accordance with the proprietary instructions, and therefore returned by the governor. In the long discussions which ensued between the two branches of government, the people began to become alarmed, as they beheld with dread the procrastination of the measures for defense, and earnestly demanded arms and ammunition. The enemy, long restrained by fear of another attack, and scarcely crediting his senses when he discovered the defenseless state of the frontiers, now roamed unmolested and fearlessly along the western lines of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, committing the most appalling outrages and wanton cruelties which the cupidity and ferocity of the savage could dictate. The first inroads into Pennsylvania were in Cumberland County, whence they were soon extended to the Susquehanna. The inhabitants, dwelling at the distance of from one to three miles apart, fell unresistingly, were captured or fled in terror to the interior settlements. The main body of the enemy encamped on the Susquehanna, thirty miles above Harris' ferry, whence they extended themselves on both sides the river, below the Kittatinny Mountains. The settlements at the Great Cove

in Cumberland County, now Fulton, were destroyed, and many of the inhabitants slaughtered or made captives, and the same fate fell upon Tulpehocken, upon Mahanoy and Gnadenhutten."

As an illustration of the desperate strait the people were in, the following letter, written to the governor by John Harris, of Harris' ferry, October 29, 1755, is quoted: "We expect the enemy upon us every day, and the inhabitants are abandoning their plantations, being greatly discouraged at the approach of such a number of cruel savages, and no sign of assistance. The Indians are cutting us off every day, and I had a certain account of about 1,500 Indians, besides French, being on their march against us and Virginia, and now close on our borders, their scouts scalping our families on our frontiers daily. Andrew Montour and others at Shamokin desired me to take care; that there was forty Indians out many days, and intended to burn my house and destroy my family. I have this day cut holes in my house, and it is determined to hold out to the last extremity if I can get some men to stand by me, few of which I yet can at present, every one being in fear of their own families being cut off every hour; such is our situation. I am informed that a French officer was expected at Shamokin this week with a party of Delawares and Shawnese, no doubt to take possession of our river; and, as to the state of the Susquehanna Indians, a great part of them are actually in the French interest; but if we should raise such a number of men immediately as would be able to take possession of some convenient place up the Susquehanna, and build a strong fort in spite of French or Indians, perhaps some Indians may join us, but it is trusting to uncertainty to depend upon them, in my opinion. We ought to insist on the Indians declaring either for or against us. As soon as we are prepared for them, we must bid up for scalps and keep the woods full of our own people hunting them, or they will ruin our province, for they are a dreadful enemy. We impatiently look for assistance. I have sent out two Indian spies to Shamokin. They are Mohawks, and I expect they will return in a day or two. Consider our situation, and rouse your people downward, and do not let about 1,500 villains distress such a number of inhabitants as is in Pennsylvania, which actually they will, if they possess our provisions and frontier long, as they now have many thousands of bushels of our corn and wheat in possession already, for the inhabitants goes off and leaves all."*

Gov. Morris, moved by the sad tidings from the frontier, summoned the Assembly to meet November 3, (1755), when he demanded money and a militia law, after laying before the body an account of the proceedings of the enemy. Petitions were constantly coming in for arms and ammunition, and asking for the taking of such steps as should carry out the Governor's ideas and afford protection to the inhabitants. With the Indians committing depredations on the south side of the Blue Mountains, the obstinate Assembly "fooled along" as if there were no necessity for action. The proprietaries made a donation of £5,000, and the Assembly finally passed a bill for the issuance of £30,000 in bills of credit, based upon the excise, which was approved by the Governor. The people held public meetings in various places to devise means to bring the Assembly to its senses, and the dead and mangled bodies of some of the victims of savage cruelty were sent to Philadelphia and hauled about the streets, with placards announcing that they were victims of the "Quaker policy of non-resistance." The province of Pennsylvania erected a chain of forts and block-houses along the Kittatinny Hills, from the Delaware to the Maryland line, and garrisoned them with twenty to seventy-five men each. The whole expense was £85,000, and the principal mountain

*Egle's History of Pennsylvania, pp. 90-91.

passes were guarded by them. Benjamin Franklin and his son William were leading spirits and raised 500 men, with whom they marched to the frontier and assisted in garrisoning the forts.

October 30, 1755, about eighteen citizens met at the residence of Mr. Shippen, of Shippensburg, pursuant to a call by Sheriff John Potter, and resolved to build five forts: one at Carlisle, Shippensburg, Benjamin Chambers', Steel's meeting house and William Allison's, respectively. Fort Louther at Carlisle, had existed in an uncompleted state since 1753, and Fort Franklin, which stood in the northeastern part of Shippensburg, was begun as early as 1740. The latter was a log structure, and its ruins were torn down about 1790. Fort Morris, commenced after the meeting of citizens above alluded to, was not finished until the 17th of December following, although 100 men worked upon it "with heart and hand" every day. It was built on a rocky hill at the western end of town, of small stones, the walls being two feet thick and laid in mortar. A portion of this fort was in existence until 1836, when it was torn down. Its construction was carried on during an exciting period. Fort Franklin, the log structure, was enlarged by the addition of several sections, and in 1755 had a garrison of fifty men. Edward Shippen, writing to William Allen June 30, 1755, tells of murders committed by the Indians "near our fort."

Twenty-five companies of militia, numbering altogether 1,400 men, were raised and equipped for the defense of the frontier. The second battalion, comprising 700 men, and stationed west of the Susquehanna, was commanded by Col. John Armstrong, of Carlisle. His subordinates were, captains, Hans Hamilton, John Potter, Hugh Mercer, George Armstrong, Edward Ward, Joseph Armstrong and Robert Callender; lieutenants, William Thompson, James Hayes, James Hogg, William Armstrong and James Holliday; ensigns, James Potter, John Prentice, Thomas Smallman, William Lyon and Nathaniel Cartland.

Four forts were built by the province west of the Susquehanna, viz.: Fort Lyttleton, in the northern part of what is now Fulton County; Fort Shirley at Augharich, the residence of George Croghan, where Shirleysburg now is, in Huntingdon County; Fort Granville, near the confluence of the Juniata and Kishicoquillas, in Mifflin County, and Pomfret Castle on the Mahantango Creek, nearly midway between Fort Granville and Fort Augusta (Sunbury), on the south line of Snyder County. Capt. Hans Hamilton commanded Fort Lyttleton; Capt. Hugh Mercer, Fort Shirley, subsequent to the resignation of Capt. George Croghan; Col. James Burd, Fort Granville, and Col. James Patterson, Pomfret Castle. These forts were too far from considerable settlements to be effectual, and in 1756 John Armstrong advised the building of another line along the Cumberland Valley, with one at Carlisle. The old fort (Fort Louther) at Carlisle was simply a stockade of logs, with loop-holes for muskets, and swivel guns at each corner of the fort. In 1755 it was garrisoned by fifty men; it probably received its name in 1756. Other forts were erected in the valley outside of what is now Cumberland County, and Col. John Armstrong was at the head of the military operations. In 1757 breastworks were erected by Col. Stanwix, northeast of Carlisle, near the present Indian school (old United States barracks). Col. Stanwix wrote to Secretary Peters, July 25, 1757, as follows: "Am at work at my intrenchment, but as I send out such large and frequent parties, with other necessary duties, can only spare about seventy workingmen a day, and these have very often been interrupted by frequent and violent gusts, so that we make but a small figure yet; and the first month was entirely taken up in clearing the ground, which was

full of monstrous stumps. Have built myself a hut in camp, where the captains and I live together." *

An early writer (1757) upon the mode of warfare adopted by the Indians thus describes their maneuvres: "They come within a little way of that part they intend to strike, and encamp in the most remote place they can find to be quite free from discovery; the next day they send one, or sometimes two, of their nimble young fellows down to different places to view the situation of the town, the number of people at each house, the places the people most frequent, and to observe at each house whether there are most men or women. They will lie about a house several days and nights watching like a wolf. As soon as these spies return they march in the night in small parties of two, three, four or five, each party having a house for attack, and each being more than sufficient for the purpose intended. They arrive at their different destinations long before day, and make their attack about day-break, and seldom fail to kill or make prisoners of the whole family, as the people know nothing of the matter until they are thus labyrinthed. It is agreed that the moment each party has executed its part they shall retreat with their prisoners and scalps to the remote place of rendezvous which they left the night before. As soon as they are thus assembled they march all that day (and perhaps the next night, in a body if apprehensive of being pursued) directly for the Ohio. Perhaps at some of these houses thus attacked some of the people may be fortunate enough to escape; these as soon as the Indians are gone, alarm the forts and the country around, when a detachment, if possible, propose to pursue the enemy. But as the whole or the chief part of the day is spent in assembling, taking counsel, and setting out on the expedition, the Indians, having eight or ten hours the start, cannot be overtaken, and they return much fatigued and obliged to put up with their loss. Upon this the chief part of inhabitants adjacent to the place fly, leaving their habitations and all they have, while perhaps a few determine to stay, choosing rather to take the chance of dying by the enemy than to starve by leaving their all. These must be constantly on the watch, and cannot apply themselves to any industry, but live as long as they can upon what they have got. The Indians avoid coming nigh that place for some time, and will make their next attack at a considerable distance, where the people are not thinking of danger. By and by the people who had fled from the first place, hearing of no encroachments in that quarter, are obliged, through necessity, to return to their habitations again and live in their former security. Then in due time the Indians will give them a second stroke with as much success as the first."

The autumn of 1755 was fraught with terror to the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity. November 2, John Armstrong wrote Gov. Morris: "I am of the opinion that no other means than a chain of block-houses along or near the south side of the Kittatinny Mountain, from Susquehanna to the temporary line, can secure the lives and properties of the old inhabitants of this county; the new settlements being all fled except those in Shearman's Valley, who, if God do not preserve them, we fear will suffer very soon." Armstrong wrote the same day to Richard Peters as follows:

CARLISLE, Sunday night, November 2, 1755.

Dear Sir:—Inclosed to Mr. Allen, by the last post, I send you a letter from Harris'; but I believe forgot, through that day's confusion, to direct it.

You will see our melancholy circumstances by the Governer's letter, and my opinion of the method of keeping the inhabitants in this country, which will require all possible despatch. If we had immediate assurance of relief a great number would stay, and the inhabitants should be advertised not to drive off nor waste their beef cattle, etc. I have

*By a letter from Col. Armstrong dated June 30, 1757, it is known that Col. Stanwix had begun these intrenchments shortly previous to that date.



H. P. Gregg

not so much as sent off my wife, fearing an ill precedent, but must do it now, I believe, together with the public papers and your own.

There are no inhabitants on Juniata nor on Tuscarora by this time, my brother William being just come in. Montour and Monaghatootha are going to the Governor. The former is greatly suspected of being an enemy in his heart. 'tis hard to tell. you can compare what they say to the Governor with what I have wrote. I have no notion of a large army, but of great danger from scouting parties.

January 15–22, 1756, another Indian treaty of amity was held at Carlisle, when Gov. Morris, Richard Peters, James Hamilton, William Logan, Joseph Fox (a commissioner from the Assembly) and George Croghan (interpreter) were present. But seven Indians only were present, including one chief from the Six Nations and one or two from a portion of the Delawares. Nevertheless, it was found that the hostile savages were confined to the Delawares and Shawanese tribes, and even among them there was a considerable minority opposed to the war. After taking all matters into consideration it was decided by the Governor to issue a declaration of war against the Delawares, the Shawanese not being included, because it was hoped they might be brought back to their former homes. Therefore, on the 14th of April, 1756, a proclamation of war was published against the Delaware Indians and all who were in confederacy with them, excepting a few who had come within the border and were living in peace. By advice of the Assembly's commissioners, who deemed any steps, however extreme, wise when the punishment of the savages and the cessation of hostilities was the object, rewards were offered as follows, as shown by the colonial records: "For every male Indian enemy above twelve years of age, who shall be taken prisoner and be delivered at any fort garrisoned by the troops in the pay of this province, or at any of the county towns to the keepers of the common jails, there shall be paid the sum of one hundred and fifty Spanish dollars or pieces of eight; for the scalp of every male Indian enemy above the age of twelve years, produced as evidence of their being killed, the sum of one hundred and thirty pieces of eight; for every female Indian taken prisoner and brought in as aforesaid, and for every male Indian prisoner under the age of twelve years, taken and brought in as aforesaid, one hundred and thirty pieces of eight; for the scalp of every Indian woman, produced as evidence of their being killed, the sum of fifty pieces of eight, and for every English subject that has been taken and carried from this province into captivity that shall be recovered and brought in, and delivered at the city of Philadelphia to the governor of this province, the sum of one hundred and fifty pieces of eight, but nothing for their scalps, and that there shall be paid to every officer or soldier as are or shall be in the pay of this province, who shall redeem and deliver any English subject carried into captivity as aforesaid, or shall take, bring in and produce any enemy, prisoner or scalp as aforesaid, one-half of the said several and respective premiums and bounties." Very few rewards were claimed under this proclamation, and it was not considered probable that any Indians were killed for the sake of procuring the bounty.

The proclamation issued in May, 1756, subsequent to that against the Delawares, declaring war against France, was hardly necessary so far as the American territory was concerned, for, notwithstanding the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle in 1748, the French had kept up their movements in this country, building forts and inciting the Indians to commit outrages upon the English settlements, and winning the savages over to their own standards by arts well plied.

The year 1756 was a dark one for the colonists, to whom the terrible experiences of Indian warfare were nothing new. Murders were committed in what was then Cumberland County but now Bedford, Union, Franklin, Dauph-

in, Perry and others, the leading spirits among the Indians being Shingas and Capt. Jacobs. Samuel Bell, residing on the Stony Ridge, five miles below Carlisle, had a lively experience, which is thus told by London: "Some time after Gen. Braddock's defeat, he and his brother, James Bell, agreed to go into Shearman's Valley to hunt for deer, and were to meet at Croghan's (now Sterret's) Gap, on the Blue Mountain. By some means or other they did not meet, and Samuel slept all night in a cabin belonging to Mr. Patton, on Shearman's Creek. In the morning he had not traveled far before he spied three Indians, who at the same time saw him. They all fired at each other; he wounded one of the Indians, but received no damage except through his clothes by the balls. Several shots were fired on both sides, as each took a tree. He took out his tomahawk and stuck it into the tree behind which he stood, so that should they approach he might be prepared; the tree was grazed with the Indians' balls, and he had thoughts of making his escape by flight, but on reflection had doubts of his being able to outrun them. After some time the two Indians took the wounded one and put him over a fence, and one took one course and the other another, taking a compass, so that he could no longer screen himself by the tree; but by trying to ensnare him thay had to expose themselves, by which means he had the good fortune to shoot one of them dead. The other ran and took the dead Indian on his back, one leg over each shoulder. By this time Bell's gun was again loaded. He then ran after the Indian until he came within about four yards from him, fired and shot through the dead Indian and lodged his ball in the other, who dropped the dead man and ran off. On his return, coming past the fence where the wounded Indian was, he dispatched him but did not know that he had killed the third Indian until his bones were found afterward."

February 15, 1756, William Trent, in writing from Carlisle, stated that "several murders or captures and house burnings had taken place under Parnell's Knob, and that all the people between Carlisle and the North Mountain had fled from their homes and come to town, or were gathered into the little forts, that the people in Shippensburg were moving their families and effects, and that everybody was preparing to fly."* Shingas kept the upper end of the county in a state of terror, and fresh outrages were reported daily. The Indians killed, indiscriminately, men, women and children, and received rewards from the French for their scalps; they boasted that they killed fifty white people for each Indian slain by the English. Inhabitants of the Great Cove fled from their homes in November, with the crackling of their burning roofs and the yells of the Indians ringing in their ears. John Potter, formerly sheriff, sheltered at his house one night 100 fleeing women and children. The cries of the widows and fatherless children were pitiful, and those who had fortunately escaped with their lives had neither food, bedding nor clothing to cover their nakedness, everything having been consumed in their burning dwellings. "Fifty persons," so it is recorded, "were killed or taken prisoners. One woman, over ninety years of age, was found lying dead with her breasts torn off and a stake driven through her body. The infuriated savages caught up little children and dashed their brains out against the door-posts in presence of their shrieking mothers, or cut off their heads and drank their warm blood. Wives and mothers were tied to trees that they might witness the tortures and death of their husbands and children, and then were carried into a captivity from which few ever returned. Twenty-seven houses were burned, a great number of cattle were killed or driven off, and out of the ninety-three families settled in the two coves and by the Conolloway's, members of forty-seven fam-

*Dr. Wing, from Pennsylvania Archives.

ilies were either killed or captured and the remainder fled, so that these settlements were entirely broken up." Small wonder that such circumstances excited the people of the Cumberland Valley! Preparations were made at Shippensburg and Carlisle, where the people flocked in such numbers as to crowd the houses, to give the enemy a warm reception, and 400 men (of whom 200 were from this part of the valley) marched under the command of Hans Hamilton, sheriff of York County, to McDowell's Mill, in Franklin County, a few miles from the scene of the slaughter, but the Indians had retreated. Rev. John Steel, pastor of the "Old White Church," of Upper West Conococheague, raised a company among his parishioners for defense of their church and individual property in 1755, and was commissioned captain. The church was afterward burned, the congregation scattered, and Mr. Steel removed to Carlisle in 1758.

April 2, 1756, a body of Indians attacked and burned McCord's fort, on the Conococheague, in what is now Franklin County, killing and capturing a total of twenty seven persons. The alarm extended to Shippensburg, and three companies were raised in various parts of the valley, for the pursuit and punishment of the marauders, commanded respectively by Capts. Culbertson, Chambers and Hamilton. Capt. Alex Culbertson's company with nineteen men from the other two, overtook the Indians west of Sideling Hill and a fight ensued which lasted two hours. The Indians, from the report made by one of their number who was captured, lost seventeen killed and twenty one wounded. The whites suffered severely. Among those killed were Capt. Culbertson, John Reynolds (ensign of Capt. Chambers' company), William Kerr, James Blair, John Leason, William Denny, Francis Scott, William Boyd, Jacob Paynter, Jacob Jones, Robert Kerr and William Chambers; wounded, Francis Campbell, Abraham Jones, William Reynolds, John Barnet, Benjamin Blyth, John McDonald and Isaac Miller.

Another party, commanded by Ensign Jamison, from Fort Granville, under Capt. Hamilton, in pursuit of the same Indians, had about the same experience, losing Daniel McCoy, James Robinson, James Peace, John Blair, Henry Jones, John McCarty and John Kelly, killed; and Ensign Jamison, James Robinson, William Hunter, Matthias Ganshorn, William Swails and James Louder, wounded the latter afterward died of his wounds. Most of these men were from the oldest and most respectable families in Cumberland County.

All around the settlements in this county outrages were frequent and the number of lives taken was appalling, considering the sparsely settled condition of the country. Bands of Indians even ventured within a few miles of Carlisle. The military were employed in protecting men harvesting their crops in 1756, and it was necessary for all persons to be ever on the alert to guard against surprise and attack. In June, 1756, a Mr. Dean, living about a mile east of Shippensburg, was found murdered in his cabin, his skull cleft with a tomahawk. It was supposed a couple of Indians seen in the neighborhood the day before had committed the deed. On the 6th of the same month, a short distance east of where Burd's Run crosses the road leading from Shippensburg to the Middlespring church, a party of Indians killed John McKean and John Agnew and captured Hugh Black, William Carson, Andrew Brown, James Ellis and Alex McBride. A party of citizens from Shippensburg pursued the Indians through McAllister's Gap into Path Valley, and on the morning of the third day cut met all the prisoners except James Ellis, and on their return home, they having escaped. Ellis was never afterward heard from. The pursuers returned with the men who had escaped, further pursuit being useless.

Many other instances of murders and kindred outrages by the Indians might be mentioned, for the history of that dread time teems with them, but it is not necessary to recount them. Enough has been said to show the terrible state the region was in, and the horrid tales are dropped to tell of an expedition in which the whites took the initiative.*

Gov. Morris was superseded on the 20th of August, 1756, by Gov. William Denny, but before the latter's arrival he (Morris), in view of the constant cries for help from the frontier, and especially from East Pennsborough Township, Cumberland County, and the upper portion of the county, whose inhabitants sent in urgent petitions for aid, had arranged with Col. Armstrong for a movement against the Indian town of Kittanning, on the Allegheny River, about twenty miles above Fort DuQuesne, in what is now Armstrong County. The place was the chief stronghold of the red men, was the base of their operations eastward and toward the Ohio, and was the home of both Shingas and Capt. Jacobs.† There were also held a considerable number of white prisoners. A small army was organized under the command of Lieut.-Col. John Armstrong, consisting of seven companies,‡ whose captains were John Armstrong, Hans Hamilton, Dr. Hugh Mercer, Edward Ward, Joseph Armstrong, John Potter, and Rev. John Steel. The command set out in August, 1756, and at the dawn of the 7th (8th?) of September made the attack on the Indian town, which was totally destroyed, together with large quantities of ammunition. Capt. Jacobs and his nephew were killed, and few, if any, escaped the avenging hand of the officer, whose rapid march and well executed plans won for him the approval of his people. The corporation of Philadelphia voted him a medal for his exploit.§ This disaster to the Indians led them to remove to the Muskingum, in Ohio, but served only for a short time to check their operations in Pennsylvania. The year 1757 was fraught with unabated horrors. Cumberland County, with others, was kept in a state of continual alarm, although in May of that year another conference was held with the Indians at Lancaster to try and bring about peace. The western Indians,

*At one period (1750–55) there was a noted person in the valley who figured conspicuously in movements against the Indians. He was known as "Captain Jack," "the black hunter," "the black rifle," "the wild hunter of the Juniata," "the black hunter of the forest," etc. He was a white man, an early comer to the region, and happy and contented in his occupations of fishing and hunting, until the Indians, one day when he was absent, burned his cabin and murdered his wife and children. Then he became imbued with a spirit of revenge, and his exploits rendered him famous. He was a dead shot with the rifle, a terror to the Indians, and greatly respected and appreciated by the scattered settlers, whose lives and property he was more than once the means of saving. It is said of him that "he never shot without good cause. His look was as unerring as his aim. He formed an association to defend the settlers against savage aggressions. On a given signal they would unite. Their exploits were heard of in 1756 on the Conococheague and Juniata."—[Egle's Hist. of Pa., p. 616.] He was also sometimes called the "Half Indian." Through Col. Croghan he proffered his aid to Gen. Braddock, in the latter's disastrous campaign, and Croghan, in recommending him to the General, said: "He will march with his hunters; they are dressed in hunting shirts, moccasins, etc., are well armed, and are equally regardless of heat or cold. They require no shelter for the night, they ask no pay." This character, it appears, in a letter written from Carlisle in 1754, as well as one the previous year by John O'Neal to Gov. Hamilton, was also known as "Captain Joel." He was given a captain's commission in 1753. The movements of himself and his band of rangers were very rapid, and the mention of his name, like those of Brady, Boone, Logston, Kenton and others, struck terror to the hearts of his painted foemen.

†Capt. Jacobs was a large man, very powerful and exceedingly cruel. Shingas was not as large, but made up for his stature in ferocity. Capt. Jacobs' nephew, who with him was killed in Armstrong's attack upon Kittanning, was said to be seven feet tall.

‡Most authorities place the total number of men at 300; some give it 280.

§From Col. Armstrong's report of the affair to Gov. Denny it is learned that the casualties among the volunteers were as follows: *From his own company—Killed*, Thos. Power, John McCormick; *wounded*, Lieut.-Col. Armstrong (in the shoulder by a musket ball), James Carothers, James Strickland, Thomas Foster. *Capt. Hamilton's company—Killed*, John Kelly. *Capt. Mercer's company—Killed*, John Baker, John McCartney, Patrick Muller, Cornelius McGinnis, Theophilus Thompson, Dennis Kilpatrick, Bryan Croghan; *wounded*, Richard Fitzgibbons; *missing*, Capt. Hugh Mercer (wounded, but found to have been carried away safely by his men), Ensign John Scott, Emanuel Meniskey, John Taylor, John ——, Francis Philips, Robert Morrow, Thomas Burke, Philip Pendergrass. *Capt. Armstrong's company—Killed*, Lieut. James Hogg, James Anderson, Holdcraft Stringer, Edward O'Brian, James Higgins, John Leeson; *wounded*, William Fridley, Robert Robinson, John Ferrol, Thomas Camplin, Charles O'Neill; *missing*, John Lewis, William Hunter, William Baker, George Appleby, Anthony Grissy, Thomas Swan. *Capt. Ward's company—Killed*, William Welsh; *wounded*, Ephraim Bratton; *missing*, Patrick Myers, Laurence Bonnahan, Samuel Chambers. *Capt. Potter's company—Wounded*, Ensign James Potter, Andrew Douglass. *Capt. Steel's company—Missing*, Terrence Cannabery. Total—killed 17; wounded 13; missing 19—49 in all. Seven captives were recovered and a number of Indians taken prisoners. Thirty or forty warriors were slain.

however, would hear to nothing, and it became evident that subduing them by force of arms was the only sure method. Col. Stanwix was at Carlisle building intrenchments, and Col. Armstrong had two companies, part stationed at Carlisle and part at Shippensburg. These two officers did all in their power to protect the citizens and punish the savages, but they were handicapped in numerous regards. Murders were frequent in the upper part of Cumberland (now Franklin) County, and the lower portion was not without its visitations of bloodshed. May 13, 1757, William Walker and another man were killed near a private fort called McCormick's, on the Conodoguinet, in East Pennsborough; two men were killed and five taken prisoners near Shippensburg on the 6th of June; Joseph Mitchell, James Mitchell, William Mitchell, John Finlay, Robert Stevenson, Andrew Enslow, John Wiley, Allen Henderson, William Gibson and an Indian were killed in a harvest field near Shippensburg, July 19, and Jane McCommon, Mary Minor, Janet Harper and a son of John Finlay were captured or missing at the same time; four men were killed July 11 near Tobias Hendricks', who lived on and had charge of Louther Manor, six miles from the Susquehanna, in East Pennsborough, and two men were killed or carried off near the same place September 8, while out hunting horses. July 18, in a harvest field a mile east of Shippensburg, belonging to John Cesna, Dennis O'Neiden and John Kirkpatrick were killed, and Mr. Cesna, his two grandsons, and a son of Kirkpatrick were made prisoners and carried off. Others working in the field happened to be concealed from the view of the Indians, and escaped without injury. There was little rest from anxiety until after the expeditions of 1758 and the capture of Fort DuQuesne, with the building upon its ruins of Fort Pitt, which remained under English rule while the mother country had jurisdiction over the American colonies. The troops were mostly disbanded in 1759 by act of Assembly, which body imagined the war was ended. Practically for this region it was so, although the two powers met in conflict afterward on the northern frontier.

The inhabitants enjoyed for a brief period immunity from danger and rejoiced that peace smiled upon the valley. A worthless Delaware Indian called "Doctor John," who had for two years lived in a cabin near the Conodoguinet and not far from Carlisle, was killed in February, 1760, together with his wife and two children, by whites; and though he had talked contemptuously about the soldiers, and boasted of having killed sixty white people with his own arm the event was looked upon as untoward by the inhabitants of the region, who feared the vengeance of the tribe and steps were taken to apprehend and punish the murderers. Several arrests were made, but the more guilty parties fled and were not found, while the others were released as they could scarcely be convicted on hearsay evidence. Very likely the people were glad the Indians were out of the way, for they had no pleasing recollections of their fiendish fellows.

Presently, however, came the dread news that a more desperate war was to be waged under the leadership of the wonderful western chieftain, Pontiac, and close upon the heels of the alarm followed actual invasion of the country bordering the valley, with a renewal of the horrid scenes of previous years. July 5, 1763, a gentleman wrote from Carlisle to Secretary Peters as follows: "On the morning of yesterday horsemen were seen rapidly passing through Carlisle. One man rather fatigued, who stopped to get some water, hastily replied to the question, 'What news?' 'Bad enough! Presque Isle, Le Bœuf and Venango have been captured, their garrisons massacred, with the exception of one officer and seven men who fortunately made their escape from Le Bœuf. Fort Pitt was briskly attacked on the 22d of June, but succeeded in repelling the as-

sailants.' Thus saying he put spurs to his horse and was soon out of sight. From others I have accounts that the Bedford militia have succeeded in saving Fort Ligonier. Nothing could exceed the terror which prevailed from house to house, from town to town. The road was nearly covered with women and children flying to Lancaster and Philadelphia. Rev. Thomson, pastor of the Episcopal Church, went at the head of his congregation to protect and encourage them on the way. A few retired to the breastworks for safety. The alarm once given could not be appeased. We have done all that men can do to prevent disorder. All our hopes are turned upon Bouquet."

The following extracts of letters written from Carlisle in July, 1763, and published at the time in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* at Philadelphia, will also serve to show the condition of affairs then existing in the valley:*

CARLISLE, July 12, 1763.

I embrace this first leisure since yesterday morning to transmit you a brief account of our present state of affairs here, which indeed is very distressing, every day almost affording some fresh object to awaken the compassion, alarm the fears, or kindle into resentment and vengeance every sensible breast; while flying families, obliged to abandon house and possession to save their lives by a hasty escape; mourning widows, bewailing their husbands, surprised and massacred by savage rage; tender parents, lamenting the fruit of their own bodies, cropped in the very bloom of life by a barbarous hand, with relations and acquaintance pouring out sorrow for murdered neighbors and friends, present a varied scene of mingled distress.

When, for some time after striking at Bedford the Indians appeared quiet, nor struck any other part of our frontiers, it became the prevailing opinion that our forts and communication were so peculiarly the object of their attention; that, till at least after harvest, there was little prospect of danger to our inhabitants over the hills, and to dissent from this generally received sentiment was political heresy, and attributed to timidity rather than judgment, till too early conviction has decided the point in the following manner:

On Sunday morning, the 10th instant, about 9 or 10 o'clock, at the house of one William White, on Juniata, between thirty and forty miles hence, there being in said house four men and a lad, the Indians came rushing upon and shot White at the door, just stepping out to see what the noise meant. Our people then pulled in White, and shut the door; but observing through a window the Indians setting fire to the house, they attempted to force their way out at the door. But the first that stepped out being shot down, they drew him in and again shut the door, after which one attempting an escape out of a window on the loft was shot through the head, and the lad wounded in the arm. The only one now remaining—William Riddle—broke a hole through the roof of the house, and an Indian, who saw him looking out, alleged he was about to fire on him, withdrew, which afforded Riddle an opportunity to make his escape. The house, with the other four in it, was burned down, as one McMachen informs, who was coming to it, not suspecting Indians, and was by them fired at and shot through the shoulder, but made his escape.

The same day about dinner time, at about a mile and a half from said White's, at the house of Robert Campbell, six men being in the house, as they were dining three Indians rushed in at the door, and after firing among them and wounding some they tomahawked in an instant one of the men, whereupon one George Dodds, one of the company, sprang back into the room, took down a rifle, shot an Indian through the body who was just presenting his piece to shoot him. The Indian being mortally wounded staggered, and letting his gun fall was carried off by three more. Dodds, with one or two more, getting upon the loft, broke the roof in order to escape, and looking out saw one of the company, Stephen Jeffries, running, but very slowly by reason of a wound in the breast, and an Indian pursuing, and it is thought he could not escape, nor have we heard of him since, so that it is past dispute he also is murdered. The first that attempted getting out of the loft was fired at and drew back. Another attempting was shot dead, and of the six Dodds was the only one who made his escape. The same day about dusk, about six or seven miles up Tuscarora and about twenty-eight or thirty miles hence, they murdered one William Anderson, together with a boy and girl, all in one house. At White's were seen at least five, some say eight or ten Indians, and at Campbell's about the same number. On Monday, the 11th, a party of about twenty-four went over from the upper part of Shearman's Valley to see how matters were. Another party of twelve or thirteen went over from the upper part of said valley, and Col. John Armstrong, with Thomas Wilson, Esq., and a party of between thirty and forty from this town, to reconnoitre and assist in bringing in the dead.

Of the first and third parties we have heard nothing yet, but of the party of twelve six are come in, and inform that they passed through the several places in Tuscarora and saw the houses in flames or burnt entirely down. That the grain that had been reaped the

*See Rupp's History of Cumberland and other Counties, pp. 139-143.

Indians burnt in shocks and had set the fences on fire where the grain was unreaped that the hogs had fallen upon and mangled several of the dead bodies that the said company of twelve, suspecting danger durst not stay to bury the dead that after they had returned over the Tuscarora Mountain about one or two miles this side of it and about eighteen or twenty from home (Carlisle, Penn.) they were fired on by a large party of Indians, supposed above thirty, and were obliged to fly, that two, viz., William Robinson and John Graham are certainly killed, and four more are missing, who it is thought have fallen into the hands of the enemy, as they appeared slow in flight, most probably wounded, and the savages pursue it with violence. What further mischief has been done we have not heard but expect every day and hour some more messages of melancholy news.

In hearing of the above defeat we sent out another party of thirty or upward, commanded by our high sheriff, Mr Dunning, and Mr. William Lyon, to go in quest of the enemy or fall in with and reinforce our other parties. There are also a number gone out from about three miles below this, so that we now have over the hills upward of eighty or ninety volunteers scouring the woods. The inhabitants of Shearman's Valley, Tuscarora etc., are all come over, and the people of this valley, near the mountain, are beginning to move in, so that in a few days there will be scarcely a house inhabited north of Carlisle. Many of our people are greatly distressed through want of arms and ammunition, and numbers of those beat off their places have hardly money enough to purchase a pound of powder.

Our women and children I suppose must move downward if the enemy proceeds. To-day a British vengeance begins to rise in the breasts of our men. One of them that fell from among the twelve, as he was just expiring, said to one of his fellows: "Here, take my gun and kill the first Indian you see, and all shall be well."

Another letter dated at Carlisle July 13, has the following: "Last night Col. Armstrong returned. He left the party who pursued further, and found several dead, whom they buried in the best manner they could, and are now all returned in. From what appears the Indians are traveling from one place to another along the valley, burning the farms and destroying all the people they meet with. This day gives an account of six more being killed in the valley, so that since last Sunday morning to this day, twelve o'clock, we have a pretty authentic account of the number slain being twenty five, and four or five wounded. The Colonel, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Alricks are now on the parade endeavoring to raise another party to go out and succor the sheriff and his party, consisting of fifty men, which marched yesterday, and I hope they will be able to send off immediately twenty good men. The people here, I assure you, want nothing but a good leader and a little encouragement to make a very good defense."

July 28, 1763, the editor of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* printed the following: "Our advices from Carlisle are as follows, viz. That the party under the sheriff, Mr. Dunning, mentioned in our last, fell in with the enemy at the house of one Alexander Logan, in Shearman's Valley, supposed to be about fifteen or upward, who had murdered the said Logan, his son and another man, about two miles from said house, and mortally wounded a fourth who is since dead; and that at the time of their being discovered they were rifling the house and shooting down the cattle, and it is thought about to return home with the spoil they had got. That our men, on seeing them, immediately spread themselves from right to left with a design to surround them, and engaged the savages with great courage, but from their eagerness rather too soon, as some of the party had not got up when the skirmish began; that the enemy returned our first fire very briskly, but our people, regardless of that, rushed upon them, when they fled and were pursued a considerable way till thickets secured their escape, four or five of them, it was thought, being mortally wounded; that our parties had brought in with them what cattle they could collect, but that great numbers were killed by the Indians, and many of the horses that were in the valleys carried off; that on the 21st, the morning, news was brought of three Indians being seen about 10 o'clock in the morning; one Pummeroy and his wife, and the wife of one Johnson, were surprised in a house between Ship-

pensburg and the North Mountain and left there for dead; but that one of the women, when found, showing some signs of life, was brought to Shippensburg, where she lived some hours in a most miserable condition, being scalped, one of her arms broken, and her skull fractured with the stroke of a tomahawk; and that since the 10th inst., there was an account of fifty-four persons being killed by the enemy!

"That the Indians had set fire to houses, barns, corn, wheat, rye, and hay —in short, to everything combustible—so that the whole country seemed to be in one general blaze; that the miseries and distress of the poor people were really shocking to humanity, and beyond the power of language to describe; that Carlisle was becoming the barrier, not a single inhabitant being beyond it; that every stable and hovel in the town was crowded with miserable refugees, who were reduced to a state of beggary and despair, their houses, cattle and harvest destroyed, and from a plentiful, independent people they were become real objects of charity and commiseration; that it was most dismal to see the streets filled with people in whose countenances might be discovered a mixture of grief, madness and despair; and to hear now and then the sighs and groans of men, the disconsolate lamentations of women, and the screams of children, who had lost their nearest and dearest relations; and that on both sides of the Susquehanna, for some miles, the woods were filled with poor families and their cattle, who made fires and lived like savages, exposed to the inclemencies of the weather."

Letter dated at Carlisle July 30, 1763: "On the 25th a considerable number of the inhabitants of Shearman's Valley went over, with a party of soldiers to guard them, to attempt saving as much of their grain as might be standing, and it is hoped a considerable quantity will yet be preserved. A party of volunteers, between twenty and thirty, went to the farther side of the valley, next to the Tuscarora Mountain, to see what appearance there might be of the Indians, as it was thought they would most probably be there if anywhere in the settlement—to search for and bury the dead at Buffalo Creek, and to assist the inhabitants that lived along or near the foot of the mountain in bringing off what they could, which services they accordingly performed, burying the remains of three persons, but saw no marks of Indians having lately been there, excepting one track, supposed to be about two or three days old, near the narrows of Buffalo Creek Hill, and heard some hallooing and firing of a gun at another place. A number of the inhabitants of Tuscarora Valley go over the mountain to-morrow, with a party of soldiers, to endeavor to save part of the crops. Five Indians were seen last Sunday, about sixteen or seventeen miles from Carlisle, up the valley toward the North Mountain, and two the day before yesterday, about five or six miles from Shippensburg, who fired at a young man but missed him.

"On the 25th of July there were in Shippensburg 1,384 of our poor, distressed back inhabitants, viz.: men, 301; women, 345; children, 738, many of whom were obliged to lie in barns, stables, cellars and under old leaky sheds, the dwelling-houses being all crowded."

Indians were also occasionally seen in the valley after Bouquet had left, and occasionally some of the inhabitants were fired upon within a few miles of Carlisle. Where is the wonder that the stricken people looked so eagerly to Bouquet for deliverance, or that they suspected and mistrusted every being in the shape of an Indian, whether professedly friendly or otherwise! Such terrible experiences were sufficient to foster all the fiendishness of revenge in the breasts of the afflicted, and the great wonder at the present day is that they did not resolve upon and enter into a war of extermination of the red race.



S. B. Shaffer A. M. M. D.

Upon the outbreak of the savages the Assembly had ordered the raising of 700 men to protect the frontier during the harvest, but almost without effect. The safety of the garrison at Fort Pitt was the cause of anxiety, and finally Col. Henry Bouquet was ordered to march to its relief. This he did with barely 500 men, the remnants of two shattered regiments of regulars—the Forty-second and Seventy-second—lately returned from the West Indies in a debilitated condition, together with 200 rangers (six companies) raised in Lancaster and Cumberland Counties. Although depending so greatly upon him, the inhabitants of Carlisle and vicinity were in such a state of terror and utter consternation that they had taken no steps to prepare provisions for him and his little army, and they arrived at Carlisle to find matters there and along the line of march in a desperate condition, though several quite heavy contributions had been raised by various congregations in Philadelphia and sent for their relief. Instead, therefore, of the inhabitants being able to lend him aid, they were dependent upon him, and he was forced to lie at Carlisle eighteen days until supplies could be sent for and received. By this time the people had regained courage and confidence in themselves, although the appearance of Bouquet's army led them to expect little from its expedition. Most happily were they disappointed, however, for the Colonel's successful march, his relief of Fort Ligonier, his terrible thirty-six hours fight at Bushy Run with the Indians, who were defeated and driven from the field, his relief of Fort Pitt, and his subsequent expedition against the Indians in Ohio, with the treaty on terms of his own dictation, and the release of many white prisoners who were returned to their homes, are all matters of history. Bouquet became the savior of the region, and to his memory let all honor be accorded. The Indians committed outrages along the frontier in 1764, but an army of 1,000 men was raised, of which a battalion of eight companies of 380 men, mostly from Cumberland County—commanded by Lieut.-Col. John Armstrong, with Capts. William Armstrong, Samuel Lindsey, James Piper, Joseph Armstrong, John Brady, William Piper, Christopher Line and Timothy Green, with a few under Lieut. Finley—was sent against them under Col. Bouquet, who pierced to the very heart of their western stronghold, and compelled them to accede the terms above mentioned. The battalion of provincial troops from this county was paid off and mustered out of service, the arms were delivered to the authorities, and the long and dreadful Indian war, with all its attendant sickening horrors, was at an end.

The people had little confidence, however, in the Indians, and were not disposed to place in their hands any weapons or materials which would give them the slightest advantage over the whites, at least until their new relations had time to become fixed. It had been agreed that trade should be opened with the Indians, and large quantities of goods were gathered in places for the purpose before the governor issued his proclamation authorizing trading. This led to the destruction of a large quantity of goods in which Capt. Robert Callender, a flouring-mill proprietor near Carlisle, was part owner, the goods having been started westward. A party under James Smith, who had done service under Braddock, Forbes and Bouquet, waylaid them near Sideling Hill, killed a number of horses, made the escort turn back, burned sixty-three loads, and made matters exceedingly lively, when a squad was sent out to capture the rioters. Smith afterward acknowledged himself too hasty. He was subsequently arrested on suspicion of murder and lodged in jail at Carlisle in 1769. An attempt was made to rescue him, but he dissuaded the party, and upon his trial was acquitted. He became a distinguished Revolutionary officer and member of the Legislature.

Another occurrence, which might have resulted seriously for the settlers, was the murder of ten friendly Indians in the lower part of Shearman's Valley, on Middle Creek, in January, 1768, by Frederick Stump and an employe of his named Hans Eisenhauer (John Ironcutter). The authorities captured the murderers and placed them in jail in Carlisle, although the warrant for their arrest charged that they be brought before the chief justice at Philadelphia. That step the people of Cumberland County resisted, claiming it was encroaching upon their rights to try the men in the county where the crime was committed. They were detained at Carlisle until the pleasure of the authorities at Philadelphia could be ascertained, and were rescued by a large armed party on the morning of the 29th of January, four days after their arrest. The prisoners were carried away over the mountains and were never afterward found, though it was the opinion that they got away and took refuge in Virginia. The matter was finally dropped after the heat of the affair was over.

CHAPTER IV.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION—LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT—DIVISION OF COUNTY INTO TOWNSHIPS—COUNTY BUILDINGS—POPULATION—POSTOFFICES IN 1885—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—PUBLIC ROADS—RAILROADS.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY was named after a maritime county in England, bordering on Scotland. I. Daniel Rupp, in a sketch of this county in Egle's History of Pennsylvania, published in 1876, says: "The name is derived from the Keltic, Kimbriland. The Kimbrie, or Keltic races, once inhabited the county of Cumberland, in England," but we are inclined to think that the word Cumberland signifies "land of hollows," from the Anglo Saxon word "comb," a valley or low place.

In the matter of pedigree Cumberland is the sixth county formed in Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester were established in 1682, Lancaster in 1729 and York in 1749. Petitions having been presented to the Assembly by numerous inhabitants of the North or Cumberland Valley, among whom were James Silvers and William Magaw, in behalf of the inhabitants of the North Valley, on the ground of their remoteness from the county seat, Lancaster, and the difficulty which the sober and the quiet part of the valley experienced in securing itself against the thefts of certain idle and dissolute persons (who easily avoided the courts, the officers and the jail of so distant a county town), praying for the establishment of a new county, an act was passed to that effect on the 27th of January, 1750. Robert McCoy, of Peters Township, Benjamin Chambers, of Antrim, David Magaw, of Hopewell, James McIntire and John McCormick, both of East Pennsborough, were appointed commissioners to carry out the provisions of the act. The territory embraced in Cumberland County was set off from Lancaster, and its ample limits were thus described: "That all and singular the lands lying within the province of Pennsylvania, to the westward of the Susquehanna, and northward and westward of the county of York, be erected into a county, to be called Cumberland; bounded northward and westward with the line of the provinces; eastward partly by the Susquehanna and partly by said county of York; and southward in part by the line dividing said province from that of Maryland."

It was also further enacted, in order to better ascertain the boundary between Cumberland and York Counties, that commissioners should be appointed on the part of the latter to act in conjunction with those of the former for that purpose. The York County commissioners were Thomas Cox, Michael Tanner, George Swope, Nathan Hussey and John Wright, Jr. The commissioners of the two counties disagreed when they met to fix the boundary line. Those from Cumberland wished the line to commence opposite the mouth of Swatara Creek and run thence along the ridge of the South Mountain (or Trent Hills, or Priest Hills); but to this the York County commissioners would not listen; they wished the Yellow Breeches, or Callapassenker Creek, to form a portion of the boundary. The difficulty was finally settled by the Assembly in an act passed February 9, 1751, which says: "But for as much as the ridge of mountains called the South Mountain, along which the lines, dividing the said counties of York and Cumberland, were directed to be run by the several hereinbefore mentioned acts, before the river Susquehannah, to the mouth of a run of water called Dogwood Run, is discontinued, much broken, and not easily to be distinguished, whereby great differences have arisen between the trustees of the said counties concerning the matter of running said lines; by which means the boundaries of said counties, between the river Susquehanna and the mouth of aforesaid run of water called Dogwood Run, are altogether unsettled and so likely to continue to the great injury of the said counties, and to the frustrating the good purposes by the hereinbefore mentioned acts of Assembly intended for the preventing hereof, it is hereby enacted, that the creek called Yellow Breeches Creek, from the mouth thereof where it empties into the Susquehanna aforesaid, up the several courses thereof, to the mouth of a run of water called Dogwood Run, and from thence on one continued straight line, to be run to the ridge of mountains called the South Mountain, until it intersects the Maryland line, shall be and is hereby declared to be the boundary line between said counties of York and Cumberland."

Previous to this legislation a petition from the commissioners appointed on the part of Cumberland County to run the line had been presented to the Assembly setting forth facts as follows: "That the York commissioners, refusing to run the line agreeable to the act of Assembly, the petitioners conceived it their duty to do it themselves, and accordingly began opposite to the mouth of the Swahatara [now Swatara Ed.], on Susquehanna River, and then took the courses and distances along the highest ridge of the mountain, without crossing any running water, till they struck the middle of the main body of the South Mountain, at James Caruther's plantation; a true draught whereof is annexed to the petition. That the draught of the line and places adjacent, laid before the house by the York commissioners, as far as relates to the waters and courses, is altogether imaginary, and grounded on no actual survey; those commissioners having no surveyor with them, nor so much as attempting to chain any part of it. That the petitioners would willingly agree to the proposal of making Yellow Breeches Creek the boundary, if that draught had any truth in it; but as it is altogether false, and the making that creek the line would actually cut off a great part of the north valley, reduce it to a point on the Susquehanna, and make the county quite irregular, the petitioners pray that the line in the draught to their petition annexed may be confirmed, or a straight line granted from the mouth of Swahatara to the middle of the South Mountain." This petition was read and ordered to lie on the table. [*Votes Assem.*, IV, 154, 8th mo., 18th, 1750, as quoted by Rupp.]

Had the line been established as prayed by this petition, the eastern end of the county, as now existing, would have been about the same in extent as the

western; whereas now it is much less—or narrower. Mr. Chambers, one of the Cumberland County commissioners, on the establishment of the line had written as follows to Richard Peters, secretary, but all to no avail:

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, October 8th, 1750.

Sir: I received your letter in which you enclosed the draughts of the line run by the commissioners of York County and ours; and if the branches of the Yellow Britches and Great Conewago interlocked in the South Mountain, as laid down in the aforesaid draught, I would be of opinion with the Assembly that a line consisting of such a variety of courses could not be a good boundary between two counties. I can assure you that the courses that we, the commissioners of Cumberland, run, we chained, and have returned by course and distance the ridge of the mountain, and can send our deposition that we crossed no running water above ground, and that we have run it past Capt. Dills, till we are in the middle of the mountains, as laid down in the *red line* in their draughts; so that our draughts will show you that theirs is but an imaginary of the waters, done by some friends of York County who had no regard for our country's welfare; for we sent our return to be laid before the Assembly at the same time that York County laid this one before them that your Honor was pleased to send me. But our messenger did not deliver our return to the House, or if he had, I suppose they would not have troubled his Honor, the Governor, to send any further instructions to us, for I humbly suppose that there cannot be any better boundary than the ridge of the mountain; for, were there a line run to cross the heads of the waters of both sides and the marks grown old, it would be hard for a hunter to tell which county the wolf was killed in, but he may easily tell whether it was killed on the descent of the North or South Valley waters. Likewise, a sheriff, when he goes to any house where he is not acquainted and enquires at the house whether that water falls into the North or South Valley, can tell whether they live in his county or not, which he could not tell by a line crossing the heads of the waters of both sides till he made himself acquainted with said line; so that if you will give yourself the trouble to enquire at any of the authors of that draft that was laid before the Assembly, you will find that they never chained any part of their line to know the distance, and therefore cannot be capable to lay down the heads of the waters.

Sir, I hope you will send me a few lines to let me know if our return be confirmed, or we must run it over again. But you may believe that the ridge of the mountain and heads of the waters are as laid down in our return; and we run it at the time we went with you to Mr. Croghan's, and did not expect to have any further trouble; and I yet think that his Honor, the Governor,* will confirm our return, or order them to disapprove of it by course and distance.

Sir, I am your Honor's most humble servant,

BENJAMIN CHAMBERS.

Location of County Seat.—In the act organizing the county of Cumberland the same persons appointed to run the boundary line, or any three of them, were authorized to purchase a site for county court house and prison, subject to approval by the governor. It was at the same time the desire of the proprietaries to lay out a town at the same place. The matter of selecting a suitable site was very difficult, as no less than four locations were offered. At length Thomas Cookson, Esq., the deputy surveyor at Lancaster, was sent to examine the different places and report to the governor, after hearing the arguments in favor of each. He reported mainly as follows:

LANCASTER, March 1, 1749.

Honored Sir:—In pursuance of your directions I have viewed the several places spoken of as commodious situations for the town in the county of Cumberland, and also the several passes through the Kittochtinny and Tuscarora Mountains, for the convenience of the traders to Allegheny. I shall take the liberty of making some observations on the several places recommended, as the inhabitants of the different parts of the county are generally partial to the advantages that would arise from a county town in their own neighborhood. And first, the inhabitants about the river recommended the Manor, that being a considerable body of the propietaries' land, well timbered, and likely to be rendered valuable should the town be fixed there; but the body of the county cry loudly against that location as lying in a distant corner of the county, and would be a perpetual inconvenience to the inhabitants attending public business, and a great charge of mileage to the respective officers employed in it. The next situation is on Le Tort's Spring. This place is convenient to the new path to Allegheny now mostly used, being at the distance of four miles from the gap in the Kittochtinny Mountain. There is a fine stream of water

*Gov. James Hamilton.

and a body of good land on each side, from the head down to Conodogwainet Creek, and the lands on both sides of the Conodogwainet are thickly settled. As these lands are settled, it would be thought a proper situation for the town, the people possessed of them are willing to sell their improvements on reasonable terms, or exchange them for other lands of the honorable proprietors. There is a tract of about 2,000 acres of tolerably well timbered land, without water, adjoining the settlements on Le Tort's Spring, which may be conveyeable to accommodate the town, and lies as marked in the plan.

If this place should not be central enough, the next situation is the Big Spring. It rises a mile and a half to the northwest of the great road, five miles from Dunnings, and seven from Shippensburg, runs into the Conodogwainet in about three miles, and has good land on each side and on the Conodogwainet, and a great quantity of land to the southward, which is tolerably well timbered, but has no water. The honorable proprietaries have a tract of 4,000 acres on the north side of the Conodogwainet, opposite to the spring, and there is a gap in the mountain called McClure's Gap, convenient for bringing the road from Allegheny to this place; and, with the purchase of two or three small improvements, the proprietaries might be accommodated with a sufficient quantity of land for that purpose.

As to Shippensburg, I have no occasion to say anything, the lands being granted; and, indeed, if that were not the case, the lands about it are unsettled, for the want of water, which must be a sufficient objection.

The next place proposed was on the Conococheaque Creek, where the road crosses it. The lands to the eastward of it are vacant, the settlements being chiefly on the sides of the creek. The situation is very good, and there is enough vacant land, as only the plantations on the creek would need to be purchased. This place was proposed as more convenient for the Indian trade, and opened a shorter and better passage through the mountains. It is true a tolerable passage may be had, but it must be by various turnings. Upon the whole, the choice appears to me to lie between the two situations of Le Tort's Spring and the Big Spring.

Upon fixing the spot, directions will be necessary for a plan of the town, the breadth of the streets, the lots to be reserved and those to be allotted for the public buildings. In the execution of which or any other service for the honorable proprietaries committed to me I shall take great pleasure.

I am, honored sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

THOMAS COOKSON.

The site upon Le Tort's Spring was finally determined upon, and Carlisle sprang into existence; though, even after the courts were removed from Shippensburg, there was considerable effort made to have the county seat located elsewhere than on the Le Tort, various reasons being urged why other locations were better adapted for the purpose. The place was laid out in 1751, and as late as May 27, 1753, it contained but five dwellings.

Division of County into Townships. The records of the court of quarter sessions of Lancaster County for November, 1735, contain the following: "On the petition of many of the inhabitants of the North Valley on the west side of the Susquehanna River, opposite to Paxton, praying that the parts settled between the said River and Potomac River, on Conodogwainet, Yellow Britches and Conegochegue Creeks may be divided into townships and constables appointed in them, it was ordered by court that a line running northerly from the Hills to the southward of Yellow Britches (crossing a direct line by the Great Spring) to Kightotining Mountain, be the division line, and the easternmost township be called Pennsborough and the western Hopewell." In 1741 Hopewell was divided "by a line beginning at the North Hill at Benjamin Moor's; thence to Widow Hewres' and Samuel Jamison's and in a straight line to the South Hill," the western division to be called Antrim (in what is now Franklin County) and the eastern retaining the name of Hopewell. In 1745 Pennsborough seems to have been divided, as the returns are then first made from East Pennsborough and West Pennsborough. Dickinson was formed from a portion of West Pennsborough in 1785; Silvers' Spring (now Silver Spring) from part of East Pennsborough in 1787, and Middleton was divided into North and South Middleton in 1810, the original township of Middleton having been formed as early as 1750, when the county was organized. [See Chapter III.]

The first courts at Carlisle were held in a temporary log building on the northeast corner of the Public Square, where St. John's Church now stands. About 1766 a small brick court house was erected in the southwest quarter of the Square. March 3, 1801, the county commissioners advertised for proposals to build "a house for the safe keeping of the public records of the county," which are known to have been nearly completed December 22, 1802. It was a building also of brick, adjoining the court house. In 1809 a cupola and bell were placed upon the court house. An incendiary fire on the morning of Monday, March 24, 1845, destroyed these buildings, with the fire company's apparatus in a building close by. The county records were mostly saved through the efforts of the citizens. The court house bell, which fell and was melted in the fire, was a gift from some of the members of the old Penn family and had been greatly prized. Steps were at once taken to erect a new court house, and the present substantial fire-proof brick building was completed in 1846, having cost $48,419. It is 70x90 feet with a row of fine Corinthian columns in front, and is surmounted by a belfry in which are a clock and bell.

A stone jail was built about 1754, on the northwest corner of High and Bedford Streets and was enlarged in 1790. A petition to the Assembly for aid to complete it in 1755 met with no response. Stocks and a pillory were also erected on the Public Square in 1754, and it was many years before their use and the custom of cropping the ears of culprits were abolished. The present massive jail, with a brown stone front and an appearance like that of an ancient feudal castle, with battlemented towers, was built in 1853–54 at a cost of $42,960. It stands on the site of the old one and has a yard in the rear surrounded by a high and solid stone wall. The sheriff resides in the front part of the building.

The poor of the county were for many years either "collected near the dwelling of some one appointed to have charge of them, or farmed out to those who for a compensation were willing to board them." It was not until about 1830 that an alms-house was erected and then after much "consultation and negotiation" the fine farm and residence of Edward J. Stiles, about two miles east of Carlisle, in Middlesex Township, were purchased for the purpose, and additional buildings have since been erected. Mr. Stiles was paid $13,250 for his property. In 1873, at a cost of $33,284, a building was erected especially for the accommodation of the insane and idiotic. Many improvements have been made on the farm and it is a credit to the county.

From the territory originally embraced in Cumberland County Bedford was formed in 1771; Northumberland in 1772; Franklin in 1784; Mifflin in 1789 and Perry in 1820. These have been in turn subdivided until now, 1886, the same territory embraces about forty counties, with wondrous resources, great wealth and extensive agricultural, mining, stock and manufacturing interests. Cumberland County as now existing includes a tract thirty-four miles long and from eight to sixteen miles in width. Of its total area, 239,784 acres are improved.

Population.—By the United States census for each year it has been taken, the population of Cumberland County is shown to have been as follows: In 1790, 18,243; in 1800, 25,386; in 1810, 26,757; in 1820, 23,606; in 1830, 29,226; in 1840, 30,953; in 1850, 34,327; in 1860, 40,098; in 1870, 43,912; in 1880, 45,997.

The following table gives the population by townships and boroughs from 1830 to 1870, except for the year 1840:

Township or Borough	1830	1850	1860	1870
Dickinson Township	2,505	3,091	3,446	1,617
East Pennsborough Township	2,186	1,605	1,845	2,719
Frankford Township	1,282	1,241	1,401	1,369
Hampden Township		1,273	1,229	1,199
Hopewell Township	901	1,053	1,326	957
Newburg Borough				392
Lower Allen Township	2,336	1,184	1,383	1,336
Middlesex Township			1,520	1,417
Mifflin Township	1,431	1,574	1,460	1,455
Monroe Township	1,562	1,772	1,849	1,832
Newton Township	1,349	1,666	1,978	2,345
Newville Borough	530	885	715	907
North Middleton Township	1,933	2,235	1,046	1,228
Carlisle Borough	3,708	4,581	5,664	6,650
Carlisle, East Ward			2,913	3,379
Carlisle, West Ward			2,751	2,271
Penn Township				1,888
Shippensburg Township	180	198	277	381
Shippensburg Borough	1,608	1,568	1,843	2,065
Silver Spring Township	1,792	2,308	2,301	2,259
Mechanicsburg Borough	554	882	1,939	2,569
Southampton Township	1,484	1,651	1,985	2,050
South Middleton Township	2,072	2,262	2,873	3,226
Upper Allen Township		1,220	1,275	1,341
New Cumberland Borough		315	394	515
West Pennsborough Township	1,732	2,040	2,175	2,180

By the census of 1840 the county made the following showing: Number furnaces in the county, 6, producing 2,830 tons cast iron; hands employed in furnaces and forges, 400; capital invested, $140,000. Number horses and mules in the county, 9,247; neat cattle, 24,204; sheep, 23,920; swine, 47,235; value of poultry (estimated), $12,671. Bushels of wheat raised, 567,654; barley, 11,104; oats, 654,477; rye, 247,239; buckwheat, 13,772; Indian corn, 645,056. Other productions: Pounds wool, 47,133; hops, 4,812, beeswax, 680; bushels potatoes, 121,641; tons hay, 24,423; tons hemp, 11¾; cords wood sold, 14,849; value of dairy products, $100,753; orchard products, $18,860; value of home made or fancy goods, $24,660. Number tanneries, 31, which tanned 12,970 sides of sole leather, 10,777 of upper, and employed 64 men on a capital of $89,175. Soap manufactured, 230,218 pounds; candles, 45,060 pounds. Number of distilleries, 28, producing 252,305 gallons "alcoholic beverages;" breweries, 3, producing 12,000 gallons beer. Fulling mills, 12; woolen factories, 9, making $26,800 worth of goods and employ 61 persons; 1 cotton factory; 1 paper-mill; 54 flouring mills, making 71,652 barrels flour; 8 grist mills; 62 saw mills; 1 oil-mill. Total capital invested in manufactories, $390,601.

The census for 1880 shows the following exhibit for Cumberland County: White population, 43,807; colored, 2,167; Japanese, 3. Of the colored population Carlisle had 1,117, and of the total inhabitants in the county 45,322 were natives and 655 foreign born. Number farms in county, 2,983; acres improved land, 232,093; value of farms, including land, fences and buildings, $19,776,980; value farming implements and machinery, $727,411; value live stock on farms, $1,358,224; cost of building and repairing fences in 1879, $86,166; costs of fertilizers purchased in 1879, $52,042; estimated value of farm products sold and on hand for 1879, $2,509,572; bushels barley raised in 1880, 2,553; buck wheat, 1,242; Indian corn, 1,219,107; oats, 937,166; rye, 33,055; wheat, 834,517; value of orchard products, $46,554; tons hay raised, 52,284; bushels Irish potatoes, 144,418; bushels sweet potatoes, 9,510; pounds tobacco, 448,118;

number horses, 10,737; mules and asses, 652; working oxen, 4; milch cows, 12,614; other cattle, 13,442; sheep, 8,772; swine, 32,773; pounds wool, 53,816; gallons milk, 121,619; pounds butter, 960,516; pounds cheese, 2,352; number manufacturing establishments, 308; capital invested, $2,266,409; total hands employed, 1,892; wages paid, $535,068; materials used, $1,727,681; value of products, $2,850,640; assessed value of real estate, $12,223,355; value of personal property, $2,054,110; total taxation for 1880, with the exception of one or more townships from which no reports were received, $185,480; indebtedness of county, bonded and floating, $142,106.

In 1778, when the townships in the county were Allen, East and West Pennsborough, Hopewell, Middleton and Newton, besides the borough of Carlisle, there were 111,055 acres of patented and warranted lands, 512 acres of proprietary manor lands, and 206 lots in Carlisle, upon all of which the total taxation was £120 3s. 4d.

The population of Cumberland County, by townships and boroughs in 1880, was as follows, according to the United States census report:

Carlisle Borough, 6,209 (comprising Ward No. 1, 1,714; Ward No. 2, 1,202; Ward No. 3, 1,613; Ward No. 4, 1,680); Cook Township, 417; Dickinson Township, 1,741; East Pennsborough Township, 3,084; Frankford Township, 1,514; Hampden Township, 1,000; Hopewell Township, 1,069; Lower Allen Township, 972; Mechanicsburg Borough, 3,018 (comprising Ward No. 1, 1,153; Ward No. 2, 763; Ward No. 3, 543; Ward No. 4, 559); Middlesex Township, 1,466; Mifflin Township, 1,507; Monroe Township, 1,905; Mount Holly Springs Borough, 1,256; Newbury Borough, 433; New Cumberland Borough, 569; Newton Township, 1,843; Newville Borough, 1,547; North Middleton Township, 1,115; Penn Township, 1,521; Shippensburg Borough, 2,245; Shippensburg Township, 494; Shiremanstown Borough, 404; Silver Spring Township, 2,263; Southhampton Township, 1,992; South Middleton Township, 2,864; Upper Allen Township, 1,400; West Pennsborough Township, 2,061.

In November, 1885, the county contained the following postoffices: Allen, Barnitz, Big Spring, Bloserville, Boiling Springs, Bowmansdale, Brandtsville, Camp Hill, Carlisle*, Carlisle Springs, Cleversburgh, Dickinson, Eberly's Mill, Good Hope, Greason, Green Spring, Grissinger, Hatton, Heberlig, Hoguestown, Hunter's Run, Huntsdale, Kerrsville, Lee's Cross Roads, Lisburn, Mooredale, Mechanicsburgh*, Middlesex, Middle Spring, Mount Holly Springs, Mount Rock, Newburgh, New Cumberland, New Kingstown, Newlin, Newville*, Oakville, Pine Grove Furnace, Plainfield, Shepherdstown, Shippensburgh*, Shiremanstown, Stoughstown, Walnut Bottom, West Fairview, Williams Mill, Wormleysburgh—total 47.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Public Road, 1735.—The first public road in the "Kittochtenny" (or Cumberland) Valley west of the Susquehanna River, was laid out in 1735, by order of the court of Lancaster, from Harris' ferry on the Susquehanna to Williams' ferry on the Potomac. (See pioneer chapter for further items concerning the road.) The commissioners to lay out this road, appointed November 4, 1735, were Randle Chambers, Jacob Peat, James Silvers, Thomas Eastland, John Lawrence and Abraham Endless. It was not finished beyond Shippensburg for a number of years, and even at the time of Braddock's expedition (1755) "a tolerable road" was said to exist "as far as Shippensburg." Indian trails were the first highways, and some of them were nearly on the routes of subsequent public roads.

*Money order offices



George Hemmingen M.D.

Military road, 1755. This was in no part in the present county of Cumberland, though at the time it was Cumberland. It extended from McDowell's mill, near Chambersburg, "over the mountains to Raystown (Bedford) by the forks of the Youghiogheny, to intersect the Virginia road somewhere on the Monongahela," being supposed indispensable for the supply of Braddock's troops on the route to Fort DuQuesne, and after their arrival. The commissioners appointed to lay it out were principally from Cumberland County; among them were George Croghan, the Indian trader; John Armstrong, who had come from Ireland about 1748, and was then (when appointed commissioner) a justice of the peace; Capt. James Burd; William Buchanan, of Carlisle, and Adam Hoops, of Antrim. A route was surveyed from a gap in the mountain near Shippensburg over an old Indian trail to Raystown. Armstrong and Buchanan were called from the work by other duties, and William Smith, Francis West and John Byers were appointed in their places. The road was from 10 to 30 feet wide, according to work necessary to construct it. 200 men from Cumberland County worked on the road, the whole cost being nearly £2,000. The road was completed to Raystown in the latter part of June. Braddock's defeat rendered further work unnecessary and Indian troubles caused a cessation of labor upon the roads.

The Harrisburg & Chambersburg Turnpike, passing through Hogestown, Kingston, Middlesex, Carlisle and Shippensburg was begun by an incorporated company in 1816, and was extensively traveled before the completion of the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

The Hanover & Carlisle Turnpike,* running southeast from Carlisle by way of Petersburg in Adams County, to Hanover and thence to Baltimore, was begun in 1812, and the Harrisburg & York Turnpike was built along the west side of the Susquehanna.

The State road leading from Harrisburg to Gettysburg and crossing the southeast portion of Cumberland County, was laid out in 1810. It is said that "it met with much opposition at first, even from those who were appointed to locate it. They directed it over hills that were almost impassable, hoping thus to effect its abandonment, but its usefulness has since been so thoroughly demonstrated that these hills have been either graded or avoided."

Among other very early roads were one from Hoge's Spring to the Susquehanna River opposite Cox's town, laid out in October, 1759, and another from Trindle's spring to Kelso's ferry in January, 1792.

Cumberland Valley Railroad. Looking back over the past fifty years, the half century's horizon includes the sum total of that almost fairy story of magic that we find in the development of our entire system of railroads to their present marvellous perfection. The crude and simple beginnings; the old strap rails that would so playfully curl up through the car and sometimes through a passenger; the quaint, little, old engines that the passengers had to shoulder the wheels on an up grade, where they would "stall" so often with five of the little cars attached to them; the still more curious coaches, built and finished inside after the style of the olden-time stage coaches, where passengers sat face to face, creeping along over the country—what a wonder and marvel they were then to the world, and now in the swift half century what a curiosity they are as relics of the past. The railroad forced the coming of the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light, —the most wonderful onward sweep of civilization that has yet shed its sunshine and sweetness upon the world in this brief-told story of fifty years.

*The company to build this road was incorporated March 25, 1809, but work was not begun until 1812. The portion between Carlisle and the York County line was built upon a public road laid out in 1793 and known as "the public road from Carlisle through Trent's Gap to the York County line."

The history of the Cumberland Valley Railroad spans the entire period of railroad existence in this country. The first charter is dated in April, 1831. The active promoters were, among others, Judge Frederick Watts, Samuel Alexander, Charles B. Penrose, William Biddle, Thomas G. McCullough, Thomas Chambers, Philip Berlin and Lewis Harlan. The designated termini were Carlisle and the bank of the river opposite Harrisburg. In 1836 a supplemented charter authorized the construction of a bridge at Harrisburg. Surveyors completed the location of the line in 1835; the road was at once contracted for and the work actively commenced in the spring of 1836. In August, 1837, it was "partially and generally" opened for business. At first, passengers and freight were transported across the river by horse-power, and but a small force of this kind could do all the business easily. In 1835 an act was passed extending the line of the road to Chambersburg,

In 1856 the Cumberland Valley Road was authorized, by the authority of the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, to purchase the Franklin Railroad, which also was one of the early-built roads of the country. It was then a completed road from Chambersburg to Hagerstown. The consolidation of the two lines was effected fully in 1864, and at once the line was completed to the Potomac—Martinsburg—the present Cumberland Valley Railroad; a distance of 94 miles from Harrisburg to Martinsburg. An extension is now contemplated of twenty-two miles from Martinsburg to Winchester, which opens the way for this road to the tempting marts and traffic of the South and West. The first president was Hon. Thomas G. McCullough, elected June 27, 1835. His executive abilities and ripe judgment –for he had no precedents then to follow, so he had to evolve a system for the young and awkward giant from his own brain—show that he was the right man in the right place. In 1840, Hon. Charles B. Penrose became the president. He resigned in 1841, having been appointed solicitor of the treasury, when Judge Frederick Watts, now of Carlisle, became the president, and filled the position ably and acceptably until 1873, when he resigned to become the commissioner of agriculture, by the appointment of President Grant, where he remained six years and retired to private life, though still an efficient and active member of the board of directors of the railroad.

Thomas B. Kenedy, the present incumbent, was elected to the position on the retirement of Judge Watts. He resides in Chambersburg, which has been his home since early boyhood. The history of the other general officers of the road is told wholly in the long life's labor of General E. M. Biddle, who is now the secretary and treasurer, and who has filled the place so ably and well since 1839. What a wonderful panorama in the world's swift changes since 1839, has unfolded itself and has been a part of the official life of General Biddle! He owes now one great duty to this generation and to future mankind, and that is to tell the story of what he saw and was a part of—the particulars of the little crude commencement of railroads and the steps leading to their present greatness and boundless capabilities. A sleeping car was put on this road in 1839—a historical fact of great interest because it was the first of the kind in the world. They were upholstered boards, three-deckers, held by leather straps, and in the day were folded back against the wall, very simple and plain in construction, but comfortable.

The Dillsburg & Mechanicsburg Railroad is a branch of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, extending from the towns indicated in its name. The length is eight miles. It was organized September 2, 1871, and completed the following year. It has been a paying property from the first, and adds much to the comfort and well-being of the people of the country it taps.

The financial affairs of the road are fully explained in the following:

First preferred stock	$241,900 00
Second preferred stock	243,000 00
Common preferred stock	1,292,950 00
First Mortgage Bonds due 1901	161,000 00
Second Mortgage Bonds due 1908	109,500 00
Dividends and Interest due	41,313 70
Profit and loss	704,871 91
Total	$2,794,535 61

Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad. The original, active promoters, the organizers and builders of this road were the Ahl brothers, Daniel V. and Peter A. Ahl, of Newville. They procured the charter, furnished the money for the preliminary work, cashed the bonds to a large extent, and contracted and built the original road. The road was chartered June 27, 1870, as the Mercamar Iron & Railroad Company, its name explaining the original purposes of the enterprise. The officers elected June 20, 1870, were Daniel V. Ahl, president; Asbury Derland, secretary; William Gracey, treasurer; William H. Miller, solicitor. The road was built from Chambersburg to Richmond. The project was then expanded, and the road built from Chambersburg to Waynesboro, via Mount Alto. The charter members: Daniel V. Ahl, John Evans, Asbury Derland, John Moore, W. H. Langsdorf, George Clever, Samuel N. Bailey, Alexander Underwood and James Bosler. A branch road was surveyed and built from the main line to Dillsburg. When the construction of the line was about completed the concern fell into great financial difficulties, when the almost omnipotent Pennsylvania Road gathered it quietly to its fold and shaped its destinies into the present line of road, and it took its present name, The Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad.

The Northern Central Railroad passes along the shore of the Susquehanna, crossing the eastern end of Cumberland County in which it has about nine miles of road.

The South Mountain Railroad, built or completed in 1869, by the South Mountain Iron Company extending from Carlisle to Pine Grove Furnace, is seventeen and one-half miles long.

CHAPTER V.

MILITARY—CUMBERLAND COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION—THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION—THE WAR OF 1812.

FOR more than ten years after the close of the Indian wars the inhabitants of the county gave their attention to peaceful pursuits. Agriculture flourished and the population increased. Great Britain finally attempted to force her American colonies to comply with all her outrageous demands without giving them any voice in the Government. They naturally objected. The famous "Boston port bill" roused their ire. This county had few citizens who stood by the mother country in such proceedings. July 12, 1774, a public meeting was called, of which the following are the minutes:

"At a respectable gathering of the freeholders and freemen from several townships of Cumberland County in the province of Pennsylvania, held at

Carlisle, in the said county, on Tuesday, the 12th day of July, 1774, John Montgomery, Esq., in the chair—

1. *Resolved*, That the late act of the Parliament of Great Britain, by which the port of Boston is shut up, is oppressive to that town and subversive of the rights and liberties of the colony of Massachusetts Bay; that the principle upon which the act is founded is not more subversive of the rights and liberties of that colony than it is of all other British colonies in North America; and, therefore, the inhabitants of Boston are suffering in the common cause of all these colonies.

2. That every vigorous and prudent measure ought speedily and unanimously to be adopted by these colonies for obtaining redress of the grievances under which the inhabitants of Boston are now laboring; and security from grievance of the same or of a still more severe nature under which they and the other inhabitants may, by a further operation of the same principle, hereafter labor.

3. That a congress of deputies from all the colonies will be one proper method for obtaining these purposes

4. That the same purpose will, in the opinion of this meeting, be promoted by an agreement of all the colonies not to import any merchandise from nor export any merchandise to Great Britain, Ireland, or the British West Indies, nor to use any such merchandise so imported, nor tea imported from any place whatever, till these purposes be obtained; but that the inhabitants of this country will join any restriction of that agreement which the general Congress may think it necessary for the colonies to confine themselves to.

5. That the inhabitants of this county will contribute to the relief of their suffering brethren in Boston at any time when they shall receive intimation that such relief will be most seasonable.

6. That a committee be immediately appointed for this county to correspond with the commitee of this province or of the other provinces upon the great objects of the public attention: and to co-operate in every measure conducing to the general welfare of British America.

7. That the committee consist of the following persons, viz.: James Wilson, John Armstrong, John Montgomery, William Irvine, Robert Callender, William Thompson, John Calhoon, Jonathan Hoge, Robert Magaw, Ephraim Blaine, John Allison, John Harris and Robert Miller, or any five of them.

8. That James Wilson, Robert Magaw and William Irvine be the deputies appointed to meet the deputies from other counties of this province at Philadelphia on Friday next, in order to concert measures praparatory to the General Congress.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, *Chairman.*

This meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church at Carlisle, and the chairman (Montgomery) was an elder in the church. The meeting was called on receipt of a letter from the Assembly, under action of June 30, calling upon each county to provide arms and ammunition and men to use them from out their associated companies, also to assess real and personal estates to defray expenses. The Assembly encouraged military organizations, and promised to see that officers and men called into service were paid. We quote Dr. Wing's notes upon the men composing the committee:

"James Wilson was born in 1742 in Scotland; had received a finished education at St. Andrews, Edinburgh and Glasgow, under Dr. Blair in rhetoric and Dr. Watts in logic, and in 1766 had come to reside in Philadelphia, where he studied law with John Dickinson, from whom he doubtless acquired something of the spirit which then distinguished that eminent patriot. When admitted to practice he took up his residence in Carlisle. In an important land case, which had recently been tried between the proprietaries and Samuel Wallace, he had gained the admiration of the most eminent lawyers in the province, and at once had taken rank second to none at the Pennsylvania bar. At the meeting of the people now held in Carlisle, he made a speech which drew forth the most rapturous applause. Robert Magaw was a native of Cumberland County, belonging to a family which had early settled in Hopewell Township, and was also a lawyer of some distinction in Carlisle. The career on which he was now entering was one in which he was to become known to the American people as one of their purest and bravest officers. William Irvine was a native of Ireland from the neighborhood of Enniskillen; had been

classically educated at the University of Dublin, and had early evinced a fondness for military life, but had been induced by his parents to devote himself to the medical and surgical profession. On receiving his diploma he had been appointed a surgeon in the British Navy, where he continued until the close of the French war (1754-63), when he resigned his place, removed to America and settled in Carlisle, where he acquired a high reputation and an extensive practice as a physician. William Thompson had served as a captain of horse in the expeditions against the Indians (1759-60), had been appointed a justice of the peace in Hopewell Township, and had lately been active in the relief of the inhabitants in the western part of the province in their difficulties with Virginia on the boundary question. Jonathan Hoge and John Calhoon had been justices of the peace and judges in the county, and belonged to two of the oldest and most respectable families in the vicinity of Silvers' Spring. Ephriam Blaine we have known for his brave defense of a fort at Ligonier, and was now the proprietor of a large property and mills on the Conodoguinet, near the cave, about a mile north of Carlisle. John Allison, of Tyrone Township; John Harris, a lawyer of Carlisle, and Robert Miller, living about a mile northeast of Carlisle in Middleton Township; John Montgomery, a member of the Assembly, and Robert Callender, formerly an extensive trader with the Indians, a commissary for victualing the troops on the western campaign and the owner of mills at the confluence of the Letort with the Conodoguinet, were all of them active as justices, judges and commissioners for the county."

The three delegates from Cumberland County were at Philadelphia a few days later, when the delegates from the various counties of the province assembled, and James Wilson was one of the committee of eleven which brought in a paper of "Instructions on the present situation of public affairs to the representatives who were to meet in the Colonial Assembly next week." The proceedings of this meeting, the subsequent steps of the Assembly, and all the proceedings up to the opening of hostilities, are matters of record not necessary to introduce here. The committee of thirteen which had been appointed at Carlisle, July 12, 1774, kept busy, and through their efforts a "committee of observation" was chosen by the people who had general oversight of civil affairs, and few counties were more fortunate than Cumberland in their choice of men. About this time the terms "whig" and "tory" began to be heard, and the bitterness the two partisan factions held toward each other after the declaration by the colonies of their independence, was extreme, leading to atrocious crimes and terrible murders by the tories when they could strike like cowards, knowing their strength. "Few such," says Dr. Wing, "were found among the native population of this valley. There were indeed some both in civil and in ecclesiastical life who questioned whether they had a right to break the oath or vow of allegiance which they had taken on assuming some official station. Even these were seldom prepared to go so far as to give actual aid and comfort to the enemy, or to make positive resistance to the efforts of the patriots. They usually contented themselves with a negative withdrawal from all participation in efforts at independence. Many of them were earnest supporters of all movements for redress of grievances, and paused only when they were asked to support what they looked upon as rebellion. These hardly deserved the name of "tories," since they were not the friends of extreme royal prerogative, and only doubted whether the colonies were authorized by what they had suffered to break entirely away from the crown to which they had sworn allegiance, and whether the people were yet able to maintain this separate position. Among those who deserved rather to be ranked as non-

jurors were one of the first judges of the county, who had recently removed over the mountain to what is now Perry County, and two clergymen who held commissions as missionaries of the 'Venerable Society in England for the Propagation of Religion in Foreign Parts.'"

James Wilson, of Cumberland County, was in December, 1774, appointed one of nine delegates to a second Congress to be held the next year in Philadelphia, and held the position until 1777. Both he and Robert Magaw were members from this county of the provincial convention which met at Philadelphia January 23, 1775, and continued in session six days, during which time much business of great importance was transacted.

Upon receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington (April 19, 1775), Congress resolved to raise an army, and the quota of Pennsylvania was figured at 4,300. Word was sent to the committee of Cumberland County, and they proceeded at once to organize companies of "associators," many of which were already formed on the old plan in use since the days of the Indian troubles. A letter from this county dated May 6, 1775, said: "Yesterday the county committee met from nineteen townships, on the short notice they had. About 3,000 men have already associated. The arms returned amount to about 1,500. The committee have voted 500 effective men, besides commissioned officers, to be immediately drafted, taken into pay, armed and disciplined to march on the first emergency; to be paid and supported as long as necessary, by a tax on all estates real and personal in the county; the returns to be taken by the township committees, and the tax laid by the commissioners and the assessors; the pay of the officers and men as in times past. This morning we met again at 8 o'clock; among other subjects of inquiry the mode of drafting or taking into pay, arming and victualing immediately the men, and the choice of field and other officers, will among other matters be the subjects of deliberation. The strength or spirit of this county perhaps may appear small if judged by the number of men proposed, but when it is considered that we are ready to raise 1,500 or 2,000, should we have support from the province, and that independently and in uncertain expectation of support we have voluntarily drawn upon this county a debt of about £27,000 per annum, I hope we shall not appear contemptible. We make great improvement in military discipline. It is yet uncertain who may go."

From July 3, 1775, to July 22, 1776, John Montgomery, Esq., of Carlisle, was an active and a prominent member of a committee of safety, consisting of twenty-five men from different parts of the province, sitting permanently at Philadelphia, and having management of the entire military affairs of the province. The first troops sent out from Cumberland County, were under the call of Congress in May, 1775, and were from the association companies, the call by the committee of safety not being made until some months later. To furnish arms and ammunition for the soldiers was the greatest difficulty, especially in Cumberland County. "Each person in the possession of arms was called upon to deliver them up at a fair valuation, if he could not himself enlist with them. Rifles, muskets, and other fire-arms were thus obtained to the amount of several hundred, and an armory was established for the repairing and altering of these, in Carlisle. On hearing that a quantity of arms and accoutrements had been left at the close of the Indian war at the house of Mr. Carson, in Paxtang Township, and had remained there without notice or care, the commissioners of Cumberland County, regarding them as public property, sent for them and found about sixty or seventy muskets or rifles which were capable of being put to use, and these were brought to Carlisle, repaired

and distributed. Three hundred pounds were also paid for such arms and equipments as were collected from individuals who could not themselves come forward as soldiers. All persons who were not associated, and yet were of the age and ability for effective service, were to be reported by the assessors to the county commissioners and assessed, in addition to the regular tax, £2 10s. annually, in lieu of the time which others spent in military training. The only persons excepted were ministers of the gospel and servants purchased for a valuable consideration of any kind. It was assumed that those who had conscientious scruples about personally bearing arms ought not to hesitate to contribute a reasonable share of the expense for the protection they received."

The first troops going out from Cumberland made up eight companies of, generally, 100 each, and nearly all from the county. The regiment, which became the First Rifle Regiment of Pennsylvania, was formed of men already associated, and therefore the more easily organized for immediate service. It was formed within ten days after the news of the battle of Bunker Hill had been received. The companies rendezvoused at Reading, where the regiment was fully organized by the election of officers as follows: Col. William Thompson, a surveyor who lived near Carlisle and had served with distinction as an officer in the Indian war; Lieut.-Col. Edward Hand, of Lancaster; Maj. Robert Magaw, of Carlisle. The captains of the several companies were James Chambers, of Loudon Forge, near Chambersburg; Robert Cluggage, of Hamilton Township; Michael Doudel, William Hendricks, of East Pennsborough; John Loudon, James Ross, Matthew Smith and George Nagle. Surgeon — Dr. William Magaw, of Mercersburg, a brother to Robert. Chaplain — Rev. Samuel Blair. The regiment marched directly to Boston, reaching camp at Cambridge in the beginning of August, 1775, when it consisted of 3 field officers, 9 Captains, 27 lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 1 surgeon's mate, 29 sergeants, 13 drummers and 713 privates fit for duty, or 798 men all told. The officers were commissioned to date from June 25, 1775; term of enlistment, one year. This was the first regiment from west of the Hudson to reach the camp, and received particular attention. They were thus described by a contemporary: "They are remarkably stout and vigorous men, many of them exceeding six feet in hight. They are dressed in white frocks or rifle shirts and round hats. They are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at 200 yards distance. At a review a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches in diameter at a distance of 250 yards. They are stationed in our outlines, and their shots have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers who exposed themselves to view even at more than double the distance of a common musket shot." Col. Thompson, with two of his companies under Capts. Smith and Hendricks, went with the expedition to Canada, being probably part of the troops who went on the eastern route with Arnold. December 31, 1775, they were in the assault on Quebec, carried the barriers, and for three hours held out against a greatly superior force, being finally compelled to retire. Of the body to which this regiment belonged, Gen. Richard Montgomery said: "It is an exceedingly fine corps, inured to fatigue and well accustomed to common shot, having served at Cambridge. There is a style of discipline amongst them much superior to what I have been accustomed to see in this campaign."

By subsequent promotions Col. Thompson became a brigadier general; Lieut. Col. Hand succeeded to the command of the regiment; Capt. Chambers became lieutenant colonel, and James Armstrong Wilson, of Carlisle, major, in place of Robert Magaw, transferred. Part of the regiment was captured at

Trois Rivieres and taken to New York, while Col. Hand barely escaped with the balance. Gen. Thompson was finally paroled and sent home to his family in 1777, but was not exchanged until October 26, 1780, when he and others were exchanged for Maj.-Gen. De Reidesel, of the Brunswick troops. He died on his farm near Carlisle September 3, 1781, aged forty-five years, and his death was undoubtedly hastened by exposure while in a military prison.

Upon the expiration of the term of enlistment of this regiment, June 30, 1776, most of the officers and men re-enlisted "for three years or during the war," under Col. Hand, and the battalion became the first regiment of the Continental line. The two separated parts of the regiment, one from Cambridge and the other from Canada, were reunited at New York, though some of its officers, like Magaw, were transferred by promotion to other portions of the army. It was at Long Island, White Plains, Trenton and Princeton under Hand. In April, 1777, Hand was made a brigadier, and James Chambers became the colonel. Under him the regiment fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and in every other battle and skirmish of the main army until he retired from the service, January 1, 1781, and was succeeded by Col. Daniel Broadhead May 26, 1781. With him the first regiment left York, Penn., with five others into which the line was consolidated under the command of Gen. Wayne, and joined Lafayette at Raccoon Ford on the Rappahannock June 10; fought at Green Springs on July 6, and opened the second parallel at Yorktown, which Gen. Steuben said he considered the most important part of the siege. After the surrender the regiment went southward with Gen. Wayne, fought the last battle of the war at Sharon, Ga., May 24, 1782, entered Savannah in triumph on the 11th of July, Charleston on the 14th of December, 1782; was in camp on James Island, S. C., on the 11th of May, 1783, and only when the news of the cessation of hostilities reached that point was embarked for Philadelphia. In its services it traversed every one of the original thirteen States of the Union. Capt. Hendricks fell during the campaign in Canada. A few of the original members of the regiment were with it through all the various scenes of the eight years of service. Col. Chambers and Maj. Wilson both retired from the service because of wounds which incapacitated them from duty. The regiment had a splendid record.

Additional regiments from Pennsylvania were called for by Congress in the latter part of 1775, and the Second, Third and Fourth Battalions were raised and placed under the command of Cols. Arthur St. Clair, John Shea and Anthony Wayne. The Fifth Battalion was commanded by Robert Magaw, who had been major in the First, and was composed of companies principally from Cumberland County. It was recruited in December, 1775, and January, 1776, and in February, 1776, some of its companies were in Philadelphia, though the main body of the regiment left Cumberland County in March. It departed from Carlisle March 17, 1776, on which occasion Rev. William Linn, who had been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Carlisle, and had been appointed Chaplain of the Fifth and Sixth Battalions of Pennsylvania militia, delivered a stirring patriotic sermon, which has been preserved in print to the present day. The command proceeded to Long Island, assisted in the construction of defenses, and upon the retreat assisted other Pennsylvania regiments in covering the same. They were afterward placed in Fort Washington at the head of Manhattan Island, with other Pennsylvania troops, commanded by such officers as Cols. Cadwallader, Atlee, Swope, Frederick Watts (of Carlisle) and John Montgomery, the whole commanded by Col. Robert Magaw. Gen. Howe demanded the surrender of the fort, threatening dire consequences if it had to be carried by assault. Col. Magaw replied that "he doubted



Wm. W. Dale, M. D.

whether a threat so unworthy of the General and of the British nation would be executed." "But," said he, "give me leave to assure your excellency that, actuated by the most glorious cause that mankind ever fought in, I am determined to defend this post to the very last extremity." And that he did, Washington witnessing part of the operations from the opposite side of the Hudson. Finally, however, November 19, 1776, the gallant Colonel was compelled to capitulate, and the strong position, with 2,818 men, fell into the hands of the British. Col. Magaw remained a prisoner on parole until October 25, 1780, when, with Gens. Thompson and Laurens he was exchanged for the British major general, De Reidesel. Many of Magaw's men suffered greatly in the British prisons, but they refused all temptations held out to induce them to desert and enlist in the royal service. A few were exchanged in 1777, but most remained prisoners until nearly the close of the war.

The committee of correspondence for Cumberland County wrote to Congress about the middle of August, 1775: "The twelfth company of our militia has marched to-day, which companies contain in the whole, 833 privates; with officers, nearly 900 men. Six companies more are collecting arms, and are preparing to march." This committee of correspondence included, among others, John Armstrong, John Byers, Robert Miller, John Agnew and James Pollock; all but Byers residents of Carlisle. (Mr. Miller, in 1768 until 1782, and later, according to the records, owned a tan-yard, and he also is said to have been a merchant. He was an elder in the church and held numerous offices. His daughter, Margaret, married Maj. James Armstrong Wilson.) The committee reported in December, to the committee of safety, that they expected to be able to raise an entire battalion in the county, and hoped they might be allowed to do so, in order to do away with the discords generally prevalent among bodies of men promiscuously recruited. They recommended as officers for such a regiment, colonel, William Irvine; lieutenant-colonel, Ephraim Blaine; major, James Dunlap; captains, James Byers, S. Hay, W. Alexander, J. Talbott, J. Wilson, J. Armstrong, A. Galbreath and R. Adams; lieutenants, A. Parker, W. Bratton, G. Alexander, P. Jack, S. McClay, S. McKenney, R. White and J. McDonald. The Sixth Regiment was accordingly organized, and William Irvine received his commission as colonel, January 9, 1776. Changes were made in the other officers, and they were as follows: lieutenant-colonel, Thomas Hartley, of York; major, James Dunlap, who lived near Newburg; adjutant, John Brooks; captains, Samuel Hay, Robert Adams, Abraham Smith (of Lurgan), William Rippey (resided near Shippensburg), James A. Wilson, David Grier, Moses McLean and Jeremiah Talbott (of Chambersburg). The regiment marched in three months after Col. Irvine was commissioned, and joined the army before Quebec, in Canada. It was brigaded with the First, Second and Fourth Regiments; the brigade being commanded first by Gen. Thomas, and after his death, by Gen. Sullivan. The latter sent Col. Irvine and Gen. Thompson on the disastrous Trois Rivieres campaign, when, June 8, 1776, so many of the men were captured, together with the commanders. The portion of the regiment that escaped capture fell back to Lake Champlain and wintered under command of Lieut. Col. Hartley. Most of the men re enlisted after their original term of service had expired (January 1, 1777), and the broken Sixth and Seventh Regiments were consolidated into a new one under the command of Col. David Grier. Col. Irvine, like the others on parol, was exchanged May 6, 1777, and appointed colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment. May 12, 1779, he was made a brigadier general, and served one or two years under Gen. Wayne. In 1781 he was stationed at Fort Pitt. He died at Philadelphia July 29, 1804. Capt. Rippey, who was captured at Trois Rivieres,

succeeded in making his escape. After the war he resided at Shippensburg, where he kept a hotel.

May 15, 1776, Congress passed a resolution recommending "to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been hitherto established, to adopt such government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general." On the 3d of June, that body also devised measures for raising a new kind of troops, constituting them the "flying camp," intermediate between militia and regulars, to consist of 10,000 men from the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware. The quota of Pennsylvania was 6,000 men, but as 1,500 had already been sent into the field, the immediate demand was for 4,500, and it was finally settled that the quota of Cumberland County was 334, as so many had already been sent out from said county. Meantime, the Assembly having dissolved, and the committee of safety declining to act, it became necessary for the people to organize some form of government, and on recommendation the several county committees met and sent delegates, for that purpose, to a meeting held at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1776. Cumberland County was represented by James McLane, of Antrim Township; John McClay, of Lurgan; William Elliot, Col. William Clark and Dr. John Calhoon, of East Pennsborough; John Creigh and John Harris, of Carlisle; Hugh McCormick and Hugh Alexander, of Middle Spring. This conference continued in session one week, approved the resolutions of Congress, declared the existing government in the province incompetent, and appointed the 15th of July as the date for holding a convention at Philadelphia to frame a new government based upon the authority of the people. Voting places for delegates from Cumberland County, were established at Carlisle, with Robert Miller and James Gregory, of that town, and Benjamin Blyth, of Middle Spring, as judges of election; at Chambersburg, with John Allison and James Maxwell and John Baird as judges; at Robert Campbell's, in Hamilton Township, with William Brown, Alex Morrow and James Taylor as judges. The election was held July 8, and William Harris, then practicing law at Carlisle, William Clark, William Duffield (near Loudon); Hugh Alexander, of Middle Spring; Jonathan Hoge and Robert Whitehill, of East Pennsborough; James Brown, of Carlisle, and James McLane, of Antrim, were chosen delegates. The convention met per appointment, July 15, and adopted a constitution, which in spite of some informalities, was acquiesced in by the people for a number of years. Among other acts of the convention it appointed a council of safety, of which William Lyon was a member from Cumberland County.

George Chambers, in an excellent work upon the "Irish and Scotch and Early Settlers of Pennsylvania," published at Chambersburg in 1856, says of the period at which we have now arrived: "The progress of the war and the oppressive exactions of the British Government after a few months unsettled public opinion on this question [that of separation from the mother country, Ed.] and the necessity and policy of independence became a debatable question with the colonists in their social meetings. At this time there were no newspapers published in Pennsylvania, we believe, west of York. The freemen of the County of Cumberland, in this province, were amongst the first to form the opinion that the safety and welfare of the colonies did render separation from the mother country necessary. The first public expression of that sentiment and its embodiment in a memorial emanated from the freemen and inhabitants of that county to the assembly of the province and is among the national archives." Mr. Chambers in further speaking of this memorial says: "The me-

morial from Cumberland County bears evidence that the inhabitants of that county were in advance of their representatives in the Assembly and in Congress, on the subject of independence. The considerations suggested to them had their influence on the Assembly, who adopted the petition of the memorialists and withdrew the instructions that had been given to the delegates in Congress in opposition to independence. As the Cumberland memorial was presented to the Assembly on the 23d* of May, 1776, it probably had occupied the attention and consideration of the inhabitants of the Cumberland Valley early in that month. As there was no remonstrance from this district by any dissatisfied with the purposes of the memorial we are to suppose that it expressed the public sentiment of that large, respectable and influential district of the province which had then many officers and men in the ranks of the Continental Army."

When in Congress the motion for independence was finally acted upon, the vote of Pennsylvania was carried for it by the deciding vote of James Wilson, of Cumberland County, and of him Bancroft says (History of the United States Vol. VIII, pp. 456 450): "He had at an early day foreseen independence as the probable, though not the intended result of the contest; he had uniformly declared in his place that he never would vote for it contrary to his instructions; nay, that he regarded it as something more than presumption to take a step of such importance without express instructions and authority. 'For' said he, 'ought this act to be the act of four or five individuals, or should it be the act of the people of Pennsylvania?' But now that their authority was communicated by the conference of committees he stood on very different ground." Mr. Chambers says: "The majority of the Pennsylvania delegates remained inflexible in their unwillingness to vote for the measure, at the head of which opposition was the distinguished patriot, John Dickinson, who opposed the measure not as bad or uncalled for, but as premature. But when on the 4th of July the subject came up for final action, two of the Pennsylvania delegates, Dickinson and Morris, who voted in the negative, absented themselves, and the vote of Pennsylvania was carried by the votes of Franklin, Wilson and Morton against the votes of Willing and Humphreys. The men who voted in opposition to this measure were esteemed honest and patriotic men but were too timid for the crisis. They faltered and shrank from responsibility and danger when they should have been firm and brave." The Declaration of Independence though adopted on the 4th of July was not signed until August 16 following. The name of James Wilson was affixed to the document with those of the other delegates, and Cumberland County has the satisfaction of knowing that her citizens and foremost men had an important voice in the formation of the Republic which is now so dear to more than 50,000,000 people.

After this step had been taken by the colonies there was no way of honorable retreat from the ground they had taken. The struggle was upon them, and many were the dark and trying hours before it closed in their favor and the nation was firmly established. It was with difficulty the ranks were kept full. Many had enlisted for only one year, and some as emergency soldiers for as short a period as three months. The appeals of the recruiting officers are described as most stirring, and the county of Cumberland, like others, was kept in a constant state of excitement. By strenuous efforts the flagging energy of the people was renewed. October 16, 1776, William Lyon, who that day took his seat as member from Cumberland County of the council of safety, proposed to the board of war to continue a larger force in the State, to protect it both against British troops and "the growing party of disaffected persons which unhappily exists at this time," also to carry on the necessary

*Other authority says May 25.

works of defense. It was resolved to raise four battalions of 500 men each (for the immediate defense of the State), of militia from the counties of York, Cumberland, Lancaster and Berks—one battalion for each county. The news from Trenton (December 3, 1776) and Princton (January 3, 1777) encouraged the people and recruiting became more lively. July 4, 1776, a military convention representing the fifty-three associated battalions of Pennsylvania, met at Lancaster and chose two brigadier-generals to command the battalions and forces of Pensylvania (Daniel Robardeau, of Philadelphia, and James Ewing, of York). Cumberland County was represented at this convention by Col. John Armstrong; Lieut.-Cols. William Blair, William Clark and Frederick Watts, Maj. James McCalmont; Capts. Rev. John Steel, Thomas McClelland, John Davis, James McFarlane and George Robinson, and privates David Hoge, Ephraim Steel, Smith, Pauling, Brown, Sterrett, Hamilton, Read, Finley, and Vance. When the "Flying Camp" was formed, two regiments had been organized in Cumberland County under Cols. Frederick Watts and John Montgomery, of Carlisle, and sent to Washington at Long Island; they were captured with others at Fort Washington, but the officers were soon exchanged and later commanded regiments under a new arrangement. We quote at considerable length from Dr. Wing:

"When Gen. Howe appeared to be about crossing New Jersey to get possession of Philadelphia by land (June 14, 1776), messengers were dispatched to the counties to give orders that the second class of the associated militia should march as speedily as possible to the place to which the first class had been ordered, and that the third class should be got in readiness to march at a moment's notice. These orders were at once complied with, but before the companies from this county had started, the order was countermanded on account of the return of the British troops to New York. It soon, however, became known that the approach to Philadelphia was to be by transports up Chesapeake Bay and Delaware River, and a requisition was made upon the State for 4,000 militia in addition to those already in the field. One class, therefore, was again ordered from the county. On the 5th of October, 1776, the council of safety resolved to throw into the new continental establishment two of the three Pennsylvania battalions, before in that service, to serve during the war, and the third was to be retained in the service of the State until the 1st of January, 1778, unless sooner discharged, and to consist of ten companies of 100 men each, including officers. The privates of the three battalions were to continue in the service of the State, the officers according to seniority to have the choice of entering into either, and the two battalions to be recruited to their full complement of men as speedily as possible. By this new arrangement Pennsylvania was to keep twelve battalions complete in the Continental service. Of course this broke up all previous organizations, and renders it difficult to trace the course of the old companies. We have seen that on the 16th of August thirteen companies fully officered and equipped had left the county for the seat of war, and six others were preparing to go. The regiments of Cols. Thompson, Irvine and Magaw, we have noticed, and two or three others must have been in existence about this time. One of these was commanded by Col. Frederick Watts and Maj. David Mitchell, and another by John Montgomery, who after the dissolution of the committee of safety, July 22, 1776, appears to have taken charge of a regiment. Both of these regiments were at the taking of Fort Washington and were then captured. One of the volunteer companies under Col. Watts, after the latter had been set at liberty and been put again at the head of a regiment, was commanded by Capt. Jonathan Robinson, of Sherman's Valley, the son of George Robinson, who suffered so much in the

Indian war, and who now, though above fifty years of age, had entered the patriot army. This company was in the battle of Princeton, and was for some time stationed at that town to guard against the British and to act as scouts to intercept their foraging parties. Near the close of the year 1776, or the beginning of 1777, battalions began to be designated by numbers in their respective counties and are made of the First, Second, Third, etc., of Cumberland County. This was under the new organization of the militia of the State. The first was organized in January, 1777, when 'Col. Ephraim Blaine of the First Battalion of Cumberland County militia is directed to hold an election for field officers in the said battalion, if two-thirds of the battalion, now marched and marching to camp, require the same.' Accordingly the Colonel was furnished with blank commissions to fill when the officers should be chosen. Capts. Samuel Postlethwaite, Matthias Selers, John Steel, William Chambers and John Boggs are mentioned in the minutes of the council of safety as connected with this regiment. Col. Blaine's connection with the regiment must have been brief, for he was soon transferred to the commissary department, and we find it under the command of Col. James Dunlap (from near Newburg, and a ruling elder in the congregation of Middle Spring), Lieut.-Col. Robert Culbertson, and connected with three companies from what is now Franklin County, viz.: those of Capts. Noah Abraham of Path Valley, Patrick Jack of Hamilton Township and Charles McClay of Lurgan. The Second Battalion was at first under the command of Col. John Allison, a justice of the peace in Tyrone Township, over the mountains, and a judge of the county, but after his retirement (for he was now past middle life) it was for awhile under the command of Col. James Murray, and still later we find it under John Davis, of Middleton, near the Conodoguinet. Under him were the companies of Capts. William Huston, Charles Leeper (of the Middle Spring congregation), James Crawford, Patrick Jack (sometimes credited to this regiment), Samuel Royal and Lieut. George Wallace. While this regiment was under marching orders for Amboy, near January 1, 1777, they took from such persons as were not associated, in Antrim and Peters Township, whatever arms were found in their possession, to be paid for according to appraisement by the Government. The Fourth Battalion was under Col. Samuel Lyon, and had in it the companies of Capts. John Purdy, of East Pennsborough; James McConnel, of Letterkenny, and, in 1778, of Jonathan Robinson, of Sherman's Valley; Stephen Stevenson, who was at first a lieutenant but afterward became a captain. The Fifth Battalion was commanded by Col. Joseph Armstrong, a veteran of the Indian war and of the expedition to Kittanning, and in 1756–57, a member of the Colonial Assembly. Most of this regiment was raised in Hamilton, Letterkenny and Lurgan Townships, and its companies at different times were under Capts. John Andrew, Robert Culbertson (for a time), Samuel Patton, John McConnel, Conrad Snider, William Thompson, Charles McClay (at one period), James McKee, James Gibson, John Rea, Jonathan Robinson, George Matthews and John Boggs. John Murphy was a lieutenant and John Martin ensign. Capt. McClay's men are said to have been over six feet in height and to have numbered 100, and the whole regiment was remarkable for its vigor and high spirit. It suffered severely at the battle of "Crooked Billet," in Berks County, May 4, 1778, when Gen. Lacy was surprised and many of his men were butchered without mercy. The Sixth Battalion was commanded by Col. Samuel Culbertson, who had been a lieutenant-colonel in the First but was promoted to the command of the Sixth. John Work was the lieutenant colonel; James McCammont, major; John Wilson, adjutant; Samuel Finley, quartermaster, and Richard Brownson, surgeon, and Patrick Jack, Samuel Pat-

ton, James Patterson, Joseph Culbertson, William Huston, Robert McCoy and John McConnel were at some periods captains.

"As the period for which the enlistments about this time, when the invasion of Pennsylvania was imminent, was usually limited to six months and sometimes even to three and two months, we need not be surprised to find that at different times the same men and officers served in two or three different regiments. As an instance J. Robinson says that he entered the service a number of times on short enlistments of two or three months, and was placed in different regiments and brigades. The Seventh Battalion is believed to have consisted of remnants of the old Fifth and Sixth Continental Regiments, and was commanded by Col. William Irvine. These soldiers re-entered the service as the Seventh Battalion in March, 1777, and were under the command of its major, David Grier, until the release of Irvine from his parole as a prisoner of war (May 6, 1777). In 1779 Col. Irvine was commissioned a brigadier, and served under Gen. Wayne, but before this (July 5, 1777) Abraham Smith, of Lurgan Township, was elected colonel. Among the captains were William Rippey; Samuel Montgomery, who became captain of Smith's company when the latter was promoted; John Alexander, before a lieutenant in Smith's company; Alexander Parker; Jeremiah Talbott, who in the latter part of the year 1777 was promoted a major in the Sixth, and served in that position until the close of the war. He was the first sheriff of Franklin County (October, 1784) and was twice re-elected. The Eighth Battalion was commanded by Abraham Smith, who was chosen July 6, 1777, probably from Lurgan, and a member of the congregation of Middle Spring. Its officers were largely taken from a single remarkable family in Antrim Township. The head of this family had settled very early, about 1735, two and a half miles east of where Greencastle now is, and had died near 1755, leaving a large property and four sons. Each of these sons entered the army. The eldest, James, was a lieutenant-colonel of the Eighth Battalion, but afterward was the colonel of a battalion during a campaign in New Jersey. John, the youngest, was the major, and Thomas, the second son, was adjutant, and was present at the slaughter at Paoli, September 20, 1777, but survived to be promoted to a colonelcy and lived till about 1819. Dr. Robert, the other brother, was a surgeon in Col. Irvine's regiment, was in the South during the latter years of the war, was at the surrender of Yorktown, in October, 1781, and in 1790 was an excise collector for Franklin County. Terrence Campbell was the quartermaster. The captains were Samuel Roger, John Jack, James Poe and John Rea, who afterward became a brigadier-general.

"Besides these we have notices of several companies, regiments and officers, whose number and position in the service is not given in any account we have seen. Early in the war James Wilson and John Montgomery were appointed colonels, and in the battalion of the former are mentioned the companies of Capts. Thomas Clarke and Thomas Turbitt. Montgomery was in the army at New York in 1776, and was at the surrender of Fort Washington, but both he and Wilson were soon called into the civil department of the service, and do not appear in the army after that year. Besides them were Cols. Robert Callender, of Middlesex, now in advanced life, whose death early in the war deprived his country of his valuable services; James Armstrong, Robert Peoples, James Gregory, Arthur Buchanan, Benjamin Blythe, Abraham Smith, Isaac Miller and William Scott. Among the captains, whom we are unable to locate in any particular regiment, at least for any considerable time, were Joseph Brady, Thomas Beale, Matthew Henderson, Samuel McCune (under Col. William Clarke for awhile, and at Ticonderoga), Isaac Miller, David Mc-

Knight, Alexander Trindle, Robert Quigley, William Strain, Samuel Kearsley, Samuel Blythe, Samuel Walker, William Blaine, Joseph Martin, James Adams, Samuel Erwin and Peter Withington. One of the companies which were early mustered into the service was that of Capt. William Peebles. The officers' commissions were dated somewhere between the 9th and the 15th of March, near the time at which Magaw's regiment left the county. The company was in Philadelphia August 17, and was then said to consist of eighty-one riflemen. It was in the battle of Long Island, August 27, when a portion was captured, and the remainder were in the engagements at White Plains, Trenton and Princeton. On his return from the war Capt. Peebles resided on Peebles' Run, a little distance from Newburg, and was for many years an elder in the congregation at Middle Spring. He was promoted to be a colonel September 23, 1776. Matthew Scott was the first lieutenant, and among the captured at Long Island, but he was exchanged December 8, 1776, and promoted captain April 18, 1777. He married Peggy, the daughter of Samuel Lamb, a stone-mason near Stony Ridge, who long survived him and was living in Mechanicsburg in 1845. The family of Mr. Lamb was distinguished for its ardent patriotism. The second lieutenant was Robert Burns, promoted to be a captain in Col. Hazen's regiment December 21, 1776. The third lieutenant was Robert Campble, also promoted to be a captain at the same time in the same regiment, and when wounded was transferred to an invalid regiment under Lewis Nichola. The sergeants were Samuel Kenny, William McCracken, Patrick Highland (captured), and Joseph Collier. James Carson, drummer, and Edward Lee, fifer, were also captured at Long Island August 27, 1776. The privates were William Adams, Zachariah Archer, William Armstrong, James Atchison (captured), Thomas Beatty, Henry Bourke, William Boyd, Daniel Boyle (enlisted for two years, discharged at Valley Forge July 1, 1778, and in 1824 resided in Armstrong County), James Brattin, John Brown, Robert Campble, John Carrigan, William Carson, William Cavan, Henry Dibbins, Pat Dixon, Samuel Dixon (captured), Barnabas Dougherty, James Dowds, John Elliott, Charles Fargner, Daniel Finley, Pat Flynn, James Galbreath, Thomas Gilmore, Dagwell Hawn, John Hodge, Charles Holder, Jacob Hove, John Jacobs, John Justice, John Keating, John Lane, Peter Lane, Samuel Logan, Robert McClintock, Alexander McCurdy, Hugh McKegney, Andrew McKinsey, Charles McKowen, Niel McMullen, Alex. Mitchell, John Mitchell (justice of the peace in Cumberland County in 1821), Laurence Morgan, Samuel Montgomery, William Montgomery, David Moore, James Moore, John Moore, James Mortimer, Robert Mullady, Patrick Murdaugh, John Niel, James Nickleson, Robert Nugent, Richard Orput, John Paxton, Robert Pealing, James Pollock, Hans Potts, Patrick Quigley, John Quinn, Andrew Ralston, James Reily, Thomas Rogers (captured on Long Island, died in New Jersey, leaving a widow, who resided in Chester County), James Scroggs, Andrew Sharpe, Thomas Sheerer, John Shields, John Skuse, Thomas Townsend, Patten Viney, John Walker, John Wallace, Thomas Wallace, William Weatherspoon (captain), Peter Weaver, Robert Wilson and Hugh Woods. Total of officers ten, and of privates, eighty.

"A company of rangers from the borders of this county, who had been accustomed in the Indian wars to act under James Smith, also deserves notice. He had now removed to the western part of the State, and was a member of the Assembly from Westmoreland. While attending on that body early in 1777, he saw in the streets of the city some of his former companions in forest adventure, from this region, and they immediately formed themselves into a company under him as their commander. Obtaining leave of absence for a short

time from the Assembly, he went with them to the army in New Jersey, attacked about 200 of the British, at Rocky Hill, and, with only thirty-six men, drove them from their position; and on another occasion took twenty-two Hessions with their officers' baggage-wagons, and a number of our Continental prisoners they were guarding. In a few days they took more of the British than there were of their own party. Being taken with the camp fever Smith returned to the city, and the party was commanded by Maj. McCammont, of Strasburg. He then applied to Gen. Washington for permission to raise a battalion of riflemen, all expert marksmen, and accustomed to the Indian method of fighting. The council of safety strongly recommended the project, but the General thought it not best to introduce such an irregular element into the army, and only offered him a major's commission in a regular regiment. Not fancying the officer under whom he was to serve, he declined this, and remained for a time with his companions in the militia. In 1778 he received a colonel's commission, and served with credit till the end of the war, principally on the western frontier.

"Another partisan leader was Samuel Brady, originally from near Shippensburg, and among those who went first to Boston. Though but sixteen years of age when he enlisted, in 1775, in a company of riflemen, he was one of the boldest and hardiest of that remarkable company. At the battle of Monmouth he was made captain; at Princeton he was near being taken prisoner, but succeeded in effecting an escape for himself and his colonel, and in many places displayed an astonishing coolness and steadiness of courage. He so often acted on special commissions to obtain intelligence that he became distinguished as the 'captain of the spies.' In 1778 his brother, and in 1779 his father were cruelly killed by the Indians, and from that time it was said of him, 'this made him an Indian killer, and he never changed his business. The red man never had a more implacable foe or a more relentless tracker. Being as well skilled in woodcraft as any Indian of them all, he would trail them to their very lairs with all the fierceness and tenacity of the sleuth hound.' During the whole sanguinary war with the Indians he gave up his whole time to lone vigils, solitary wanderings and terrible revenges. He commenced his scouting service in 1780, when he was but twenty-one years old, and became a terror to the savages and a security to a large body of settlers. He did not marry until about 1786, when he spent some years at West Liberty, in West Virginia, where he probably died about 1800. [See McKnight's "Western Border," pp. 426–442.]

"The Patrick Jack, who is mentioned more than once above as connected at different times with several regiments, was probably the same man who afterward became famous as the 'Wild Hunter, or Juniata Jack the Indian Killer.' He was from Hamilton Township, and is said by George Croghan in 1755 to have been at the head of a company of hunter rangers, expert in Indian warfare, and clad, like their leader, in Indian attire. They were therefore proposed to Gen. Braddock as proper persons to act as scouts, provided they were allowed to dress, march and fight as they pleased. 'They are well armed,' said Croghan, 'and are equally regardless of heat and cold. They require no shelter for the night and ask no pay.' It is said of him as of Brady that he became a bitter enemy of the Indians by finding his cabin one evening, on his return from hunting, 'a heap of smoldering ruins, and the blackened corpses of his murdered family scattered around.' From that time he became a rancorous Indian hater and slayer. When the Revolutionary war began he was among the first to enlist, and he afterward enlisted several times on short terms in various companies. He was of large size and stature, dark almost as an Indian, and stern and relentless to his foes. John Armstrong in his ac-



R. Lowry Sibbet

count of the Kittanning expedition, calls him 'the half Indian,' but he could have had no Indian blood in his veins. His monument may be seen at Chambersburg, with this inscription: 'Colonel Patrick Jack, an officer of the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars—died January 25, 1821, aged ninety-one years.'"

We shall now give a few of the important events of the war as relating to Cumberland County without going further into details. In 1778 George Stevenson, John Boggs, Joseph Brady and Alexander McCleban were appointed a committee to attend to estates forfeited for treason, and the commissioners for the county, James Pollock and Samuel Laird, were required to collect from non associators the amounts they owed the State as a fair equivalent for military services, also to collect such arms and ammunition as may be found in their possession. In September, 1777, information had been given of plots by "tories" to destroy public stores at York, Lancaster, Carlisle and other points, and several prominent persons in the region were implicated. "By a proclamation of the Supreme Executive Council, June 15, 1778, John Wilson, wheel wright and husbandman, and Andrew Fursner, laborer, both of Allen Township; Lawrence Kelley, cooper; William Curlan, laborer; John M. Cart, distiller and laborer, and Francis Irwin, carter, of East Pennsborough; George Croghan, Alexander McKee, Simon Girty and Matthew Elliott, Indian traders, were said severally to have aided and assisted the enemy by having joined the British Army, and were therefore attainted of high treason and subject to the penalties and forfeitures which were by law attached to their crime. The committee on forfeited estates rendered an account of several hundred pounds which they had handed over to the proper officers to be used in the purchase of arms, provisions, etc., from which it would appear that some persons had been found guilty of treason in the county. The names which have come down to us either by tradition or documentary evidence were usually of persons of no prominence, or of such as were then residing beyond the limits of the present county of Cumberland." [*Wing.*]

An act of the Supreme Executive Council passed March 17, 1777, provided for the appointment of one or more lieutenants of militia in each city or county, also of sub lieutenants, with duties which the act prescribed. John Armstrong and Ephraim Blaine were successively appointed lieutenants for Cumberland County, but both declined for sufficient reasons. April 10, 1777, James Galbreath, of East Pennsborough Township, was appointed, and finally accepted the position and performed its duties faithfully. He was succeeded by John Carothers, and he by Col. James Dunlap, in October, 1779. Abraham Smith held the office in April, 1780. The sub lieutenants were Col. James Gregory, of Allen Township; Col. Benjamin Blythe, near Middle Spring; George Sharpe, near Big Spring; Col. Robert McCoy (died in May, 1777); John Harris of Carlisle; George Stewart, James McDowell, of Peters Township (in place of Col. McCoy), all appointed in 1777, and Col. Frederick Watts, Col. Arthur Buchanan, Thomas Buchanan, John Trindle, Col. Abraham Smith and Thomas Turbitt appointed in 1780.

In June, 1777, the Supreme Executive Council appointed an entirely new board of justices for Cumberland County, as some of the old ones had failed to take the oath of allegiance required of them and several of the positions were vacant. Those newly appointed were John Ramsels (Reynolds), James Maxwell, James Oliver, John Holmes, John Agnew, John McClay, Samuel Lyon, William Brown, John Harris, Samuel Royer, John Anderson, John Creigh, Hugh Laird, Andrew McBeath, Thomas Kenny, Alexandria Laughlin, Samuel McClure, Patrick Vance, George Matthews, William McClure, Samuel Cul-

bertson, James Armstrong, John Work, John Trindle, Stephen Duncan, Ephraim Steel, William Brown (Carlisle), Robert Peebles, Henry Taylor, James Taylor, Charles Leeper, John Scouller, Matthew Wilson and David McClure. November 5, 1777, John Agnew, on the nomination of these justices, was appointed a clerk of the peace, and February 20, 1779, a commissioner for the exchange of money. These justices were required to "administer the oath of allegiance to every person who should vote for officers or enter upon any office either under the State government or under the Continental Congress." From 1777 to 1779 Col. William Clark was paymaster of troops in Cumberland County. In 1777 he reported concerning the destitute condition of the militia, and a committee was appointed consisting of John Boggs, Abraham Smith, John Andrew, William McClure, Samuel Williamson, James Purdy and William Blair "to collect without delay from such as have not taken the oath of allegiance and abjuration, or who have aided or assisted the enemy with arms or accoutrements, blankets, linen and linsey-wolsey cloth, shoes and stockings for the army." Besides this committee, George Stevens, John Boggs and Joseph Brady were appointed commissioners "to seize upon the personal estates of all who have abandoned their families or habitations, joined the army of the enemy, or resorted to any city, town or place within the commonwealth in possession of the enemy, or supplied provisions, intelligence or aid for the enemy, or shall hereafter do such things; and they shall as speedily as possible dispose of all the perishable part thereof, and hold possession of all the remainder subject to the future disposition of the Legislature."

Large numbers of wagons and teams and teamsters were employed to transport the great quantities of stores and supplies from place to place as necessary, and a special department was maintained for the organization and management of this service. Cumberland County was required to furnish a large proportion of supplies, wagons and teams, and sent out at one time 200, at another 800, and at various times smaller numbers of wagons. Hugh McCormick was appointed wagon-master in 1777, Matthew Gregg in 1778 and Robert Culbertson in 1780. Dr. Wing states: "In November, 1777, the assessment was upon East Pennsborough, Peters and Antrim Townships, each for twelve wagons and teams; Allen for eleven, Middleton, West Pennsborough, Newton, Hopewell, Lurgan, Letterkenny, Guilford and Hamilton each for ten. Each wagon was to be accompanied by four horses, a good harness and one attendant, and the owner was paid thirty shillings in specie or forty in currency, according to the exchange agreed upon by Congress."

Early in 1776 a number of British prisoners captured on the northern frontier and in the east were confined at Lancaster, but by order of Congress they were removed in March, half to York and half to Carlisle. At that time Lieuts. Andre, Despard and Anstruther were taken to Carlisle; and, as stated by early writers, were confined in a stone building which stood on the east side of Hanover Street, on Lot 161. These prisoners were exchanged in the latter part of the same year, most of them being sent to New York, November 28, "under the escort of Lieut.-Col. John Creigh and Ephraim Steel, two members of the committee of inspection, with their servants and their servants' wives and their baggage, by way of Reading and Trenton to the nearest camp of the United States in New Jersey." With the subsequent fate of Andre, promoted to captain and then to major, everybody is familiar. A large number of the Hessians captured at Trenton, December 25, 1776, were sent to Carlisle, and while here were set at work building barracks, which became noted in later years as a school for cavalry training and in other ways, and stood on the site now occupied by the Indian school.

"About the 1st of August, 1777," says Dr. Wing, "John Penn, James Hamilton, Benjamin Chew, and about thirty others who had been officers under the royal and proprietary government, and declined to take the oath of allegiance to the new government, were arrested in Philadelphia, received by the sheriff of Reading and by the sheriff of Cumberland County and escorted through this valley to Staunton, Va., where they were detained until near the conclusion of the war."

In April, 1777, Gen. Armstrong, of Carlisle, was placed in command of the militia of the State; resigning his position as first brigadier general in the Continental Army, he was appointed first brigadier-general and a month afterward major general of the State of Pennsylvania. Though advanced in years he entered vigorously upon the work of protecting the State against the enemy, and erected and maintained defensive works along the Delaware River. Portions of his command did splendid service at Brandywine and Germantown. Five hundred men or more enlisted and went to the fort from Cumberland County early in 1778. The county was nearly bereft of men to carry on necessary business or to guard the prisoners which from time to time were sent to Carlisle. It was difficult to provide arms and ammunition until France came to the aid of the colonies in 1778. "Hence the efforts in the beginning of the conflict to establish at every available town shops for the manufacture of rifles, muskets and even cannon. Old arms were repaired and altered so that even fowling pieces could be used for deadlier purposes, and bayonets were prepared. Armories are spoken of in Carlisle and Shippensburg at which hundreds of rifles were got in readiness at one time. A foundry was started at Mount Holly and perhaps at Boiling Springs, at which cannon were cast, and at which William Denning [Deming?] was known to have worked at his inventions. Aware of the many failures which had followed all previous attempts, under the most favorable conditions, to make cannon of wrought iron; he is said to have persevered until he constructed at least two of such uniform quality and of such size and calibre as to have done good service in the American Army. One of them is reported to have been taken by the British at the battle of Brandywine, and now kept as a trophy in the Tower of London, and another to have been for a long time and perhaps to be now, at the barracks near Carlisle. (William Denning was a resident of Chester County when the war broke out; enlisted in a company and was its second lieutenant for nine months; was a blacksmith by trade, and very ingenious; was placed at head of a band of artificers at Philadelphia, but removed to Carlisle upon the approach of the British Army; iron from the South Mountain was made into gun-barrels, bayonets, etc., and Denning had a chance to exercise his ingenuity to his greatest desire. In welding the heavy bars of iron for bands and hoops to his wrought iron guns, few could be induced to assist him on account of the great heat. He made four and six pounders and attempted a twelve pounder, but never completed it. He resided at Big Spring after the war, and died December 19, 1830, aged ninety four years). So great was the destitution of lead for bullets, that the council of safety requested all families possessing plates, weights for clocks or windows, or any other articles made of lead, to give them up to the collectors appointed to demand them, with the promise that they should be replaced by substitutes of iron. Payments were acknowledged for considerable quantities of lead thus collected in this county. Every part of the county was explored to obtain sulphur and other substances in sufficient quanties for the manufacture of gunpowder. Jonathan Kearsley, of Carlisle, was for some months employed in learning the art and in the attempt to manufacture saltpetre out of earths impregnated with nitrous particles in

Dauphin County. After nearly three months of experiments he wrote that the amount obtained was not sufficient to warrant his continuance at the work in that vicinity. Common salt finally became so scarce that Congress took upon itself the business of supplying the people as well as the soldiers. Before the construction of those vast establishments which have since been created for the manufacture of these articles, the whole population was dependent on foreign countries, and now were cut off from all importation of it. Near the close of 1776 a law was passed against those who endeavored to monopolize the sale of salt, and a large purchase of it was made by Congress itself. A certain quota was assigned to each State, and then to each county under the direction of the State authorities. The proportion which fell to Cumberland County (November 23, 1776) was eighty bushels. On its arrival a certain portion was delivered to each householder who applied for it with an order from the county committee, 'on his paying the prime cost of 15 shillings a bushel, expenses of carriage only added.'"

August 17, 1776, by authority of a resolution of the Assembly passed a month previous, the committee of inspection and observation for Cumberland County drew an order on the council of safety for £200 for the relief of the poor families of associators called into service. The greater part of the grain raised in the county was sent away for supplies or distilled into liquor, and the men were so scarce it was difficult to harvest and thresh the grain. Gen. Armstrong, noting this condition of affairs, wrote on the 17th of February, 1777: "From the best information that I can get, the rye in both this and the county of York is almost all distilled, as is also considerable quantities of wheat, and larger still of the latter bought up for the same purpose; nor can we doubt that Lancaster and other counties are going on in the same destructive way, so that in a few months Pennsylvania may be scarce of bread for her own inhabitants. Liquor is already 10 shillings per gallon, wheat will immediately be the same per bushel, and if the complicated demon of avarice and infatuation is not suddenly changed or cast out, he will raise them each to twenty!"

To Col. Ephraim Blaine, of Cumberland County, as assistant quartermaster-general, under Gen. Greene, quartermaster-general, was due great praise and much credit for his aid in times of financial depression during the war. His flouring-mill on the Conodoguinet, near Carlisle, was enlarged and kept in operation to its utmost capacity for the benefit of the suffering army and without profit to himself. His extensive fortune was ever at the disposal of his country, and by his earnest and careful management he kept the soldiers from actual starvation, more than once in the face of pronounced opposition to his measures. His name became dear to his countrymen. The schemes of Congress to provide money led to disastrous results, and many inhabitants of Cumberland County were very seriously embarrassed or completely broken up financially for years. Many dark days were experienced by the people of the struggling republic during the war, and at times even mutiny and violence were advocated or attempted; the Indian troubles of 1778 and succeeding years brought to mind the terrible scenes of days gone by, and soldiers from the county were sent with others for the punishment of the marauding murderers. The sad end of the expedition of Col. Crawford, in 1782 against the western Indians, called numbers into the service for vengeance, for Crawford was known and loved in the valley, but the British recalled their Indian allies from the frontiers of the northwest, and the troops organized to march against them under Gens. Irvine and Potter were disbanded. The peace of 1783 brought relief to the land, and the war cloud was lifted.

March 3, 1781, Samuel Laird and William Lyon were appointed auditors of depreciated accounts, "to settle with officers and soldiers in the county the amount which should be allowed on their pay for the depreciated value of the notes paid them." Gen. William Irvine, of Carlisle, was made one of the board of censors October 20, 1783, from Cumberland County, as was also James McLene, of Chambersburg. The only meeting was at Philadelphia November 10, 1783, for the new constitution (1790) abolished it.

The Whiskey Insurrection, 1794.—When it became evident that some source of revenue must be looked to besides the duties on imported goods, and Congress decided to levy a tax (of 4 pence per gallon) on distilled spirits (March 3, 1791), believing that article to be of the least necessity, the tax was violently opposed by people in the interior and western parts of Pennsylvania, where it bore with most severity. There had been no market for the great quantities of grain raised, and it was largely used to fatten cattle and hogs upon. When distilled it was more easily transported over the mountains and found a ready market, and in numerous sections every fifth or sixth farmer had a still house. [The consumption was not all away from home, either. Ed.] The excise law was felt to be oppressive, as most of the money brought into the region was sent out in the shape of excise duties. The people hoped the law would be unexecuted and finally repealed, and the collectors were often threatened, intimidated, and as in the instance of Pittsburgh, roughly handled and their property destroyed. The excitement spread and the fury grew by the aid of mass meetings, pole raisings, and the like, and steps were taken for an armed resistance to the authorities should a force be sent against the disturbers. Braddock's Field, ten miles east of Pittsburgh, was designated as a place of rendezvous for the rebellious troops. The general sympathy of even the most prominent men was with those who openly opposed the law, but they did not, as the end shows, believe in a resort to arms. President Washington issued proclamations, September 15, 1792, and August 7, 1793, requiring insurgents to disperse and directing that troops should be raised to march at a moment's warning before the 15th of September in the latter year. Those who had been opposed to the law, but hoped a few trials of aggressors would lead to its repeal, now joined hands with the Government. An army of 12,900 men was called for from the four States most interested, and the quota of Pennsylvania was 5,200. Gen. William Irvine, of Carlisle, was one of a number of commissioners appointed to confer with such deputies as the deputies might appoint, but they returned with an adverse or unfavorable report, though they were followed by commissioners from the insurgents who were more reasonable than those with whom they had conferred. The army was put in motion and finally reached Carlisle. The softened commissioners met the President and commander in chief at that point October 10, 1794, and assured him that it was unnecessary to send the military to obtain submission and order, but he declined to stay the march of the army, though promising that no violence would be offered if the people would return to their allegiance. Carlisle was the place of rendezvous for the army. Cumberland County furnished 363 men and officers who were brigaded with others from York, Lancaster and Franklin Counties, under Brig. Gen. James Chambers, of Franklin County. They encamped on "an extensive common near the town (Carlisle) said to be admirably fitted for the purpose."

A large number of distilleries then undoubtedly existed in Cumberland County, where those opposed to the law had not been over cautious in making remarks or in demonstrations of disfavor. A liberty pole had been erected in the Public Square on the night of September 8, 1794, with the words,

"Liberty and No Excise, & Whisky," thereon. A few friends of law and order cut it down the next morning, and the excitement was great. A large number of country people, some bearing arms, came in a few days later, one afternoon, and put up a large pole with the words, "Liberty and Equality." They were mostly of the poorer class, although the county treasurer was a leader among them and distributed money to buy whisky. Deeds of violence were offered occasionally, the insurgents patroling the town to prevent the pole being taken down. Col. Ephraim Blaine was pursued and fired upon by three of them while conducting his sister, Mrs. Lyon, out of town, but fortunately without injury. Threats were made against the militia should they turn out, and affairs were rather desperate. Gen. Irvine, as commissioner, attended strictly to the business of his office, saying, "I make a rule of doing what I think is right, and trust to events for consequences." The presence of troops in Carlisle brought the people to their senses. Gov. Mifflin arrived on the 1st of October, and in the evening delivered a stirring address in the Presbyterian Church. His arrival was in advance of the army, which reached Carlisle October 3. A writer says "the beloved Washington" approached in a traveling dress, attended by his secretary, Alexander Hamilton, and proceeds: "As he passed our troops he pulled off his hat and, in the most respectful manner, bowed to the officers and men, and in this manner passed the line, who were (as you may suppose) affected by the sight of their chief, for whom each individual seemed to show the affectionate regard that would have been paid to an honored parent. As he entered the town the inhabitants seemed anxious to see this very great and good man; crowds were assembled in the streets, but their admiration was silent. The President passed to the front of the camp, where the troops were assembled in front of the tents; the line of artillery, horse and infantry appeared in the most perfect order; the greatest silence was observed. The spectacle was grand, interesting and affecting; every man as he passed along poured forth his wishes for the preservation of this most valuable of their fellow-citizens. Here you might see the aged veteran, the mature soldier and the zealous youth assembled in defense of that government which must (in turn) prove the protection of their persons, family and property." The court house was illuminated in the evening, and a transparency was prepared, bearing the inscriptions: "Washington is ever triumphant." "The reign of the laws," and "Woe to Anarchists." President Washington while here was the guest of Col. Ephraim Blaine. A number of the principal inhabitants presented him the following address on Monday of the week following:

CARLISLE, October 17, 1794.

TO GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Sir: We, the subscribers, inhabitants of this borough, on behalf of ourselves, our fellow-citizens, friends to good order, government and the laws, approach you at this time to express our sincere admiration of those virtues which have been uniformly exerted with so much success for the happiness of America, and which at this critical period of impending foreign and domestic troubles have been manifested with distinguished lustre.

Though we deplore the cause which has collected in this borough all classes of virtuous citizens, yet it affords us the most heartfelt satisfaction to meet the father of our country and brethren in arms, distinguished for their patriotism, their love of order and attachment to the constitution and laws; and while on the one hand we regret the occasion which has brought from their homes men of all situations, who have made sacrifices unequaled in any other country of their private interests to the public good, yet we are consoled by the consideration that the citizens of the United States have evinced to our enemies abroad and the foes of our happy constitution at home that they not only have the will but possess the power to repel all foreign invaders and to crush all domestic traitors.

The history of the world affords us too many instances of the destruction of free governments by factious and unprincipled men. Yet the present insurrection and opposition

to government is exceeded by none either for its causeless origin or for the extreme malignity and wickedness with which it has been executed.

The unexampled clemency of our councils in their endeavors to bring to a sense of duty the western insurgents and the ungrateful returns which have been made by that deluded people have united all good men in one common effort to restore order and obedience to the laws, and to punish those who have neglected to avail themselves of and have spurned at the most tender and humane offers that have ever been made to rebels and traitors.

We have viewed with pain the great industry, art and misrepresentations which have been practiced to delude our fellow citizens. We trust that the efforts of the General Government, the cooperation of the good and virtuous against the vicious and factious, will cover with confusion the malevolent disturbers of the public peace, and afford to the well disposed the certainty of protection to their persons and property. The sword of justice in the hands of our beloved President can only be considered an object of terror by the wicked, and will be looked up to by the good and virtuous as their safeguard and protection.

We bless that Providence which has preserved a life so valuable through so many important scenes, and we pray that He will continue to direct and prosper the measures adopted by you for the security of our internal peace and the stability of our Government, and that after a life of continued usefulness and glory you may be rewarded with eternal felicity.

There was no doubt of the sincerity of the foregoing address, and Washington, whom it could not fail to touch with a feeling of pleasure, responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you sincerely for your affectionate address. I feel as I ought what is personal to me, and I can not but be particularly pleased with the enlightened and patriotic attachment which is manifested towards our happy constitution and the laws.

When we look around and behold the universally acknowledged prosperity which blesses every part of the United States, facts no less unequivocal than those which are the lamented occasion of our present meeting were necessary to persuade us that any portion of our fellow citizens could be so deficient in discernment or virtue as to attempt to disturb a situation which, instead of murmurs and tumults, calls for our warmest gratitude to heaven, and our earnest endeavors to preserve and prolong so favored a lot.

Let us hope that the delusion cannot be lasting, that reason will speedily regain her empire, and the Laws their just authority where they have lost it. Let the wise and the virtuous unite their efforts to reclaim the misguided, and to detect and defeat the arts of the factious. The union of good men is a basis on which the security of our internal peace and the stability of our government may safely rest. It will always prove an adequate rampart against the vicious and disorderly.

In any case in which it may be indispensable to raise the sword of justice against obstinate offenders, I shall deprecate the necessity of deviating from a favorite aim, to establish the authority of the laws in the affections rather than in the fears of any.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Before Washington arrived at Carlisle, the accidental discharge of a soldier's pistol killed the brother of a man whom a party of soldiers were pursuing because of his action in conjunction with the insurgents, and another countryman was killed in a quarrel with a soldier. The circumstances were regretted by the President and his secretary (Gen. Hamilton). Several who had acted with the insurrectionists were arrested and lodged in jail at Carlisle, but they appeared to be little concerned at the consequences of their proceedings.

Andrew Holmes, Esq., a member of a company from Carlisle, in the command of Gen. Chambers, kept a private journal in which he recorded the movement of the troops, and under date of Sunday, October 11, 1794, 2 o'clock P. M., he wrote as follows: "The Carlisle Light Infantry, together with from 3,000 to 4,000 troops, cavalry, rifle and infantry, marched from Carlisle to Mount Rock. The officers of the Carlisle Infantry were as follows: Captain, George Stevenson; first lieutenant, Robert Miller; second lieutenant, William Miller; ensign, Thomas Creigh; orderly sergeant, William Armor; sergeant major, George Hacker; drum major, James Holmes; and fifty two privates, among whom were Thomas Duncan, David Watts, Robert Duncan,

John Lyon, Nathaniel Weakley, George Pattison, Charles Pattison, William Andrew, Abraham Holmes, Archibald Ramsey, Joseph Clark, William Dunbar, Archibald McAllister, William Crane, Jacob Fetter, Archibald Loudon, Thomas Foster, Jacob Housenet, George Wright, Thomas Wallace, Francis Gibson, Joseph and Michael Egolf, Robert McClure and William Levis. At Sideling Hill Capt. Stevenson was made a major, and William Levis, quartermaster."

The following brigade order, December 4, 1794, is from the same journal:

The General congratulates the troops which he has the honor to command, on their arrival at Strasburg,* and feelingly anticipates the pleasure which the worthy citizen soldiers and himself shall have in the company of their nearest connections. He also has the pleasure of announcing to the brigade the entire approbation of the commander-in-chief for their orderly conduct and strict discipline, which reflects the highest honor on both officers and soldiers. He is likewise happy in assuring his fellow citizens that their soldierly behavior during the whole campaign has merited his highest acknowledgments and as they have supported the laws of their country he rests assured that they will, when they have retired to private life, support civil society in every point of view. As the worthy men who stepped forward in support of the happiness of their country and the support of the Constitution of the Federal Government are to deposit their arms in this town to-morrow, the commanding officers of the regiments composing the brigade will see that fair inventories of every article are made to Mr. Samuel Riddle, brigade quartermaster, who is to give receipts for such delivery. And the quartermaster of the brigade is to detain a sufficient number of wagons to transport the arms to the place pointed out in the orders of the commander-in-chief of the 17th ult. The officers commanding the several corps will meet to-morrow morning to certify to the men as to their time of service and the balance due and to become due, agreeable to General Irvine's orders of the 30th of November.

GEN. CHAMBERS.

By order of

WILLIAM ROSS, *Adjutant.*

The company of Carlisle infantry was mustered out of service and arrived at home December 5, 1794. Thus ended the famous "Whiskey Insurrection of 1794."

The following account of Washington's visit is from a recent account published by George R. Prowell in the *Gettysburg Compiler:*

"Much has been written that is inaccurate concerning the visit of Gen. Washington to western Pennsylvania for the purpose of quelling the so-called Whisky Insurrection in that section of our State in 1794. An original record of the facts and incidents of that famous trip having lately come into my possession, and in a condensed form, I feel a pleasure in hereby furnishing them to the readers of the *Compiler.*

"President Washington, accompanied by a portion of his cabinet, left Philadelphia, then the capital of the United States, for the west via Reading, on Wednesday, October 1, 1794. He reached Harrisburg on the afternoon of Friday, October 3, when he was presented with an address by the burgesses, to which he replied the next morning. He reached Carlisle at 12 o'clock, noon, October 4. The town was the place of rendezvous for the Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops, and he remained in Carlisle from Saturday, October 4, to Saturday, October 11, reviewing the troops. On the last named date he left for the West, dined at Shippensburg and reached Chambersburg the same evening. At this place tradition says he stopped and spent Sunday with Dr. Robert Johnson, a surgeon of the Pennsylvania line during the Revolution. He passed through Chambersburg, and arrived at Williamsport, Maryland, on the evening of October 13, Monday. Early the next morning he set out for Fort Cumberland, where he arrived on Thursday, October 16, and the next day reviewed the Virginia and Maryland troops under command of Gen. Lee.

"On Sunday, October 19, Gen. Washington arrived at Bedford, where he remained until Tuesday, October 21. The approach of the armed troops soon

*A village ten miles northwest of Chambersburg, where the troops were then encamped.



A. J. Herman M. D.

caused a cessation of hostilities. On the last named date he set out on his return, spending the night of Friday, October 24, at Shippensburg, and the following night (Saturday) with Gen. Michael Simpson, in Fairview Township, York County, who then owned the ferry across the river and what is now known as the "Haddeman property" below New Cumberland. At this place he is supposed to have spent a quiet Sunday, as he arrived in Philadelphia on the following Tuesday morning.

"One time in the history of this great man's life he crossed the southern border of Adams County. The facts of this trip I will be pleased to furnish at some future time, giving exact facts and data from original documents, which are the only true sources of history."

In the Northwestern Indian wars of 1790-94, under Gens. Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne, Cumberland County was represented by a number of daring men, though no companies were raised or called for in Pennsylvania except west of the Allegheny Mountains. Dr. William McCoskry, then of Carlisle but afterward of Detroit, served as surgeon in the expeditions of St. Clair and Wayne; and Robert McClellan, son of a pioneer in East Pennsborough, distinguished himself as a scout, winning the title "Fleet Ranger" by his exploits and daring.

In 1798, when a war with France was threatened, companies of militia were by order of Gov. Mifflin held in readiness for immediate service, and quite a speck of war cloud was visible above the horizon. Some of the people sympathized with the French, and affairs might have become very serious but for the accession of Napoleon Bonaparte to power in France, by which event the aspect was changed and France withdrew from her offensive attitude. To meet any emergency the Tenth Regiment of Pennsylvania troops was organized under Thomas L. More, of Philadelphia, as colonel, and William Henderson and George Stevenson, of Cumberland County as majors. These men had been active in the Revolution. Maj. Stevenson had command of the recruiting service in that portion of the State west of the Allegheny Mountains. Alexander McComb—afterward a major-general and noted in the war of 1812-15—was an ensign in this Tenth Regiment, and Hugh Brady, also a general afterward, was a lieutenant.

War of 1812-15.—Upon the call of the President for troops at the breaking out of the second war with Great Britian in June, 1812, Pennsylvania responded quickly, and Cumberland County hastened to furnish her quota of soldiers. There was little opposition to the war in the county, and four full companies were speedily mustered and equipped at Carlisle, generally for six months' service, ready to march wherever ordered.

Principal among these was the "Carlisle Light Infantry," which, as seen, took part in the campaign against the whisky insurrectionists in 1794. It was originally organized in 1784, by soldiers who had served in the Revolution, and after its service in the second war it continued to exist until some time in 1854. From its organization its commanders were Capts. Magaw, George Stevenson, Robert Miller, William Miller, William Alexander (who was captain when the second war began, and had been, since July 1, 1802, printer and editor of the Carlisle *Herald*, established that year), Lindsey, Thompson, Spottswood, Edward Armor (1823), George D. Foulke (1827), John McCartney (1829), William Sterrett Ramsey (1835), William Moody (1829), Jacob Rehrar (1840), George Sanderson (1842) and Samuel Crop (from November 24, 1845, to 1854).

Two small companies of riflemen—one from Carlisle commanded by Capt. George Hendall, and the other from Mechanicsburg under Capt. Coover—were

united into one company, George Hendall was chosen captain, and they went with the Light Infantry to the Niagara frontier in 1814. It is said of them: "Both companies participated in most of the battles and sorties of that hard fought campaign. In the battle of Chippewa they were a part of the detachment of 250 Pennsylvanians under the command of Col. Bull, of Perry County, who were sent with fifty or sixty regulars and 300 Indians, into the woods to strike the Chippewa Creek about a half mile above the British works. Here they were attacked by a party of 200 militia with some Indians, but so impetuous was the charge with which our troops met them that they were compelled to give way in every direction and were pursued with great slaughter up to the very guns of the fort. This little band of Pennsylvanians here found themselves forsaken by the Indians, and in the face of the enemy's main force and assailed by four companies on the left and flank. They were of course compelled to retire, but having gone about 300 yards they reformed and kept up a heavy fire for about ten minutes, when, being raked by a cannon on the right, outflanked and almost surrounded by the entire four companies now brought against them they were obliged to retreat. They had depended on and every moment expected a support from the main army, but as this was not given them in season they retired in good order and keeping up a fire upon their assailants. They had fought more than an hour, had chased their enemies a mile and a half, and when exhausted by their exertions and extreme heat they rejoined their regiment, which they met entering the field under Col. Fenton. They then re entered the field and bore their part as if they had been fresh from their tents. Not more than twelve men (and these on account of extreme exhaustion) were absent from this second encounter. Eight of their men had been killed in the woods and the number of their wounded was in the usual proportion. One hundred and fifty of the enemy's militia and Indians were left dead on the field. Col. Bull was treacherously shot down by the enemy after his surrender, and Maj. Galloway and Capt. White were taken prisoners. These two officers on their return home were received by their former companions with great rejoicings. The time of enlistment for these companies was short, being not over six or nine months, but whether they continued during another term we are not informed."

Besides these Cumberland County troops there were other men from the county connected with the regular army on the same (Niagara) frontier. Among them were George McFeely and Willis D. Foulke. The former became a lieutenant colonel in the Twenty-second United States Infantry, July 6, 1812, and colonel of the Twenty-fifth April 15, 1814. He had in the early part of 1812 been in charge of the recruiting service at the Carlisle Barracks. He left that place October 5, 1812, and proceeded to the Niagara frontier, with 200 men of the Twenty-second Regiment. With his men he was sent to the old Fort Niagara to relieve Col. Winder in the command of that station, arriving November 14. In the artillery duel with Fort George on the 21st the British had the worst of the game. May 27, 1813, Lieut. Col. Winfield Scott ("to whom he yielded precedence") invited him to lead the vanguard in the movement into Canada. Col. McFeely was second in command in that expedition and had about 650 men under him. They routed a superior force of the enemy and captured Fort George, and subsequently suffered greatly during the campaign. Lieut.-Col. McFeely was sent to Lake Champlain later, and in June, 1814, was promoted to colonel, to rank from April previous. Reported to Maj.-Gen. Jacob Brown on the Niagara frontier again, and joined his new regiment under Gen. Scott. Held several responsible commands until close of war. "He was an excellent disciplinarian, had his troops under admirable

control, and was remarkable for his coolness under the enemy's fire and his patient hardihood under the severest sufferings."

The "Patriotic Blues" was another company, commanded by Capt. Jacob Squier; first lieutenant, Samuel McKeehan; second lieutenant, Frederick Fogle; and ensign, Stephen Kerr. The company was sent to Baltimore to assist in repelling the British attack upon that city, and was attached to the Forty-ninth Maryland Militia under Lieut. Col. Veazy. Took an important part in the actions of September 12-15, 1814, and on the 16th, danger being apparently over, left for home with the assurance that they had performed their duty honorably and well.

"There were other companies," says Dr. Wing, "which went to Baltimore from the eastern towns in the county, and from what is now Perry County. It is said that those were in the detachment which was sent to lie in ambush by the route on which the British troops were expected to advance on its way to Baltimore. As Gen. Ross, the commander of these troops, was riding by the spot where they were concealed, it is said that two sharpshooters raised their pieces and were about to fire. An order was given them to desist, but before one of them, whose name was Kirkpatrick, from over the mountains, could understand the order, he fired his gun and the British general fell. The result was that a tremendous volley was fired into the thicket where they were concealed; but confusion was thrown into the plans of the invading party by the loss of their commander, and the idea of occupying Baltimore was given up."

In order to protect Philadelphia from possible violence at the hands of an invading force, a large body of troops was massed at that point, and among them was a company known as the "Carlisle Guards," who marched under Capt. Joseph Halbert early in September, 1814, and were encamped on Bush Hill, near Philadelphia, for nearly a month, drilling, constructing intrenchments, etc. They saw no enemy, but were subjected to as strict dicipline as troops at the front. Capt. Halbert, on the 3d of August, 1811, had been commissioned by Gov. Snider, a major of the Second Battalion, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, in First Brigade, Second Division, including militia of Cumberland and Franklin Counties. His commission was for four years from that date.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

When the Mexican war broke out Carlisle Barracks was in command of Capt. J. M. Washington, Battery D, Fourth United States Artillery. This company of light artillery received recruits from various portions of the country, and finally left Carlisle for the seat of war June 23, 1846. The organization was as follows: Captain, J. M. Washington; first lieutenant, J. P. J. O'Brien; second lieutenant, Henry L. Whiting; acting assistant quartermaster, Thos. L. Brent; surgeon, C. M. Hitchcock.

The company did valiant service with Taylor's army in Mexico. At the battle of Buena Vista the battery was divided into sections, one of which, consisting of three guns, under charge of Lieut. O'Brien, was captured, but not till every man was shot down and every horse killed. Lieut. O'Brien was wounded, but continued steadfast at his post till the last. In this engagement the casualties to the section were as follows: Killed, privates, Edwin Holley, Green, Weakley, Rinks and Doughty. Wounded: first lieutenant, J. P. J. O'Brien; sergeant, Queen; lance sergeant, Pratt; privates, Hammans, Puffer, Beagle, Berrin, Floyd, Hannon, Baker, Brown, Birch, Butler, Clark and Robbins.

On the 18th of January, 1847, an election of officers for an independent

company of volunteers occurred at Carlisle, resulting as follows: Captain, John F. Hunter; first lieutenant, Marshall Hannon; second lieutenant, Wm. H. Gray; third lieutenant, Geo. L. Reighter.

This company, organized by Capt. Hunter under what was known as "the ten regiments' bill," embraced recruits from Cumberland, Perry and Franklin Counties, and probably some from others. They were enlisted to serve during the war, and were rendezvoused at Carlisle Barracks. The company required sixty-six men, but left Carlisle with some forty-six, additions having been made to it *en route* for Mexico. It was known as Company G, Eleventh Infantry.

The following is the roster of enlisted men as it left Carlisle: first sergeant, E. G. Heck; second sergeant, Wm. Blaine; third sergeant, Alex. F. Meck; fourth sergeant, F. O. Baker; first corporal, S. W. Hannon; second corporal, Wm. Hipple; third corporal, Jacob Bender; fourth corporal, John Thompson; drummer, George King; fifer, Archibald Rowe; privates, Applegate, John Brannon, George Boyer, Samuel Baxter, Wm. Biceline, Crell, James Carey, Culp, Deung, John Evinger, Joseph Faust, James Gallagan, Graham, John Gill, Samuel Guysinger, George Hikes, Higbee, Wm. Hudson, Leonard Hoffman, Wm. Hollinger, Hetrich Wm. James, Kunkle, Casper Kline, George Lamison, McCracken, Wm. Moore, McIntire, Wm. McDonald, Misinger, Samuel Peck, Lafayette Searcy, Amos Steffey, Scheime, Samuel Swigert, Stein, George Shatto, Emanuel Weirich, Lewis Weaver, Wilde, Samuel Zell.

This company was first under command of Capt. Hunter, but on reaching the field he was promoted to be major of the Eleventh Infantry, and Lewis Carr, of Philadelphia, was chosen captain. Lieut. Gray finally became commander of Capt. Waddel's company, Eleventh Infantry.

The company left Carlisle Barracks on Monday morning, March 29, 1847, for the field. Marching to town it was halted in front of the court house, where the men were addressed by L. G. Brandeberry, Esq., in a few appropriate and well-timed remarks. They were then presented, each with a new testament, by Mr. Samuel Ensminger, after which they marched to the cars to the tune of "The Girl I left Behind Me." Going by rail to Harrisburg, the company proceeded thence by canal-boat to Pittsburgh, whence it sailed by boat to New Orleans, and thence to the mouth of Rio Grande River via Brazos Island. After a time it sailed for Vera Cruz, but after eighteen days' detention on the Gulf, it was compelled to stop at Tampico, where it lost about one-third of its number by yellow fever and other forms of disease. The company, from no fault of its own, never reached Vera Cruz, and did not fight.

Other companies were organized in Cumberland County and their services tendered to the Government, but not accepted. In this list is found a company of young men organized, in May, 1847, with the following officers: Capt. R. M. Henderson; Lieuts. Hampton R. Lemer, Robert McCord.

In June, 1846, Capt. Samuel Crop tendered a company with full complement of men known as Carlisle Light Infantry.

Edward Watts, formerly a student of West Point, established a recruiting station at Winrot's Hotel (now Mansion House) for a company of infantry. This was in June, 1847.

Capt. R. C. Smead, Fourth United States Artillery, superintended recruiting service at the barracks during several months in 1847.

From the time Capt. Washington relinquished command of the barracks (June 23, 1846) George M. Sanno, barrack master, had charge of the public property until the return of Col. A. C. May, August 25, 1847.

CHAPTER VI.

MILITARY CONTINUED—CARLISLE BARRACKS—CUMBERLAND COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

IN 1777, by the aid of the Hessian prisoners captured by Gen. Washington at Trenton, New Jersey, certain buildings were erected in the edge of Carlisle, and known thereafter as "Carlisle Barracks." Of the buildings thus constructed, one, situated at the main entrance to the ground and known as the "Guard House" still remains. These buildings, increased as necessity demanded, were used for military purposes afterward till they were diverted to their present purpose for the Indian Industrial School. The officials who, from time to time were stationed at the Barracks, constituted an active element of Carlisle society, and subsequently figured conspicuously in the war of the Rebellion.

The following officers served as commanders of Carlisle Barracks from 1838 to the commencement of the Rebellion, the facts being obtained from the War Department at Washington:

Capt. E. V. Sumner, Capt. R. S. Dix, Second Lieut. A. J. Smith and First Lieut. R. H. West, First Dragoons; First Lieut. W. H. Saunders, Second Dragoons; Maj. C. Wharton, First Dragoons; Capt. J. M. Washington, First Lieut J. W. Phelps and Lieut. Col. M. M. Payne, Fourth Artillery; Capt. Chas. A. May and First Lieut. A. Pleasonton, Second Dragoons; First Lieut. R. C. W. Radford, First Dragoons; Lieut.-Col. P. St. G. Cooke and First Lieut. R. H. Anderson, Second Dragoons; Capt. A. J. Smith, First Dragoons; Capt. Chas. F. Ruff, Mounted Rifles; Col. E. A. Hitchcock, Capt. Geo. W. Patten, Capt. D. Davidson, Capt. C. S. Lovell, Capt. S. P. Heintzelman and Capt. H. W. Wessells, Second Infantry; Lieut.-Col. C. F. Smith and Col. E. B. Alexander, Tenth Infantry; Lieut.-Col. G. B. Crittenden and First Lieut. Julian May, R. M. Rifles; Capt. R. H. Anderson, Second Dragoons; First Lieut. D. H. Maury, R. M. Rifles; First Lieut. K. Garrard, Second Cavalry; First Lieut. Alfred Gibbs, R. M. Rifles; Maj. L. P. Graham, Second Dragoons.

Of the foregoing, it will be observed that Sumner, A. J. Smith, Pleasonton and Heintzelman were major generals during the Rebellion, and held prominent positions in the Union Army; R. H. Anderson was a major-general in the Confederate service, and commanded a division of Hill's Corps at the Battle of Gettysburg.

Cumberland County, like other portions of the Cumberland Valley and the Keystone State, always responded to any call which sought to defend the Nation against any foes, external or internal. When the wires announced that a portion of this country had raised the puny arm of revolt, and that the National flag had been insulted by those whom it had previously protected and honored, its citizens were fired with indignation, and responded, with patriotic alacrity, to the call of President Lincoln, but recently installed as the legally elected President of this great commonwealth, for 75,000 men to protect public property and maintain the supremacy of the Federal Union. The firing on Fort Sumter in April, 1861, and the surrender of Gen. Anderson to over-

whelming forces of secessionists, stirred the patriotic heart of the country. In response to the President's call for 75,000 men to serve for three months, some three companies proffered their services within a week from the issuing of the proclamation. One of these companies, with 100 brave men, started from Carlisle Saturday, April 13, and reached Harrisburg, the place of rendezvous, to be mustered, on the 23d instant. Three other companies in Carlisle and one in Mechanicsburg were awaiting orders to march to the front in a short time. By the 9th of June, they were mustered into reserve regiments, and shortly participated in the severest engagements of that early period of the Rebellion.

Sumner Rifles.—The first company was the Sumner Rifles with the following organization: Captain, Christian Kuhns; first lieutenant, Augustus Zug; second lieutenant, John B. Alexander; sergeants, John S. Lyne, Barnet Shafer, John W. Keeney and John S. Low; corporals, Charles F. Sanno, Charles H. Foulk, Thomas D. Caldwell and John T. Sheaffer. It became Company C of the Ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the command of Col. Henry C. Longnecker, of Allentown.

Eleven days after its muster into service, viz., May 4, this regiment was sent for drill purposes to West Chester, where it remained in Camp Wayne till the 26th, when it was transferred to Wilmington, Del., to aid the loyal people of that State. Returning by way of Carlisle June 6, it was attached at Chambersburg to the Fourth Brigade of First Division, under Col. Dixon S. Miles. It performed faithful duty in West Virginia, in the region of Martinsburg, Falling Waters and Williamsport, till July 21, when its term of service having almost expired, it returned to Harrisburg to be mustered out. Many of its men re-entered the service for a longer period.

A second company of three months' men was that enlisted at Mechanicsburg with the following organization: Captain, Jacob Dorsheimer; first lieutenant, David H. Kimmell; second lieutenant, Isaac B. Kauffman; sergeants, George M. Parsons, Benjamin Dull, Samuel F. Swartz and David R. Mell; corporals, Theophilus Mountz, Wm. H. Crandall, John G. Bobb, and Levi M. Coover. It was designated Company C, and was attached to the Sixteenth Regiment, under Col. Thomas A. Zeigle of York. It also belonged to the Fourth Brigade under Col. Miles, and had the same experiences as the company from Carlisle. When its term of service had expired, it was the first company from the Keystone State to re-enlist.

RESERVE REGIMENTS.

First Reserve. On the 20th of April, 1861, Gov. And. G. Curtin recommended to the Special Legislature of Pennsylvania, "the immediate organization, disciplining and arming of at least fifteen regiments of cavalry and infantry, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States." In harmony with this suggestion, a law was passed, authorizing a body of soldiers known as the "Reserve Volunteers Corps of the Commonwealth," to consist of thirteen regiments of infantry and one each of cavalry and artillery, and to be mustered for three years or during the war, for State or National service.

Under this call, the Carlisle Light Infantry, in existence since 1784, was reorganized and mustered in June 8, 1861, with the following commissioned and non-commissioned officers: Captain, Robert McCartney; first lieutenant, Joseph Stuart; second lieutenant, Thomas P. Dwynn; sergeants, John A. Waggoner, Andrew J. Reighter, Robert McManus and Abram Heiser; corporals, John A. Blair, William Corbett, Frederick Deemer, Frederick K. Morrison and Daniel Askew.

Capt. McCartney resigning in August, 1861, his position was taken in October following by Lieut. Dwynn, who was killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862. His successor was F. B. McManus, who retained command till the company was mustered out, June 13, 1864. Lieut. Joseph Stuart was killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, and was succeeded by John A. Crowl, who was promoted from the ranks through the intermediate grades.

The Carlisle Guards, a second organization, was mustered June 10, with the following officers: Captain, Lemuel Todd; first lieutenant, George W. Cropp; second lieutenant, Isaiah H. Graham; sergeants, Wm. B. Wolf, James Broderick, Robert B. Smiley, George A. Keller; corporals, T. B. Kauffman, Isaac Gorgas, J. T. Bailey and Levi H. Mullen.

These companies became Companies H and I respectively, of the Thirtieth Regiment, under the command of E. Biddle Roberts, colonel; H. M. McIntyre, lieutenant colonel, and Lemuel Todd, major. The promotion of Capt. Todd to the majorship gave the position of captain to George W. Cropp. The place was subsequently filled, also, by T. B. Kauffman and Isaiah Graham. After the battle of Bull Run, the Thirtieth Regiment was ordered to Washington, but stopping at Annapolis, it performed such efficient service in guarding railroad communication and preventing the smuggling of supplies into the South, as to elicit special mention by Gen. John A. Dix. On August 30, the regiment was sent, via Washington, to Tennallytown, Md., where it united with other reserves under Gen. McCall. During the autumn and winter of 1861, it engaged in the Virginia campaign, near Dranesville, Manassas Junction and Fredericksburg. In the engagements at Mechaniesville and Gaines' Mill, during the Peninsular campaign of 1862, the command suffered heavily, losing some fourteen killed and about fifty wounded. Among the former was Lieut. Stuart of Company H. Subsequently, at Centreville and South Mountain, the regiment met its former foes and achieved new successes.

The same year it engaged in the severely contested battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, and the following year was a part of the grand army which, at Gettysburg, turned the fate of the Confederacy July 1-3, 1863. Its services continued with the Army of the Potomac through the campaign of 1863 and early 1864 till June 13, when it was mustered out at Philadelphia. Its muster rolls, originally, had 1,084 men. Of this number, 139 were lost by sickness and death on the field of battle, 233 were wounded, 258 were discharged for disability, and 148 re enlisted as veterans.

Seventh Reserve.—A company known as the Carlisle Fencibles, was ready for service in April, 1861. With a beautiful satin flag, bearing the motto, "May God Defend the Right," the gift of Mrs. Samuel Alexander, granddaughter of Col. Ephraim Blaine, the company left Carlisle, on June 6, for Westchester, its organization consisting of the following officers: Captain, Robert M. Henderson; first lieutenant, James S. Colwell; second lieutenant, Erkwries Beatty; orderly sergeant, John D. Adair.

Capt. Henderson, wounded both at Charles City Cross Roads and Bull Run, was promoted to lieutenant colonel, July 4, 1862, his position being filled by Lieut. J. S. Colwell. The latter being killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862, Lieut. Beatty became captain, Samuel V. Ruby and D. W. Burkholder became first and second lieutenants, respectively.

Almost simultaneous with the organization of this company, one was raised at Mechaniesburg, with Joseph Totten as captain; Jacob T. Zug, as first and Geo. W. Comfort as second lieutenant, and John W. Cook as first sergeant. Capt. Totten was promoted to lieutenant colonel soon after the departure of the company, and was followed by Henry I. Zinn, who, resigning November 30,

was succeeded by Samuel King. The latter remained with the company till it was mustered out June 16, 1864. Jacob Zug lost an arm by a wound December 30, 1862, when he resigned as first lieutenant and was followed by Jacob Heffelfinger. George W. Comfort was killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

These companies, on their arrival at Camp Wayne, became Companies A and H of the Seventh Regiment of Reserves, whose officers were: Colonel Elisha B. Harvey, of Wilkes Barre; lieutenant-colonel, Joseph Totten; major, Chauncey A. Lyman, of Lock Haven. The regiment was ordered to report to Washington, D. C., where on the 27th of July, it was mustered into the United States Service, and finally attached to the Brigade of Reserves under command of Gen. George G. Meade. Having spent the autumn and winter in northern Virginia, the regiment was given active service in the Peninsular campaign. At Gaines' Mill it was called upon to meet an impetuous attack on Butterfield's artillery. Though met by overwhelming numbers it saved the caissons, Capt. King, however, being taken prisoner with twenty of his men. The loss of the regiment was large, embracing about one-half of its effective force. In the succeeding seven days' fighting, June 26 to July 2, it was continually occupying posts of danger and death, the muster revealing the fact that the loss was 301, embracing, among the wounded, Capt. Henderson and Lieuts. Zug and Beatty, and that only about 200 of the men who started on the campaign were ready for duty. Promotions changed the stations of officers, and Capt. Henderson became lieutenant-colonel.

In August following this brigade was sent to the Rappahannock, and joined to the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by Gen. Pope. At Groveton, after two days' severe skirmishing, the regiment was engaged in a spirited battle, with heavy loss and the wounding of Col. Henderson. It followed the Army of the Potomac again, under command of Gen. McClellan, the successor of Pope, to Washington; thence through western Maryland to South Mountain and Antietam. At the latter place (September 17), the Seventh took an important part, but suffered heavily in killed and wounded. The explosion of a shell either killed or wounded mortally, Capt. Colwell and Privates John Gallio, Leo Faller, David Spahr and Wm. Culp of Company A.

A few months later, viz., December 12, it participated in Gen. Burnside's unsuccessful attack upon the Rebels at Fredericksburg. Crossing the river in the face of the enemy, it was subjected to a galling fire from Stuart's battery; but moving up the height, leaping ditches, it penetrated Longstreet's lines, capturing and sending back more than 100 prisoners. Though finally repulsed, the captures by soldiers of Company A alone embraced the swords of three rebel captains and the battle-flag of a Georgia regiment. Corp. Cart was given a medal for capturing the colors. The losses to the regiment were heavy, embracing 6 killed, 72 wounded and 22 missing. After this sanguinary battle the regiment was called to perform duty around Washington, where it remained till the next spring, when it moved out on the Campaign to Richmond. In the Wilderness, near Chancellorsville, 272 officers and men, pursuing the enemy, were captured on the 2d of May, 1863. The soldiers were taken to Southern prisons, notably Andersonville and Florence, where many of them died under most pitiable circumstances. The officers, taken to Macon, were subsequently exposed to the fire of Federal guns at Charleston, to defend the city against attack. A fragment of the regiment not captured, increased by recruits furnished by Capt. King of Company H, participated in the Campaign against Richmond in 1864. At the expiration of its service it was mustered out June 16, 1864 at Philadelphia.



Robert Meickey

CAVALRY SERVICE.

In 1861, Cumberland County furnished two companies of cavalry at a time when this branch of the service was fully appreciated. One of these was known as Big Spring Adamantine Guards, and had had an organized existence for fifty years. It embraced 108 men, under command of Capt. S. Woodburn. After a year's service he was mustered out by special order August 28, 1862, when his position was filled by Wm. E. Miller, promoted from the second lieutenancy. The first lieutenants in order were Wm. Baughman and E. L. Cauffman. The second lieutenants in succession were Wm. E. Miller, Louis R. Stille and Elwood Davis. It became a part of the Third Cavalry under command for a time of Col. Wm. H. Young. Under the rigid discipline of Col. W. W. Averill, at Washington, it became highly efficient, and engaged in the movement southward in March, 1862, participating in the siege of Yorktown. With Averill it participated in the severe campaigns of McClellan near Richmond, at Harrison's Landing, and during the Maryland invasion at Antietam.

When Col. Averill was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, the regiment was commanded (November, 1862) by Col. J. B. McIntosh, its operations being in Virginia mainly during the remainder of the year. When its term of service expired, a veteran battalion was formed, which participated with the Army of the Potomac in its active operations preceding, during and subsequent to the Battle of Gettysburg, where the regiment did such valiant service against Stuart's cavalry.

The second company recruited under authority of the War Department by Wm. B. Sipes, of Philadelphia, was formed in small part from Fayette, but mainly from Cumberland County. It was joined to the Seventh Cavalry with Geo. C. Wyncoop as colonel and Wm. B. Sipes as lieutenant-colonel. Of this company, David T. May, of West Fairview, was the first captain. After his death at Chickamauga, September 21, 1863, James G. Taylor became captain. His death ensuing, Wm. H. Collins assumed the place. Joseph G. Vale, of Carlisle, was first lieutenant, but in August, 1862, he was promoted captain of Company M of same regiment. This regiment was sent west to the Department of the Cumberland, where, in 1862-63, it did efficient service. It participated in the Chickamauga battle, in which Lieut. Vale was wounded. In 1864 most of the men re-enlisted at Huntsville, Ala. After various services in Georgia and other States, it was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 13, 1865.

In 1862, two companies of cavalry were authorized by the Secretary of War to be organized for three years' service. They were known as H and I of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Company H was recruited by David H. Kimmel, afterward promoted (May 22, 1863) to be major. Wm. H. Shriver, previously a first lieutenant in Company I succeeded him for half a year, when his resignation gave the position to Thomas W. Jordan. Company I was under the command of Capt. H. W. McCullough, who was killed at Moore's Hill, Ky., June 6, 1862, and was succeeded by Wm. H. Longsdorf, who, after two years of service, became major, his former position falling to O. B. McKnight.

The regiment bore the name of "Lochiel Cavalry," and was commanded successively by Edward C. Williams, Thomas C. James and Thomas J. Jordan. Its service was, during the first two years, mainly in Kentucky and Tennessee, but subsequently with Sherman in his "march to the sea."

The Anderson Troop was an independent company which was recruited at Carlisle Barracks during the closing part of 1861, from various parts of the United States. In it were some young men from Cumberland County. Of this number, Edward B. Inhoff, of Carlisle, was a representative, being ap-

pointed quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment. It operated in Kentucky and Tennessee, with Gens. Buell and Rosecrans, until by the latter it was ordered mustered out of service March 24, 1863.

NINE MONTHS' MEN—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

The notion was still entertained in 1862 that the war would not continue much longer, and that enlistments for a period of nine months would be sufficient. The One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, with five full companies and a part of another from Cumberland County, was organized on this supposition. In this regiment, organized August 17, 1862, were the following field officers: Colonel, Henry I. Zinn, Mechanicsburg; lieutenant-colonel, Levi Maish, York County; major, John Lee, Cumberland County.

Company A was made up at Carlisle early in the summer of 1862, and selected Wm. R. Porter as captain, which position he held during his term of service. First lieutenant was John R. Turner, who was subsequently chosen quartermaster of the regiment; second lieutenant, John Hays, finally becoming first lieutenant and then regimental adjutant (February 18, 1863). John O. Halbert was, at first, its orderly sergeant and then second lieutenant. He was succeeded by Alphonso B. Beissel March 1, 1863.

Company D, recruited in and near Shippensburg, had as officers: Captain, James Kelso; first lieutenant, Samuel Patchell; and second lieutenant, Daniel A. Harris.

Company E was formed at Newville with Wm. Laughlin as captain; Joshua W. Sharp, first lieutenant; and Henry Clay Marshall, second lieutenant. Capt. Laughlin was killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and Lieut. Sharp succeeded him. He was succeeded as first lieutenant by John P. Wagner. Henry Clay Marshall was appointed regimental adjutant August 17, 1862. First Sergt. Joseph A. Ege was promoted to be second lieutenant in place of Wagner.

Company F, from Mechanicsburg, composed largely of three months' men, had the following organization: Henry I. Zinn, captain; John B. Zinn, first lieutenant; W. A. Givler, second lieutenant; Levi M. Haverstick, first sergeant. When Capt. Zinn was appointed colonel, August 17, Lieut. Zinn was promoted to be captain; resigning this place, March 19, 1863, he was succeeded by Haverstick. Michael W. French rose from a sergeancy to first lieutenancy. William A. Givler was killed at Antietam, and was succeeded by M. W. French, and he by Wm. E. Zinn.

Company G was formed in and around Carlisle, with John Lee, captain; John S. Lyne, first lieutenant; Thomas D. Caldwell, second lieutenant. Lee was promoted to major; but after his resignation, February 5, 1863, was succeeded by John S. Low.

Company H was secured by Capt. John C. Hoffaker, mainly at New Cumberland and West Fairview. The first lieutenant was George C. Marshall, and John K. McGann, second lieutenant. Capt. Hoffaker, resigning February 13, 1863, the lieutenants were regularly promoted, and Sergt. Chas. A. Hood became second lieutenant.

The day after the organization of the regiment it was sent to Washington, where it was assigned to French's division of Sumner's corps. Its first active service was in the battle of Antietam, where it lost forty killed and 256 wounded. Though new and undisciplined, its brave conduct elicited the strong commendation of Gen. French, its division commander. After camping for a time at Harper's Ferry, it moved to Fredericksburg, and engaged in that sanguinary struggle, losing sixty-two killed or wounded, a large per cent

of its depleted ranks. Among the killed were Col. Zinn and Capt. Laughlin. Lieut. Haverstick was again wounded. Its next service was in the campaign around Chancellorsville, where Lieut.-Col. Maish and Lieut. John Hays were wounded. Its term of enlistment having expired, the regiment was mustered out at Harrisburg on the 21st of May, and its citizen-soldiers were welcomed home with great demonstration of feeling.

THREE YEARS' MEN.

The three months' men, already spoken of, who had served under Capts. Christian Kuhns and Jacob Dorsheimer, re-enlisted and were mustered for three years' service. Christian Kuhns was captain of the reorganized company, and remained with it till April 2, 1863, when he was succeeded by First Lieut. James Noble. The company was known as Company A, of the Eleventh Regiment, and served as an integral part of the Army of the Potomac in the Virginia campaigns. The second company, known as Company A, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, of which Thomas A. Zeigle, of York, was colonel, was presided over by Capt. Dorsheimer for about a year, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Theodore K. Scheffer and Samuel Lyon. The regiment served also with the Army of the Potomac at Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and in the usual minor contests. These two Cumberland County companies, faithful from the beginning to the close of the war, having participated in the grand review at Washington May 23, 1865, were mustered out of service with richly earned honors.

A number of men went from the county into Company A, of the One Hundred and First Regiment, commanded at first by Capt. David M. Armour, and afterward by James Sheafer. Active service was seen in North Carolina, where some of the men were captured and compelled to undergo the horrors of Andersonville.

In 1861 a part of a company was enlisted in Cumberland County, and joined at Harrisburg with men from Cameron County, forming Company G, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment. The company officers consisted of Capt. Merrick Housler, First Lieut. James W. Ingram and Second Lieut. Daniel W. Taggart. It operated in West Virginia during the early part of 1862, but participated subsequently at Bull Run (second battle), Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness and siege of Petersburg.

MILITIA OF 1862.

The terrible defeat of the Union Army at the second battle of Bull Run afforded grave apprehensions of the devastation of southern Pennsylvania by Lee's soldiers. Gov. Curtin summoned 50,000, to be mustered at Harrisburg at once, to serve as protectors for the border. Everywhere did the people respond cheerfully to the call. Two columns, one of 15,000 at Hagerstown, and another of 25,000 ready to march from Harrisburg, if needed, attested the patriotic spirit of the Keystone State. Of these troops, so quick to respond, Cumberland County furnished one regiment, which was held in service only two weeks, viz., September 11 to 25. Its officers consisted of Col. Henry McCormick, Lieut.-Col. Robt. A. Lamberton and Maj. Thos. B. Bryson. The alacrity with which these troops appeared on the scene of action called forth warm praise from both Gen. McClellan and the governor of Maryland.

COMPANIES OF 1863.

Toward the close of 1862, some companies were gathered in the county, but did not get into actual service till the early part of 1863. One of these

was organized for nine months' service, with the following officers: Captain, Martin G. Hall; first lieutenant, Henry S. Crider; second lieutenant, Patrick G. McCoy. It became Company F, of the One Hundred Fifty-eighth Regiment, under Col. David B. McKibben, and with its regiment served in North Carolina, principally assisting in the recovery of a Union garrison at Washington from the clutches of Gen Hill; afterward it served with Gen. Meade in in the Army of the Potomac till Lee was driven across into Virginia. It was mustered out of service at Chambersburg August 12, 1863.

Company F, of the One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment, Seventeenth Cavalry, was raised by Capt. Charles Lee, for three years. The regiment, colonels, Josiah H. Kellogg and Jamos Q. Anderson, was in Devin's (Iron) Brigade, and served with Hooker at Chancellorsville, Buford at Gettysburg, in eastern Virginia next year, with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and with Army of Potomac when peace was declared.

Company B, of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment of drafted militia, was formed in the eastern part of the county, with Abraham J. Rupp as captain, and Henry Lee as first lieutenant. It served from November, 1862, till it was mustered out July 28, 1863. There were also some men in the Eighteenth Cavalry (One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania), whose record can not be given.

COMPANIES OF 1864.

Portions of the Two Hundredth and Two Hundred and First Regiments were recruited from Cumberland County, one from the towns of West Fairview and New Cumberland. Company K, of the Two Hundred and First Regiment was mustered into service, for one year, at Harrisburg, August 29, 1864. Its officers were: Captain, Alexander C. Landis; first lieutenant, Alexander Stewart; second lieutenant, John H. Snow; sergeants, Daniel F. Rohrer, John A. Witmer, S. G. Glauser, Henry G. Walters and Richard G. Moore; corporals, George Shields, Hiram C. Senseny, W. A. Clugh, Theo. Artz, Wm. H. Tritt J. O. M. Butts, Geo. McCormick and Thos. V. Baker; musicians, Wm. W. Snyder, Jos. H. Snyder, Henry Dumbaugh and Henry Graves. This company was formed from Shippensburg and vicinity. The two regiments operated largely in eastern Virginia, and performed meritorious service.

Companies G, H and part of Company D, of the One Hundred and Second Regiment were formed from the county, and were commanded, respectively, by Capts. David Gochenauer, John P. Wagner and S. C. Powell. The regiment guarded the Manassas Gap Railroad, to keep it open for carrying army supplies.

Companies A and F, of the Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment, were mustered September 16, 1864, under Capts. John B. Landis and Henry Lee. Its colonel, Tobias B. Kauffman, Capt. Lee and Lieut. Hendricks, with nineteen men, were captured November 17, while defending the picket line, and were held prisoners till the close of the war. The regiment remained in active service till the close of the Rebellion by Lee's surrender.

BUSINESS MEN IN THE ARMY.

The public men of the county took an active part in support of the Government during the war. Particularly was this true of the legal profession. Says Dr. Wing, in his History of Cumberland County, p. 137: "At the very first call, when the example of prominent men was of peculiar importance, a large number of these gentlemen promptly gave in their names and entered in most instances as privates until they were promoted to office. Ignorant as

they all were of military drill, they at once submitted to the instruction of a sergeant at Carlisle Barracks, and as soon as possible left their pleasant homes for the severities of an ill supplied and perilous service. In most cases this was at the sacrifice of health and sometimes of life, and they were intelligent enough to know beforehand what these sacrifices were likely to be. They were not alone, for they were accompanied by many in every walk of life. Among them were R. M. Henderson, John Lee, Lemuel Todd, A. Brady Sharpe, Christian P. Humrich, C. McGlaughlin, George S. Emig, C. P. Cornman, Joseph G. Vale, Wm. E. Miller, J. Brown Parker, Wm. M. Penrose, Joseph S. Colwell, S. V. Ruby, Wm. D. Halbert, D. N. Nevin, J. B. Landis, John Hays and J. M. Weakley. These took their places, not in some single company or regiment to which special eclat might be awarded, but wherever their lot happened to fall. As, however, the companies belonging to the One Hundred and Thirtieth were in process of formation at that time, most of them were connected with that regiment."

REPRESENTATIVES IN REGULAR ARMY.

Thus far the records have shown the work of men in volunteer service. Cumberland County had an honorable representation in the regular army, among whom we can specify the following only briefly:

Samuel Sturgis, born at Shippensburg in 1822, and graduated at West Point, served through the Mexican war with distinction, gave valuable aid afterward in suppressing hostile Indians, and with increasing and deserved promotions to the rank of brigadier-general, aided greatly in quelling the great Rebellion.

Washington L. Elliott, whose father, Com. Jesse D. Elliott, was second in command at the naval battle at Lake Erie September 10, 1813, was born at Carlisle in 1825. After three years' study in Dickinson College, he graduated at West Point in 1844. With the rank of second lieutenant he served efficiently in the Mexican war, and among the Indians with the rank of first lieutenant and captain. He served during the late Rebellion, with the ranks of major, colonel and brigadier-general, in both the Eastern and Western Armies. In all the stations to which he was assigned, he demonstrated himself to be an able and trustworthy commander.

John R. Smead was born in 1830 and graduated from West Point in 1851. When the war of the Rebellion began he was employed with Prof. Bache on the coast survey. He entered the artillery service, and as captain of a battery in the Fifth Artillery, he participated in the campaign around Richmond and in the second battle of Bull Run. At the latter place he was struck and killed by a ten-pound cannon ball, August 31, 1862.

Alexander Piper, graduate of West Point in 1851, and an associate of Smead, served through the Rebellion in various responsible positions, having attained the rank of captain and become Smead's successor after the battle of Bull Run. He died October 30, 1876.

LEE'S INVASION IN 1863.

The most exciting period of the war to the Cumberland Valley was that connected with the invasion of 1863. The devastating and demoralizing features of war were brought home to the citizen engaged in the lawful pursuits of every-day life. The advance of the enemy to the Potomac in the region of Williamsport or Harper's Ferry was always a signal for a stampede along the valley in the direction of Harrisburg. Money and other valuables were removed, horses and cattle were driven out of the country for their own safety and to

prevent giving aid to the Rebels, and a general restlessness and anxiety took possession of the people. When in May, 1863, after the defeat of Hooker's army at Chancellorsville, Gen. R. E. Lee made requisition on the Confederate commissary department for rations for his hungry men, he was answered, "If the General wants provisions, let him go and look for them in Pennsylvania." He came. On the 20th of June, Gen. Ewell's corps began to cross the Potomac at Williamsport and commenced to move in the direction of Harrisburg. Chambersburg was reached by a portion of Ewell's corps on the 23d, Gen. R. S. Ewell himself arriving on the 24th.

Gradually the troops marched along the valley, occupying Shippensburg on the 25th, and reaching Carlisle on Saturday, the 27th.

When the alarm of the Rebel approach was first sounded, companies of civilians were organized by Capts. Martin Kuhn, John S. Low, A. Brady Sharpe, David Block and Robert Smiley. These companies embraced the best elements of the community, the pastors of the Episcopal and the Reformed Churches entering as privates. In connection with these militia companies, Capt. W. H. Boyd, First New York Cavalry, with 200 of his men, performed picket duty.

As Gen. A. G. Jenkins' advance of 400 cavalry came toward town, these companies fell back. Jenkins was met *en route* by Col. William M. Penrose and Robert Allison, assistant burgess, and was requested to make no dash upon the town lest a panic among the women and children might ensue. He entered in good order, his men being on the alert against surprise. He demanded of the place supplies for men and horses. The citizens responded generously, and the provisions were stored in the stalls of the market house. A good supply of corn was also obtained from the crib of John Noble.

In the afternoon of the same day (Saturday), Rodes' and Johnson's divisions of Ewell's corps arrived. Early's division having crossed the mountains, via Fayetteville, to York. The band at the head of the column played "Dixie," the men conducting themselves with much decorum notwithstanding their ragged condition. Gen. Ewell established his headquarters in the barracks, he occupying the dwelling of Capt. Hastings, while his staff took the adjacent buildings. The commanding general was well acquainted with the barracks and the town, having been stationed there in former years. In consequence of this acquaintanceship, he spared the public buildings from being burned on the eve of his departure.

He at once made a public demand for 1,500 barrels of flour, four cases of surgical instruments, quinine, chloroform and other medical supplies. They could not be furnished, however. Strict orders were issued against the selling of intoxicating drinks to soldiers, and the pillaging of private property by them.

Sunday and Monday were dreary days for the town. All communication with the loyal world was cut off. On the Lord's day, services were conducted at several of the churches by their own pastors. At the same time the chaplains of rebel regiments encamped in the college campus, and at the garrison conducted services for their troops with great fervor. Guards were stationed at the street corners, to preserve order and to receive any complaints made by citizens. Some spirited discussions between soldiers and citizens on moral and political questions were had, but with more courtesy and good feeling than generally characterize such controversies. All conversation with Southern officers and soldiers led the people to believe that their movement was directed toward Harrisburg and Philadelphia. On Monday evening, however, Johnson's division, encamped at McAlister's Run, began to move in the direction of Stoughstown, Shippensburg and Fayetteville, the march being characterized

by a want of discipline and the commission of heinous outrages upon unoffending people.

As early as 3 o'clock of Tuesday morning, the remaining troops from the college campus and the barracks, accompanied by Gen. Ewell, began to move along the pike in the direction of Mount Holly. The town was deserted by rebel forces except 200 cavalry, who continued till evening doing provost duty, when they also left. The pillaging around the barracks and the destruction of public and private property were performed by dissolute characters, some of whom proved to be deserters that afterward enlisted in the Union service. It has been said the town was largely deserted by rebel forces. This needs a little modification. About the time the people began to rejoice over the disappearance of the rebel forces, a body of cavalry, under command of Col. Cochran and numbering about 400, made its appearance at the gas works on the Dillstown road, and took possession of the streets. These men, intoxicated against orders, became unmanagable, and their stay in the town made citizens restless. Thus closes the condition of affairs in Carlisle Tuesday, June 30.

The incidents of the following day are so graphically and carefully presented by Dr. Wing that we give his account entire:

"Early on Wednesday morning, the town was gladdened by the return of Capt. Boyd with his 200 men of the First New York Cavalry. They had been at the extreme eastern part of the county, in the neighborhood of Fort Washington, and had had, on Sunday evening, a slight artillery skirmish at Oyster's Point, about three miles west of Harrisburg, with a small party of Gen. Jenkins' men. That general had spent a night at Mechanicsburg, and on Sunday advanced with a few men to reconnoitre the bridge over the Susquehanna; but on seeing the preparations there, had deemed it prudent to retire. This was the farthest point in the direction of Harrisburg to which the invading troops ventured to proceed. On hearing the rapid progress of the Union Army under Gen. Meade, in his rear, Gen. Lee at once perceived that he could not safely advance with such a force between him and the base of his operations, and that a great battle was inevitable in the neighborhood of Gettysburg. Both armies had mustered in unexpected strength and discipline, and neither could afford to dispense with any of its forces. Every regiment was called in, and summoned in haste to the expected field of conflict. But there were a few regiments in both armies near the river, to which the summons could not be sent in time, and which, therefore, were unaware of the movements of the main bodies. Early in the afternoon, Gen. W. F. (Baldy) Smith, who had taken command in this valley, reached town. There were then under him, two Philadelphia regiments, one militia battery from the same city, parts of two New York regiments, and a company of regular cavalry from Carlisle Barracks. While he was selecting a suitable place for his artillery, a body of rebel troops made its appearance near the east end of Main Street, at the junction of the Trindle Springs and York roads. One or two rebel horsemen rode nearly to the center of the town, but hastily returned to their companions, who sat in their saddles and gazed up the street at the Union infantry. A call to arms was at once made, and the companies which had been disbanded during the occupation of the town came together, and with other citizens armed themselves as best they could, and formed a line of skirmishers along the Letort. They kept up a desultory fire upon the advanced portion of the enemy and prevented them from penetrating our lines. Of course such an opposition was soon driven in and silenced; but for a while its true character could not be known. It was not long before the whizzing and explosions of shells in the air over and within the town, announced that a formidable en-

emy was at hand. No warning of this had been given, and it was soon accompanied by grape and canister, raking the principal streets and the central square.

"As twilight set in, a flag of truce was forwarded to Gen. Smith, informing him that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, with a force of 3,000 cavalry, was ready for an assault and demanded an immediate and unconditional surrender. The offer was promptly declined, and was followed by the threat that the shelling of the town would be at once resumed. 'Shell away!' replied Gen. Smith; and scarcely had the bearer of the flag left, before a much fiercer bombardment commenced. And now began a general flight of the inhabitants into the country, into cellars, and behind anything which was strong enough to afford hope of protection. A stream of women and children and infirm people on foot was seen, with outcries and terrified countenances in every direction. Some of these fell down breathless or seriously injured by some accident, and lay in the barns or by the fences through the ensuing night. To add terror to the scene, the sky was lighted up by the flames of a wood-yard in the vicinity of the rebel encampment, and about 10 o'clock the barracks and the garrison were burned and added their lurid glare to the brightness. In the middle of the night there was another pause in the firing, and another call for a surrender was made, to which a rather uncourteous reply was made by Gen. Smith, and the shelling proceeded, but with diminished power and frequency. It is supposed that ammunition had become precious in the hostile camp."

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, now governor of Virginia, in a letter to the writer under date of May 20, 1886, says of the attack on Carlisle: "On July 1, 1863, I was ordered to attack and occupy the place, by Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, commanding cavalry corps of the Confederate Army, and did attack it on my arrival late that evening—night put a stop to the fighting. At light next morning I intended to renew the attack, but during the night received information that the two contending armies were concentrating for a general battle at Gettysburg, and, in pursuance of orders, left the vicinity of Carlisle before daylight, on the 2d of July, marching for Gettysburg. Carlisle was at that time defended by Gen. William Smith, who commanded, I believe, the Pennsylvania Reserves; he was known in the old United States Army as 'Baldy' Smith."

The battle of Gettysburg was fought. In a few days, demand was made by the authorities for medical aid to be sent to wait upon the Union and rebel wounded at that terrible field of death and suffering. The claims of humanity prevailed, and Cumberland County responded generously. In addition to the aid sent much was given at home; for the maimed soldiery of both armies had to be cared for in the adjoining villages and cities. The college chapel and recitation rooms of Dickinson and one of the central churches were converted into regular hospitals, the latter being thus used for a considerable time.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Subsequent to the close of the war, the erection of a suitable monument to pepetuate the memory of the country's fallen heroes was agitated. The effort to do justice to the soldier had been made by several towns. This stimulated the desire to have a common monument centrally located. In 1868 a meeting of citizens was called, and a committee appointed to formulate a feasible plan for securing such a result. Subscriptions were taken and it was decided that the shaft should be located on the Public Square in Carlisle. The dimensions were, height thirty feet; base to stand on a mound four feet high, ten and one-half feet square. The base was to be of Gettysburg granite, three feet high and ten feet square, surmounted by a marble pedestal containing tablets



C. W. Lake

for the names of fallen heroes. The work was done by Richard Owens, Esq. of Carlisle, and cost about $5,000. The shaft was erected February 9, 1874, and with the iron fence which surrounds it is a place of much interest to pedestrians. The inscription is

IN HONOR OF THE SOLDIERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY
WHO FELL IN DEFENSE OF THE UNION
DURING THE GREAT REBELLION.

This Monument is erected by those who revere the Patriotism,
and wish to perpetuate the Memory, of the Brave Men,
who aided in saving the Nation and securing the Blessings of Liberty to all.

The "battle wreath" which encircles the shaft contains the names of the following engagements: Mechanicsville, Drainsville, Gainesville, New Market Cross Roads, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Bethesda Church, Spottsylvania, Wilderness, Gettysburg, Vicksburg. Evidently the artist must have omitted Antietam and probably some other engagements.

NAMES OF FALLEN HEROES.

OFFICERS.

Col. Henry J. Biddle, Assistant Adjutant-General Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.
Col. Henry I. Zinn, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Capt. John R. Smead, Fifth United States Artillery.
Capt. Thomas P. Owen, Company H, First Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.
Capt. James S. Colwell, Company A, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.
Capt. William Laughlin, Company E, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Capt. D. G. May, Company K, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Capt. Hugh W. McCullough, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Lieut. Jos. Stuart, Company H, First Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.
Lieut. Geo. W. Comfort, Company H, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.
Lieut. Wm. A. Givler, Company F, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Lieut. I. B. Kauffman, Company H, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Lieut. Theo. Mountz, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Lieut. Alf. F. Lee, Company E, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Lieut. Wm. B. Blaney, Second Iowa Cavalry.
Sub. John B. Goover, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Asst. Eng. William E. Law, United States Navy.

SOLDIERS.

FIRST PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

COMPANY H.

Frank Hunt.
Joseph Ewing.
Wm. Watson.
John Sheafer.
John Black.
Saml. Baker.
John Clouser.
F. Morrison.
David Askew.
Wm. Donnelley.
Curtis Griffin.
G. Kauffman.
Fred Brown.
Wm. Quigley.
George Morton.

COMPANY I.

John Lusk.
Wm. Baxter.
John Baker.
Jos. Buttorf.
John Mathias.
John Shisler.
Frank Wilson.
Wm. Dunlap.
Wm. Spottswood.
Chas. F. Gould.
Levi Kennedy.

FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

COMPANY G.

G. W. Savage.

SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

COMPANY A.

Wm. Culp.
Wm. R. Holmes.
G. W. Brechbill.
John Callio.
Fred K. Rieff.
Henry T. Green.
B. Haverstick.
R. H. Spottswood.
Geo. I. Wilders.
Jacob Landis.
John T. Cuddy.
Joseph U. Steele.
Chas. Jarmier.
J. Harvey Eby.
Patrick Brannon.
Wm. B. Sites.
J. A. Schlosser.
Wm. M. Henderson.
Geo. W. Wise.
Wm. A. Low.
John T. Adams.
Ed. T. Walker.
D. Haverstick.
Wm. Nevil.
Saml. E. Smith.
Wm. Zimmerman.
John B. Kenyon.
James Miller.
S. Heffelfinger.
Van Buren Eby.
Wm. McCleaf.
Leo W. Faller.
David H. Spahr.

COMPANY D.

Michael J. Foucht.

COMPANY H.

Michael Hess.
Levi A. Bowen.
Jac. A. Welty.
Daniel M. Hoover.
John Lininger.
John Anthony.
Jonas Blosser.
Frank A. Smith.
Jos. B. Mooney.
John Devlin.
G. Beaverson.
Isaiah Siders.
Saml. S. Gooms.
Wm. H. Kline.
J. Richey Clark.
Saml. Wesley.
Thos. J. Acker.
D. W. Conrad.
Milton Warner.
Geo. W. Smith.
Max. Barshal.
Benj. Baker.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY A.

Moses Boss.
Thos. Morgan.
Wm. Fielding.
Wilson Vanard.
John Spong.
Geo. L. Reighter.
J. Christman.
James Warden.
Thomas Conway.

FORTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY F.

Thos. Lyne.

COMPANY H.

S. Kriner.

FORTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY A.

H. Strough.

FIFTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY B.

Jas. Tyson.

COMPANY C.

Wm. H. Vance.

COMPANY E.

J. C. Filey.
Samuel Bear.

COMPANY F.

Geo. Sanno.
Fred Sanno.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY D.

Geo. Grove.
Geo. H. Coover.

EIGHTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY C.

Samuel T. Kunkle
Richard Lilly.
John Ritson.
Adam Sheaffer.
Reuben Line.
Benj. H. Getz.
Benj. Hipple.
Thos. Snoddy.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY E.

Michael Ritta.
E. Beaverson.
Thomas Neely.
Charles Huber.
Henry Snyder.

NINETY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY A.

Wm. H. Chapman.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY A.

Levi Kutz.
Chris. Rothe.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY H.

J. Fahnestock.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY D.

P. R. Pislee.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY G.

J. F. McMath.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY F.

E. Crandle.
Benj. Hoover.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY A.

P. Faber.
Joseph P. Weaver.
Geo. W. Green.
Wm. E. Greason.
A. Bronswell.

COMPANY D.

N. Lenhard.
Henry Miller.
Joseph Matthews.
M. S. Carbaugh.
W. B. Grabill.
Geo. Brenizer.
Geo. J. McLean.

COMPANY E.

J. W. Crull.
Wm. P. Woods.
Jesse K. Allen.
J. A. Stickler.
Thad. McKeehan.
Wm. A. McCune.
David L. Miller.
Wm. Lockery.
Jos. Connery.

COMPANY F.

Geo. White.
P. Y. Kniseley.
Thos. English.
H. F. Lambert.
B. Barshinger.
John Fetzer.
Theo. R. Zinn.
Keller Bobb.

COMPANY G.

J. Barkley.
S. McMaughton.
Jas. Withrow.

COMPANY H.

J. B. Snavely.
D. B. Kauffman.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY E.

J. Heiser

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY A.

Isaac Bear.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY A.

Levi Rupp.
Geo. Ensor.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY A.

H. Oatman.
J. Cunningham.
Abraham Myers.
David Barnhill.
Jacob Bricker.

COMPANY C.

John Sells.
J. A. McNaskey.
Wm. Wetzel.

COMPANY F.

Eli Ford.
Zach. Ford
Samuel Mixell.
Hugh Campbell.
D. A. Ziegler.
Andrew Fickes.
Joseph Stine.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY C.

J. C. Grant.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY B.

F. Eschenbaugh.

COMPANY D.

Samuel Lutz.
Joseph A. Shaw
H. Nonnemaker.
David Sheriff.
Theo. K. Boyles.
McE. Fanchender.
Uriah Stahl
William P. Gensler.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY I.

William Sipe.
Joseph Millard.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY H.

D. Moore.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY F.

J. Plank.

TWO HUNDREDTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY E.

George Wolf.
James Krall.
D. Lenker.
Michael Smith.
John Askew.
Lewis B. Fink.
Henry Yost.

COMPANY I.

Wm. W. Heacy.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY K.

R. C. Moore.

TWO HUNDRED AND SECOND PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY G.

William Webb.
J. Cockenauer.
Joseph Reese.
D. Hippensteel.
Robert Gracy.
S. J. Cockenauer.
Jesse Swartz.

COMPANY H.

Alex. Fagan.
J. Burkhart.
J. Fahnestock.
S. J. Orris.
Daniel Stum.
James McGaw.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY A.

T. Hoerner.
John P. Leib.

COMPANY F.

E. Sykes.
S. Hollinger.

TWO HUNDRED AND TENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY A.

L. Matchett.

THIRD PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY G.

A. Bucher.

COMPANY H.

William Myers.
C. A. Holtzman.
Alex. Koser.
Edward Tarman.
George W. Trout.
Josh McCoy.
Samuel Golden.
Henry A. Martin.
William Ewing.
Abdil Trone.
Cul'n Koser.
C. Vanderbilt.
Z. McLaughlin.
J. Nicholson.
Frank Cramer.

COMPANY M.

James Gilbert

SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY K.

George W. Heck.
J. Livingston.
John Givler.
Arch. Mullen.
Hiram Gleaver.

EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY C.

H. Irvine.

COMPANY E.

E. Speece.

COMPANY H.

J. Bishop.
Jacob Day.
Jacob Agle.

COMPANY I.

J. C. Creps.
C. Liszman.
Robt. T. Laughlin.
Henry Shriver.
L. Keefauver.
S. McCullough.
H. L. Sennet.
Elijah Bittinger.
Joshua Dunan.
Wm. Bricker.
Jos. A. Shannon.
Chris. Felsinger.
Samuel A. Welsh.
Robt. T. Kelley.
David Woods.

COMPANY K.

S. Bowman.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY K.

A. Y. Kniseley.

THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY F.

Joseph Rudy.
Anson Smith.
D. W. McKenny.
Jas. A. Kelso.
John Snyder.
John F. Gettys.
Wm. D. Kauffman.
Jas. Y. Stuart.
Geo. W. Graham.
D. F. Hoerner.
Wm. H. Miller.
Benj. D. Hehn.
P. Huntsberger.
J. F. Eigenower.
Geo. Forney.

COMPANY H.

Jacob Myers.

COMPANY L.

C. W. Nailor.

FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY H.

J. W. Buttorf.

SEVENTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.

J. Conley.

COMPANY F.

David Kutz.
Thos. Speece.
M. F. Shoemaker.
Abner W. Zug.
S. C. Weakline.
Wm. H. Weaver.
D. E. Hollinger.
Solomon Sow.
John G. Burget.
Samuel Deardorf.
A. Herschberger.
J. W. Kauffman.
Geo. W. McGaw.
E. Stouffer.
Geo. W. Whitmore.
Wilson Seavers.
Lewis Ringwalt.
Eman. Smith.
Robt. Kelley.
David Carle.
C. Evilhock.

NINETEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Samuel Grier.

COMPANY C.

W. F. Miller.

TWENTIETH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

M. A Griffith.
F. F. Steese.
John M. Kunkle.

COMPANY B.

J. H. Christ.

COMPANY D.

Wm. Sheeley.

COMPANY F.

Wm. Balsley.
Andrew Bear.
Geo. W. Matthews.

TWENTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY F.

J. Palm.

COMPANY M.

W. T. Fanus.

PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Geo. W. Welsh.
R. M. Houston.
J. H. Baughman.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Fred Faber.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Peter Paul.
J. W. Christ.
Samuel Bortel.
Wm. Hawkes.
Wm. H. Albright.

TENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

A. Webbert.

SEVENTEENTH PENNSYLTANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY F.

W. B. Flinchbaugh.

GRAND ARMY POSTS.

One of the permanent organizations resulting from the late war is that of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is a patriotic institution, whose primary object is to watch carefully the rights and privileges of those who imperilled their lives and fortunes in behalf of their country, and to assure the widows and orphans of such fallen comrades that they shall not be forgotten. It is the organized society of America to see that the sacrifices of life and blood and treasure during the war shall not have been made in vain. Nearly every town of importance has such an organization named in honor of some fallen comrade. We give the list in Cumberland County.

Capt. Colwell Post, No. 201, at Carlisle—This post was organized in 1881, its charter bearing date February 24 of that year. Its charter members consisted of the following persons: J. T. Zug, Wm. E. Miller, Isaac Elliott, Wm. Vance, A. C. Ensminger, John S. Humor, J. B. Haverstick, John Albright, P. D. Beckford, Peter Monger, M. A. Hufner, John G. Bobb, J. L. Meloy, James Campbell, D. A. Sawyer, R. P. Henderson, J. P. Brindle, Smith McDonald, H. Linnehul, H. G. Carr, J. G. Vale and Wm. Bottengenbach.

The original corps of officers embraced W. E. Miller, C.; J. L. Meloy, S. V. C.; P. D. Beckford, J. V. C.; Jacob T. Zug, Q. M.; J. B. Haverstick, Adj.; J. S. Bender, Surg.; Joseph G. Vale, O. D.; J. P. Brindle, O. G.; A. C. Ensminger, S. M.; John S. Humor, Chaplain.

The present corps (1886) consists of J. P. Brindle, C.; Wm. Lippert, S. V. C.; H. G. Carr, J. V. C.; Wm. E. Carnes, Chaplain; B. K. Goodyear, Adj.; Wm. E. Miller, Q. M.; J. S. Bender, Surg.; Joseph Lider, O. D.; Lazarus Minnich, O. G.; J. M. Goodyear, Q. M. S.; D. A. Carbaugh, S. M. The post has an active membership of 105, and is in a prosperous condition.

Capt. James S. Colwell, after whom the post was named, was born near Shippensburg, Penn., August 19, 1813. His education in elementary subjects was received at home and at Chambersburg. He graduated finally from Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1839. Returning to his native county, he read law in the office of Wm. Biddle, Esq., at Carlisle, where he practiced, after being admitted to the bar, till he entered the Army. He was mustered as first lieutenant in Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves (Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers) April 21, 1861, and as captain July 4, 1862. He engaged in the Peninsular campaign in 1862; was in the second battle of Bull Run of same year; the battle of South Mountain and finally in the battle of Antietam, where he was killed, September 17, 1862, by the explosion of a shell of the enemy. He was a brave soldier, a worthy citizen and a faithful husband and father. His widow still resides in Carlisle.

There is also a colored post at Carlisle, having a small membership, concerning which, however, no facts could be obtained.

Col. H. I. Zinn, Post No. 415, Mechanicsburg, was organized March 4, 1884, by Asst. Adj.-Gen. T. J. Stewart, aided by Post No. 58, of Harrisburg. It had forty-four charter members. Its first corps of officers embraced the following comrades: Col. Wm. Penn Lloyd, Com'dr; H. S. Mohler, S. V. C.; A. C. Koser, J. V. C.; S. B. King, Q. M.; L. F. Zollinger, Adj.; F. K. Ployer, Chap.; E. N. Mosser, Q. M. S.; A. Hauck, O. D.; A. F. Stahl, O. G.

The post is a live one, and has a membership at present of 132, and commands the confidence of the public. It was named in honor of Col. H. I. Zinn, who was born in Dover Township, York Co., Penn., December 8, 1834. He was the son of John and Anna Mary Zinn. On the 15th of September, 1855, he was married, by the Rev. J. C. Bucher, to Miss Mary Ann Clark, the ceremony being performed at Carlisle. As the result of this union three chil-

dren were born, viz.: Elsie Myra, James Henry and George Arthur. The first two died in 1862, of measles and diphtheria, respectively. Col. Zinn was killed December 13, 1862, in the desperate battle of Fredericksburg, Va.

Corp. McLean Post, 423, at Shippensburg, was organized by Capt. Haverstick April 7, 1884, with thirty-nine charter members. In its first corps of officers were the following comrades: M. G. Hale, C.: Wm. Baughman, S. V. C.; John S. Shugars, J. V. C.; M. S. Taylor, Adj.; J. K. C. Mackey, Q. M. Since its organization Wm. Baughman and John Shugars have also held the position of commander. The membership has increased to seventy one, rendering the post a flourishing one.

George Johnston McLean, whose name the post wears and reveres, was born at Shippensburg March 7, 1842. He was a member of Company D, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was wounded in front of Marye's Hill, Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862. From this wound he died nine days afterward in the hospital at Washington, D. C. He was unmarried at the time of his death.

Kennedy Post, 490, at Mount Holly Springs, was organized August 15, 1885. First members were Henry Wollet, C. A. Burkholder, Moses Waggoner, Philip Harman, Samuel Sadler, Silas Tower, N. J. Class, Joseph S. Early, B. F. Wollet, A. Adams, W. H. Brinn, James Cuddy, David A. Cornman, John Goodyear, Augustus Miller, David Taylor, Joseph Swords, Christ Harmon, Joseph Wise, David Newman, William Kennedy, William Hummelbough, J. N. Allen, John Snyder, J. E. Mandorf, Alex Noffsinger, David Noggle, A. T. Richwine, William Ricker, George Slosser, W. M. Still, Philip Snyder, Joseph K. Snyder, Eli B. Tower, John Ward, A. J. McGonnigal, G. W. Kinter, John Kauffman, William H. Hartz, Jacob Hoffert, John Bennett, Frank Stoner, A. P. Richwine, David Withrow and George Fair; present membership, sixty-eight. First officers were Henry Wollet, Commander; C. A. Burkholder, S. V. C.; Moses Wagner, J. V. C.; Joseph Early, Adj.; Alec Adams, Q. M. Present officers are Rev. J. G. Shannon, Commander; Samuel Sadler, S. V. C.; A. Miller, J. V. C.; Phil. Harman, Q. M.; William Goodyear, Adjt. The society meets every Saturday night in the hall of the I. O. O. F.

Private B. F. Eisenberger Post, at New Cumberland, organized in the early part of 1885. The original members were Henry and B. H. Eisenberger, John Robinson, Henry Drager, Capt. J. W. Fight, A. D. Repman, Henry Goriger, Frank Mathias, M. K. Brubaker, Frank Hager, Sr., Frank Hager, Jr., Wash. Shipe and Harry Free. Officers: John Kirk, Commander; B. F. Hager, Secy.; Jesse Oren, Adjutant.

CHAPTER VII.

COURTS—COUNTY OFFICIALS—MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN.

DURING nearly 100 years succeeding the settlement of Pennsylvania," says a writer in 1879, "few of our judges understood the principles of the law, or knew anything about its practice before their appointment. Our county courts were presided over by the justices of the peace of the respective counties, all of whom were *ex officio* judges of the courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the peace, any three of whom were a quorum to transact

business. At the same time the provincial council and the high court of errors and appeals, which was presided over by the governor of the province for the time being, very frequently had not a lawyer in it. And yet the business of that day was done, and well done, too. The judges were generally selected because of their well known integrity of character, extended business experience and sound common sense, and by close observation and long experience became well acquainted with the duties of their positions and fitted to adjudicate the important interests committed to their charge. Nor was the bar inferior. Gentlemen, eminent for their legal abilities and oratorical powers, practiced before them, and by the gravity of their demeanor and respectful behavior shed lustre upon the proceedings and gave weight and influence to the decisions rendered. Great regard was had for the dignity of the court, and great reverence felt for forms and ceremonies; and woe to the unlucky wight who was caught in a 'contempt,' or convicted of speaking disrespectfully of the magistrate or of his sovereign lord—the king."

The usual form of record at the opening of court may be seen in the following:

> At a Court of Common pleas held at Carlisle, for Cumberland County, the Twenty-third day of July, in the fifth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred & sixty five, before John Armstrong, Esq., and his Associate Justices, &c., of the Same Court.

As a matter of necessity the first courts in Cumberland County were held at Shippensburg, it being then the only town in the valley (1750) and therefore the only place which could accomodate those who gathered at court. By a commission dated March 10, 1750, the following persons were appointed justices of the peace and of common pleas in Cumberland County: Samuel Smith, of Carlisle; William Maxwell, of Peters; George Croghan, of East Pennsborough; Robert Dunning, of West Pennsborough; Matthew Dill and Benj. Chambers, of Antrim; Wm. Trent, of Middleton; Wm. Allison, of Antrim; Hermanus Alricks, of Carlisle; John Miller, of West Pennsborough; Robert Chambers, of Hopewell; John Finley, of Lurgan; and Thomas Wilson, of Middleton. Samuel Smith was president of the court. He had previously been a member of the Assembly, sheriff and justice of the peace in Lancaster County. He was succeeded by Francis West in 1797.

The date of the first court held at Shippensburg was "the twenty-fourth day of July, in the twentieth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Second, *Annoque Domini* 1750." The last at that place was held in April, 1751. John Potter, who had come to America in 1741 and settled "in the neighborhood of Shippen's farm," now Shippensburg, as early as 1746 or earlier, had been appointed sheriff,* and on the original organization of the county returned the writ of venire which had been directed to him with the panel annexed, and the following persons were sworn as grand jurors: Wm. Magaw, John Potter, John Mitchell, John Davison, Ezekiel Dunning, John Holliday, James Lindley, Adam Hoops, John Forsyth, Thomas Brown, George Brown, John Reynolds, Robert Harris, Thos. Urie, Charles Murray, James Brown and Robert Meek. The record of this first session of the court shows also that "Hermanus Alricks, Esq., produced to the court a commission under the hand of the Hon. James Hamilton, Esq., governor, and the great seal of the province, appointing him clerk of the peace of the county of Cumberland, and the same was read and allowed and ordered to be recorded." The beauti-

*Mr. Potter was twice sheriff, his commissions bearing date October 1, 1750, and October, 1754. His son, James, was a lieutenant in the militia, and a captain in Armstrong's Kittanning, expired in 1756. He removed to what is now Centre County in 1772, and became distinguished both in military and civil circles.

ful penmanship of Mr. Alricks is as plain to-day on the old records as it was when written.

The first court of common pleas and the criminal courts were, by order of the Governor, first held at Carlisle, July 23, 1751, and under the above named justices, and were held at that place regularly afterward. "The orphans' court, however, for four or five years remained unfixed to any one place, and is said to have followed the persons of the judges." The justices were intended to be appointed at least one from each township, and out of the number some one was commissioned to act as president.

On account of some existing vacancies in the county, the Governor, in October, 1764, appointed a new board of justices, consisting of John Armstrong, James Galbreath, John Byers, Wm. Smith (superseded January 15, 1766, for participation in the affair at Fort Loudon), John McKnight, James Carothers, Hermanus Alricks, Adam Hoop, Francis Campbell, John Reynolds, Jonathan Hoge, Robt. Miller, Wm. Lyon, Robt. Callender, Andrew Calhoun, James Maxwell, Samuel Perry, John Holmes and John Allison. These were reappointed in 1769, together with some others outside the present limits of the county, except, perhaps, John Agnew and Turbutt Francis. John Holmes was appointed sheriff, and James Jack, coroner, in 1765, and in October, 1768, David Hoge was appointed sheriff, and William Denny, coroner (these appointments made by the Governor upon returns of election to him).

August 16, 1765, at a court of oyer and terminer, before Alex. Steadman, of the supreme court, and John Armstrong and James Galbreath, Esqs., John Money was tried and convicted of felony and the murder of Archibald Gray in March previous, and was not long after executed for his crime. One Warner was very early tried and executed for the robbery and murder of a man named Musselman, near New Kingston. The courts of the county have been called upon to try a number of murder cases, and several legal executions for murder have occurred in the county. A case in the first court held at Shippensburg was recorded as follows:

Dominus Rex vs. *Bridget Hagen.* } Sur Indictmt. for Larceny, not guilty & now ye deft ret her pl and submits to ye Ct. and thereupon it is considered by the Court and adjudged that ye sd Bridget Hagen restore the sum of Six pounds seventeen shillings & six pence lawful money of Penna. unto Jacob Long ye owner and make fine to ye Governor in ye like sum and pay ye costs of prosecution & receive fifteen lashes on her bare back at ye Public Whipping post & stand committed till ye fine & fees are paid.

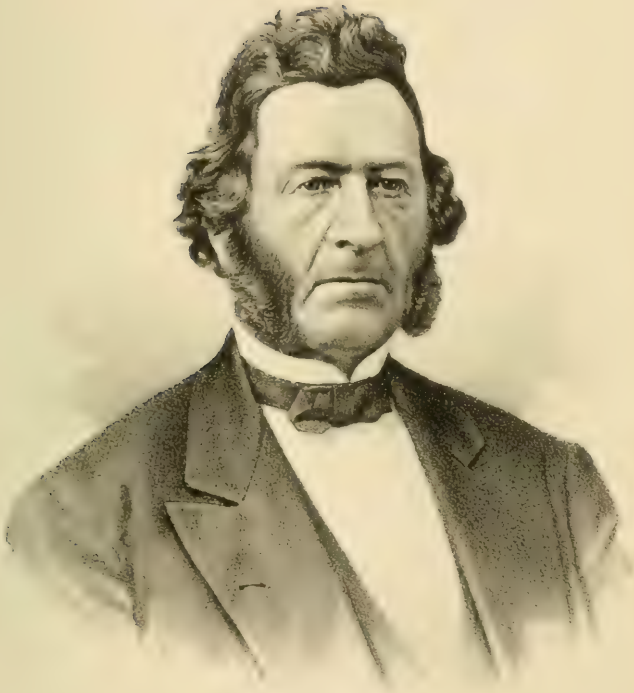
The whipping post was, with the stocks and pillory, on the square near the court house. Generally in the sentence where a culprit was to receive lashes they were to be "well laid on," as in the case of Wm. Anderson, convicted of felony at the January term in 1751. Whipping was the ordinary mode of punishment, and probably the executioner used his lash with telling effect.

In the court of quarter sessions for July, 1753, sixteen bills were presented to the grand jury against a number of persons "for conveying spurious liquor to the Indians out of the inhabited portion of this province." The jury ignored most of them. As a writer says: "To the noble red man civilization had already become a failure."

Cases of imprisonment for debt occupied the time and attention of the early courts and lawyers, as page after page of the common pleas record testifies. Entries like the following are by no means uncommon:

Upon reading the petition of A. B., a prisoner under execution in the public gaol of this county, to the court, it is therefore ordered by the Court that the petitioner notify his creditors to appear the —— day of —— next, and now (same date) the Court order the above petitioner to be brought into court; and now, being brought into court, the Court do thereupon remand him, the said A. B., to the public gaol.

By the Court.



John A. Ahe

Sometimes it was so arranged that the prisoner was discharged, or occasionally sold or bound to some one to work out the amount of his indebtedness, the person having advanced the same to the creditors.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Clerks of Quarter Sessions. 1789, Samuel Postlethwaite; 1794, John Lyon; 1798, F. J. Haller; 1809, Charles Bovard.

Clerks Orphans' Court, Registers of Wills and Recorders of Deeds.—John Creigh, appointed April 7, 1777; resigned February 9, 1779, and succeeded February 13, by William Lyon, who was also appointed to receive subscriptions for the State loan. Mr. Lyon was also in 1777–79 Clerk of oyer and terminer, and prothonotary.

Clerks Orphans' Courts, Oyer and Terminer, and Prothonotaries.—1798, William Lyon; 1809, William Ramsey; 1816, Robert McCoy.

Prothonotaries. 1750–70, Hermanus Alricks, Turbutt Francis, John Agnew; 1777, Wm. Lyon; 1820, B. Aughinbaugh; 1823, John P. Helfenstein; 1826, R. McCoy; 1828, Willis Foulke; 1829, John Harper; 1835, George Fleming; 1839, George Sanderson; 1842, Thomas H. Criswell; 1845, William M. Beetem; 1848, James F. Lamberton; 1851, George Zinn, Jr.; 1854, Daniel K. Noell; 1857, Philip Quigley; 1860, Benjamin Duke; 1863, Samuel Shireman; 1866, John P. Brindle 1869, Wm. V. Cavanaugh; 1872, David W. Worst; 1875, John M. Wallace; 1878, Robert M. Graham; 1881, James A. Sibbet; 1884, Lewis Masonheimer.

Registers and Recorders.—1798, George Kline; 1804, Francis Gibson; 1809, George Kline; 1816, William Line; 1820, F. Sharretts; 1823–28, J. Hendell; 1829, John Irvine.

Registers (only).—1834, James G. Oliver; 1835, Wm. Line; 1839, Isaac Angney; 1842, Jacob Bretz; 1845, James McCulloch; 1848, Wm. Gould; 1851, A L. Sponsler; 1854, Wm. Lytle; 1857, Samuel M. Emminger; 1860, Ernest N. Brady; 1863, George W. North; 1866, Jacob Dorsheimer; 1869, Joseph Neely; 1872, John Reep; 1875, Martin Guswiler; 1878, J. M. Drawbaugh; 1881, C. Jacoby; 1884, Lemuel R. Spong.

Coroners.—1765–67, James Jack; 1768–70, William Denny; 1771–73, Samuel Laird; 1774–76, James Pollock; 1777, John Martin; 1778, William Rippey; 1779, William Holmes 1781, William Rippey; 1783, John Rea.

Clerks of Court.—1820, John McGinnis; 1823–26, John Irvine; 1828, F. Sharretts; 1829, R. Angney.

Clerks and Recorders.—1832, Reinneck Angney; 1834, John Irvine; 1836, Thos. Craighead; 1839, Willis Foulke; 1842, Robt. Wilson; 1845, John Goodyear; 1848, John Hyer; 1851, Samuel Martin; 1854, John M. Gregg; 1857, Daniel S. Croft; 1860, John B. Floyd; 1863, Ephraim Cornman; 1866, Samuel Bixler; 1869, George C. Sheaffer; 1872, George S. Emig; 1875, D. B. Stevick; 1878, John Sheaffer; 1881, D. B. Saxton; 1884, John Zinn.

Sheriffs.—1749, John Potter; 1750, Ezekiel Dunning; 1756, Wm. Parker; 1759, Ezekiel Smith; 1762, Ezekiel Dunning; 1765, John Holmes; 1768, David Hoge; 1771, Ephraim Blaine; 1774, Robt. Semple; 1777, James Johnson; 1780, John Hoge; 1783, Sam'l Postlethwaite; 1786, Chas. Leeper; 1789, Thos. Buchanan; 1792, James Wallace; 1795, Jacob Crever; 1798, John Carothers; 1801, Robt. Greyson; 1804, George Stroup; 1807, John Carothers; 1810, John Boden; 1813, John Rupley; 1816, Andrew Mitchell; 1819, Peter Ritner; 1822, James Neal; 1825, John Clippinger; 1828, Martin Dunlap; 1831, George Beetem; 1834, Michael Holcomb; 1837, John Myers; 1840, Paul Martin; 1843, Adam Longsdorf; 1846, James Hoffer; 1849, David Smith;

1852, Joseph McDarmond; 1855, Jacob Bowman; 1858, Robert McCartney; 1861, J. Thompson Rippey; 1864, John Jacobs; 1867, Joseph C. Thompson; 1870, James K. Foreman; 1873, Joseph Totten; 1876, David H. Gill; 1879, A. A. Thomson; 1882, George B. Eyster; 1885, James R. Dixon.

Treasurers.—1787, Stephen Duncan; 1789, Alex McKeehan; 1795, Robt. Miller; 1800, James Duncan; 1805, Hugh Boden; 1807, John Boden; 1810, Robert McCoy; 1813, John McGinnis; 1815, Andrew Boden; 1817, George McFeely; 1820, Jas. Thompson; 1824, Geo. McFeely; 1826, Alex. Nesbitt; 1829, Hendricks Weise; 1832, John Phillips; 1835, Jason W. Eby; 1838, Wm. S. Ramsey; 1839, Robt. Snodgrass; 1841, Wm. M. Mateer; 1843, Robt. Moore, Jr.; 1845, David N. Mahon; 1847, Robt. Moore, Jr.; 1849, Wm. M. Porter; 1851, William S. Cobean; 1853, N. Wilson Woods; 1855, Adam Senseman; 1857, Moses Bricker; 1859, Alfred L. Sponsler; 1861, John Gutshall; 1863, Henry S. Ritter; 1865, Levi Zeigler; 1867, Christian Mellinger; 1869, George Wetzel; 1871, George Bobb; 1873, Levan H. Orris; 1875, A. Agnew Thomson; 1878, John C. Eckels; 1881, W. H. Longsdorff; 1884, Jacob Hemminger.

District Attorneys.—1850, Wm. H. Miller; 1853 and 1858, Wm. J. Shearer; 1859 and 1864, J. W. D. Gillelen; 1865 and 1870, C. E. Maglaughlin; 1871, W. F. Sadler; 1874, F. E. Beltzhoover; 1877, George S. Ewing; 1880, John M. Wetzel; 1883, John T. Stuart.

County Commissioners.—1839, Alex. M. Kerr; 1840, Michael Mishler; 1841, Jacob Rehrar; 1842, Robt. Laird; 1843, Christian Titzel; 1844, Jefferson Worthington; 1845, David Sterrett; 1846, Daniel Coble; 1847, John Mell; 1848, James Kelso; 1849, John Sprout; 1850, Wm. H. Trout; 1851, James G. Cressler; 1852, John Bobb; 1853, James Armstrong; 1854, George M. Graham; 1855, Wm. M. Henderson; 1856, Andrew Kerr; 1857, Sam'l Magaw; 1858, Nath'l H. Eckels; 1859, James H. Waggoner; 1860, George Miller; 1861, Michael Kast; 1862, George Scobey; 1863, John McCoy, three years; Mitchell McClellan, two years; 1864, Henry Karns, John Harris; 1865, Alex. F. Meck; 1866, Michael G. Hale; 1867, Allen Floyd; 1869, Jacob Rhoads; 1870, David Deitz; 1871, J. C. Sample; 1872, Samuel Ernst; 1873, Jacob Barber; 1874, Joseph Bautz; 1875, Jacob Barber; 1878, Jacob Barber, Hugh Boyd; 1881, Hugh Boyd, Alfred B. Strock; 1884, James B. Brown, George Hauck.

President Judges.—1750–57, Samuel Smith; 1757, Francis West; 1791, Thos. Smith; 1794, Jas. Riddle; 1800, John Joseph Henry; 1806, James Hamilton; 1819, Chas. Smith; 1820, John Reed; 1838, Sam'l Hepburn; 1848, Fred'k Watts; 1851, James H. Graham; 1871, Benj. F. Junkin; 1875, Martin C. Herman; 1884, Wilbur F. Sadler.

Associate Judges.—1791, James Dunlap, John Jordan, Jonathan Hoge, Sam'l Laird; 1794, John Montgomery; 1800, Wm. Moore, John Creigh; 1813, Ephraim Steel; 1814, Jacob Hendel; 1818, Isaiah Graham; 1819, James Armstrong; 1828, Wm. Line; 1835, James Stewart, John LeFevre; 1842, T. C. Miller; 1847, John Clendenin; 1851, Sam'l Woodburn, John Rupp; 1856, Sam'l Woodburn, Michael Cochlin; 1861, Robt. Bryson; 1862, Hugh Stuart; 1866, Thos. P. Blair; 1871, John Clendenin, Robt. Montgomery; 1872, Henry G. Moser, Abram Witmer.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN.

Representatives in Congress.—1775–77, Col. James Wilson; 1778–80, Gen. John Armstrong; 1783 (to July 4), John Montgomery; 1797–1805, John A. Hanna; 1805–13, Robt. Whitehill; 1813–14, Wm. Crawford; 1815–21, Wm. P. Maclay; 1827–33, Wm. Ramsey; 1833 (unexpired term), C. T. H. Craw-

ford; 1835–37, Jesse Miller; 1838–40, Wm. Sterrett Ramsey; 1841–43, Amos Gustine; 1843–47, James Black; 1847–49, Jasper E. Brady; 1849–53, J. X. McLanahan; 1853–55, Wm. H. Kurtz; 1855–57, Lemuel Todd; 1857–59, John A. Ahl; 1859–61, Benj. F. Junkin; 1861–65, Joseph Bailey; 1865–69, Adam J. Glossbrenner; 1869–73, Richard J. Haldeman; 1873–75, John A. Magee, also Lemuel Todd at large; 1875–79, Levi Maish; 1879–81, Frank E. Beltzhoover; 1883, W. A. Duncan (died in office, and Dr. John A. Swope, of Gettysburg, elected to fill vacancy December 23, 1884; also re-elected in November, 1885).

State Senators.—1841–43, J. X. McLanahan; 1844–46, Wm. B. Anderson; 1847–49, Robt. C. Sterrett; 1850–52, Joseph Baily; 1853–55, Sam'l Wherry; 1856–58, Henry Fetter; 1859–61, Wm. B. Irwine; 1862–64, George H. Bucher; 1865–67, A. Heistand Glatz; 1868–70, Andrew G. Miller; 1871–74, James M. Weakley; 1875–78, James Chestnut; 1878, Isaac Hereter; 1882, Samuel C. Wagner.

Representatives in Assembly.—1779–80, Abraham Smith, Sam'l Cuthbertson, Fredk. Watts, Jona. Hoge, John Harris, Wm. McDowell, Ephraim Steel; 1780–81, S. Cuthbertson, Stephen Duncan, Wm. Brown, J. Hoge, John Andrew, John Harris, John Allison; 1781–82, James McLean, John Allison, Jas. Johnston, Wm. Brown, Robt. Magaw, John Montgomery, Stephen Duncan; 1782–83, S. Duncan, John Carothers, J. Johnston, Wm. Brown, Jas. McLene, J. Hoge, Patrick Maxwell; 1783–84, Wm. Brown, of Carlisle, F. Watts, Jas. Johnston, John Carothers, Abraham Smith, Wm. Brown, Robt. Whitehill; 1814, Jacob Alter, Samuel Fenton, Jas. Lowry, Andrew Boden and Wm. Anderson; 1815, Philip Peffer, Wm. Wallace and Solomon Gorgas; 1824, James Dunlap; 1829, Wm. Alexander, Peter Lobach; 1833, Michael Cochlin, Sam'l McKeehan; 1834, David Emmert; 1835, William Runsha (died suddenly in office), Chas. McClure; 1836–38, Wm. R. Gorgas, Jas. Woodburn; 1840, Abraham Smith McKinney, John Zimmerman; 1841, Wm. Barr, Joseph Culver; 1842, James Kennedy, Geo. Brindle; 1843, Francis Eckels; 1843–44, Jacob Heck; 1844, Geo. Brindle; 1845, Augustus H. Van Hoff, Joseph M. Means; 1846, James Mackey, Armstrong Noble; 1847, Jacob LeFevre; 1847–48, Abraham Lamberton; 1848, Geo. Rupley; 1849–50, Henry Church, Thos. E. Scouller; 1851, Ellis J. Bonham; 1851–52, Robt. M. Henderson; 1852–53, David J. McKee; 1853, Henry J. Moser; 1854, Montgomery Donaldson, Geo. W. Criswell; 1855–56, William Harper, James Anderson; 1857, Chas. C. Brandt; 1857–58, Hugh Stuart; 1858–59, John McCurdy; 1859, John Power; 1860, Wm. B. Irvine, Wm. Louther; 1861, Jesse Kennedy; 1861–62, John P. Rhoads; 1863–64, John D. Bowman; 1865–66, Philip Long; 1867–68, Theodore Cornman; 1869–70, John B. Leidig; 1871–72, Jacob Bomberger; 1873–74, Wm. B. Butler; 1874–75, G. M. Mumper; 1876–77, Sam'l W. Means; 1877–78, Samuel A. Bowers; 1878–80, Alfred M. Rhoads, Robt. M. Cochran, Jr.; 1882, Geo. M. D. Eckels, John Graham.

Representatives in Supreme Executive Council.—March 4, 1777, Jonathan Hoge; November 9, 1778 (from what is now Franklin County), James McLean; December 28, 1779, Robert Whitehill, of East Pennsborough; 1781–84, John Byers.

In the committee of safety John Montgomery was representative from Cumberland County during the life of the committee. William Lyon was a member of the Council of Safety until its close, December 4, 1777.

Commissioners in Assembly, etc.—From November, 1777, and later, William Duffield, James McLean, William Clark, James Brown, Robert Whitehill, John Harris. In 1777 John Andrew was commissioner of the county, while

James Lyon, William McClure, William Finley, James McKee, James Laird and George Robinson were assessors. William Piper was collector of excise in 1778, and Matthew Henderson in 1779. William Irvine in 1781, and John Buchanan in 1782. James Poe became commissioner of taxes October 22, 1783, and Stephen Duncan county treasurer. J. Agnew was at the same time clerk of the quarter sessions, over which court John Rannells, Esq., presided for some time subsequent to January 20, 1778, on which date the "Grand Inquest for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the body of the County of Cumberland" presented the following: "That the public Court House of the County of Cumberland is now occupied by Capt. Coran and his men, who are employed in the service of the United States, as a laboratory and storehouse, and has been occupied by the people in the service of the United States for a considerable time past, so that the County of Cumberland can not have the use of the said Court House, but are obliged to hire other places for the county's use—they are of opinion that the United States ought to pay to the treasurer of the County of Cumberland, after the rate of £10 per month, monthly and every month Capt. Coran hath been possessed of said Court House, and for every month he or they may continue to occupy it, not exceeding the 20th day of April next; and of this they desire that Capt. Coran, or the commanding officer of the laboratory company, may have notice. Per Wm. Moore, foreman."

CHAPTER VIII.

BENCH AND BAR—PROVINCIAL PERIOD—FROM THE REVOLUTION UNTIL THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1790—CONSTITUTIONAL PERIOD.

I.

PROVINCIAL PERIOD.

THE bar of Cumberland County had its birth in the colonial period of our history—in the days when Pennsylvania was a province, and when George II was the reigning king. Courts of justice had been established by the proprietaries in the settled portions of the province, at first under the laws of the Duke of York, and subsequently under the rules of the common law; but the necessity for them became greater as the population increased, as new sections were settled, and it was this necessity for the establishment of courts of justice nearer than Lancaster, in this newly settled portion of Pennsylvania, which was the principal reason for the formation of Cumberland County in 1750.

From this period begins the history of our bar. For nearly one hundred years succeeding the settlement of Pennsylvania, few of the justices knew anything of the theory or practice of law, until after they had received their commissions from the King. Even the "Provincial Council," which was the high court of appeal, and which was presided over by the governor of the province, had frequently no lawyer in it; but by the time of the formation of our county a race of lawyers had arisen in Pennsylvania, who "traveled upon the circuit"—many of whom became eminent in the State and nation—whose names will be found in the early annals of our bar.

COURTS AT SHIPPENSBURG.

The first courts in the Cumberland Valley were held at Shippensburg: four terms, dating from the 24th of July, 1750, to and including April, 1751. But when Carlisle (Letort's Spring, as it had been called) was laid out and chosen by the proprietaries as the county seat, they were removed to that place.

At the first term of court in Shippensburg Samuel Smith, who had been a member of the Colonial Assembly, and his associate justices presided; John Potter had been appointed the first sheriff, and Hermanus Alricks, of Carlisle, a grandson of Peter Alricks, who came from Holland in 1682 with dispatches to the Dutch on the Delaware, and who was himself, at this time (1749-50), the first representative of Cumberland County in the assembly, produced his commission from the governor of the province, under the great seal, as clerk of the peace for the said county, which was read and recorded.

FIRST COURTS AT CARLISLE.

The first court held at Carlisle was in the year immediately succeeding the formation of the county, and was "a court of general quarter sessions, held at Carlisle, for the county of Cumberland, the twenty third day of July, 1751, in the twenty fifth year of our Sovereign Lord, King George II, over Great Britain, etc. Before Samuel Smith, Esq., and his associate justices."

These first courts were probably held in "a temporary log building on the northeast corner of the public square." The court house was used during the Revolution, and as late as January, 1778, by Capt. Coran and a company of United States troops as a laboratory, so that the justices were compelled to hold courts at temporary places elsewhere.

THE EARLY COURTS.

The justices who presided were commissioned, through the governor of the province, by the King. The number of these justices varied from time to time. The courts of quarter sessions and common pleas were held four times each year, and private sessions, presided over often by the associate justices, irregularly, as occasion called for.

At the beginning of our history the public prosecutor was the Crown, and all criminal cases are entered accordingly in the name of the King, as: The King *vs.* John Smith. This is until the Revolution, when, about 1778, the form is changed to "Pennsylvania *vs.* ———," which is used until August, 1795, after which the form "*Respublica vs.* ———" is used until August, 1832, when the word "Commonwealth," which is now in use, appears.

The form of the pleadings at this early period may be considered curious:

THE KING }
vs. } Sur Indictment for Assault and Battery.
CHARLES MCKAY }

Being charged with every he is not guilty as in the indictment is supposed, and upon this he puts himself upon the court and so does the King's attorney likewise.

But now [illegible] court and retains his plea, not being willing to contend with our Sovereign Lord, the King. Protests his innocence and prays to be admitted to a small fine. Whereupon it is adjudged by the court that he pay the sum of two shillings, six pence. October term, 1751.

Besides the ordinary actions of trespass, debt, slander, assault and battery and the like, there were actions in the early courts against persons for settling on land unpurchased from the Indians, and quite a number "for selling liquor to the Indians without license." For the lighter offenses there were fines and imprisonments, and for the felonies the ignominious punishment of the whipping post and pillory.

This was then the ordinary method of punishment and the form of the sentence was, to take one of many instances, "that he [the culprit] receive twenty-one lashes well laid on his bare back, at the public whipping-post in Carlisle, to-morrow morning, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, that he make restitution to Wm. Anderson in the sum of £18, 14 shillings and 6 pence. That he make fine to the Governor in the like sum, and stand committed until fine and fees be paid."—[January term, 1751.] "Twenty-one lashes" was the usual number, although in some few cases they were less. The whipping-post seems to have been abandoned during the Revolution, as we find the last mention of it in the records of our court in April, 1779. These records also show that the justices of the courts, who seem to have been *ex officio* justices of the peace, superintended the laying out of roads, granted licences, took acknowledgments of deeds and registered the private marks or brands of cattle. They exercised a paternal supervision over bond servants, regulated the length of their terms of service, and sometimes, at the request probably of the prisoners, sold them out of goal as servants for a term of years, in order that they might be able to pay the fines imposed. In short the cases in these early courts, which had distinct equity powers, seem to have been determined according to the suggestions of right reason, as well as by the fixed principles of law.

FOUNDATION OF THE COURTS.

In order that we may get some idea of the foundation of the courts in Cumberland County—of the authority, in the days of kings, from which their power was derived—it may be interesting to turn to the old commissions, in which the power of the early justices was more or less defined.

A commission issued in October, 1755, appointing Edward Shippen, Sr., George Stevenson and John Armstrong, justices, is as follows:

George II, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., to Edward Shippen, Senr., of the County of Lancaster, George Stevenson of the County of York, and John Armstrong of the County of Cumberland, in our said Province of Pennsylvania; Esqrs:

GREETING: Know ye that reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Integrity, Prudence and Ability, *We have* assigned you or any two of you our Justices to Enquire by The Oaths or affirmation of honest and Lawful men of the said Counties of York and Cumberland * * of all Treasons, Murders and such other Crimes as are by the Laws of our said Province made Capital or felonies of death * * * to have and determine the said Treasons, Murders, etc., according to Law, and upon Conviction of any person or persons, Judgment or sentence to pronounce and execution thereupon to award as The Law doth or shall direct. And we have also appointed you, the said Edward Shippen, George Stevenson and John Armstrong, or any two of you, our justices, to deliver the Goals of York and Cumberland aforesaid of the prisoners in the same being for any crime or crimes, Capital or Felonies aforesaid, and therefore we command you that at certaint imes, which you or any two of you shall consider of, you meet together at the Court Houses of the said Counties of York and Cumberland, to deliver the said goals and Make diligent inquiry of and upon the premises, and hear and Determine all and singular the said premises, and do and accomplish these things in the form aforesaid, acting always therein as to Justice according to Law shall appertain. Saving to us the Amerceiments and other things to us thereof Belonging, for we have commanded the Sheriffs of the said Counties of York and Cumberland that at certain days, which you shall make known to them, to cause to come before you all of the prisoners of the Goals and their attachments, and also so many and such honest and Lawful men of their several Bailiwicks as may be necessary by whom the truth of the matters concearning may be the better known and enquired. In testimony whereof we have caused the Great Seal of our Province to be here-

unto affixed. Witness, Robert Turner Morris, Esq. (by virtue of a commission from Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esqrs., true and absolute proprietaries of this Province), with our Royal approbation, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province aforesaid and counties of New Castel, Thrent and Sussex on Delaware. At Philadelphia, the ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and fifty five, and in the twenty ninth year of our reign. *Signed*, Robert T. Morris.

Another commission was issued April 5, 1757, to John Armstrong, appointing him a justice of the court of common pleas for the county of Cumberland. The powers of these provincial justices were much more extensive then than those which belong to the office of a justice now, and for some time the county of Cumberland, over which their jurisdiction extended, included nearly all of Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna.

Many of the justices who were appointed never appear upon the bench. Not less than three presided at each term of court, one as the presiding justice and the others as associates. Sometimes only the name of the presiding justice is given; sometimes all are mentioned. They seem to have held various terms, and to have rotated without any discoverable rule of regularity. The justices who, with their associates, presided during the provincial period, until the breaking out of the revolution, were as follows:

JUSTICES DURING THE PROVINCIAL PERIOD.

Samuel Smith, from July, 1750, to October, 1757; Francis West, from October, 1757, to 1759; John Armstrong, Francis West and Hermanus Alricks, January, 1760; Francis West, July, 1760; John McKnight, October, 1760; John Armstrong, April, 1761; James Galbreath, October, 1761; John Armstrong, January, 1762; James Galbreath, April, 1762; John Armstrong, July, 1762; Thomas Wilson, April, 1763; John Armstrong, from October, 1763, to April, 1776.

The above embraces the names of all the justices who presided prior to the Revolution, with the exception possibly of a few, who held but a single term of court. It will be seen that from October, 1757, the judges rotated irregularly at brief intervals until October, 1763, when John Armstrong occupied the bench for a period of nearly thirteen years.

Of these justices John McKnight was afterward a captain in the Revolution; Francis West was an Englishman who went to Ireland and then immigrated to America and settled in Carlisle in or before 1753. He was an educated man and a loyalist. His sister Ann became the wife of his friend and co justice, Hermanus Alricks, and his daughter, of the same name, married Col. George Gibson, the father of John Bannister Gibson, who was afterward to become the chief justice of Pennsylvania. Francis West some time prior to the Revolution moved to Sherman's Valley, where he died in 1783.

Thomas Wilson lived near Carlisle.

James Galbreath, another of these justices, was born in 1703, in the north of Ireland. He was a man of note on the frontier, and the early provincial records of Pennsylvania contain frequent reference to him. He had been sheriff of Lancaster in 1742, and for many years a justice of that county. He had served in the Indian wars of 1755–63, and some time previous to 1762 had removed to Cumberland County. He died June 11, 1786, in what was then East Pennsborough Township.

Hermanus Alricks was the first clerk of the courts, from 1750 to 1770, and the first representative of Cumberland County in the Provincial Assembly. He was born about 1730 in Philadelphia. He settled in Carlisle about 1749 or 1750, and brought with him his bride, a young lady lately from Ireland, with her brother, Francis West, then about to settle in the same place. He

was a man of mark and influence in the valley west of the Susquehanna. He died in Carlisle December 14, 1772.

But the greatest of these, and "the noblest Roman of them all," was Col. John Armstrong. He first appears as a surveyor under the proprietary government, and made the second survey of Carlisle in 1761. In 1755 we find him commissioned a justice of the courts by George II, and from 1763 until his duties as a major-general in the Revolution called him from the bench, we find him, for a period of nearly thirteen years, presiding over our courts. He was at this time already a colonel, and had already distinguished himself in the Indian war. In 1755 he had cleaned out the nest of savages at Kittanning, and had received a medal from the corporation of Philadelphia. When, later the Revolution broke out, we find him, in 1776, a brigadier-general of the Continental Army (commissioned March 1, 1776), and in the succeeding year a major-general in command of the Pennsylvania troops. He was a warm, personal friend of Washington. He was a member of Congress in 1778–80, and 1787–88. It was, probably, owing to his influence, in a great measure, that the earliest voice of indignant protest was raised in Carlisle against the action of Great Britain against the colonies. "He was a man of intelligence, integrity, resolute and brave, and, though living habitually in the fear of the Lord, he feared not the face of man."* He died March 9, 1795, aged seventy-five years. He was buried in the old grave-yard at Carlisle.

PROSECUTORS FOR THE CROWN.

In this provincial period these were our judges: George Ross, afterward a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was the public prosecutor for the Crown from 1751 to 1764; Robert Magaw follows in 1765–66, and Jasper Yeates in 1770; Benjamin Chew, who was a member of the Provincial Council, and afterward, during the Revolution, a Loyalist, was, at this time, 1759–68, attorney-general, and prosecuted many of the criminal cases, from 1759 to 1769, in our courts. He was, in 1777, with some others, received by the sheriff of this county, and held at Staunton, Va., till the conclusion of the war.

PRACTITIONERS.

The earliest practitioners at our bar, from 1759 to 1764, were George Ross, James Smith (afterward a signer of the Declaration of Independence), James Campbell, Samuel Johnston, Jasper Yeates and Robert Magaw.

From 1764 to 1770, George Stevenson, James Wilson (also a signer of the Declaration of Independence), James Hamilton (afterward judge), David Sample, David Grier, Wetzel, Morris, and Samuel Johnston, were the leading attorneys. Up to this time Magaw, Stevenson and Wilson had the largest practice. During this period, in 1770, Col. Turbutt Francis becomes clerk of the court, as successor of Hermanus Alricks; and from 1771 to 1774, Ephraim Blaine, afterward commissary in the Revolution, and the grandfather of the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, was sheriff of the county.

THE BAR IN 1776.

During this first year of our independence the practitioners at the bar were John Steel (already in large practice), James Campbell, George Stevenson, James Wilson, Samuel Johnston, David Grier, Col. Thomas Hartley (of York), Jasper Yeates, James Smith, Edward Burd and Robert Galbreath. It is a noteworthy fact that two of the men who practiced in our courts in this memorable year were signers of the Declaration of Independence.

*Chamber's tribute to the Scotch-Irish settlers, p. 88.



R. H. Thomas

Hon. George Ross, who, at the age of twenty two, was the first public prosecutor for the Crown in our courts in Cumberland County, was the son of George Ross, an Episcopal minister, and was born in New Castle, Del., in 1730. He began the practice of law in Lancaster in 1751. He acted as prosecuting attorney for the Crown in our county from 1751 to 1764, and practiced in our courts until October, 1772. He was a member of the Colonial Assembly of Pennsylvania from 1768 to 1776, and when this body ceased, or was continued in the Legislature, he was a member of that body also. In 1774 he was one of the committee of seven who represented Pennsylvania in the Continental Congress, and remained a member until January, 1777. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He died at Lancaster in July, 1779. In appearance George Ross was a very handsome man, with a high forehead, regular features, oval face, long hair, worn in the fashion of the day, and pleasing countenance.

Col. James Smith is one of the earliest names found as a practicioner, in this provincial period, at the bar of Cumberland County. There is a brief notice of him in Day's Historical Collections. He was an Irishman by birth, but came to this country when quite young. In Graydon's Memoirs it is stated that he was educated at the college in Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar, and afterward removed to the vicinity of Shippensburg, and there established himself as a lawyer. From there he removed to York, where he continued to reside until his death, July 11, 1806, at the age of about ninety three years. He was a member of Congress in 1775–78. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. For a period of sixty years he had a large and lucrative practice in the eastern counties, from which he withdrew in about 1800. During the Revolution he commanded, as colonel, a regiment in the Pennsylvania line. A more extended notice of him can be found in Saunderson's or Lossings' Lives of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

James Wilson, LL.D., is another of those earliest practitioners at the bar. His name occurs on the records as early as 1763. He was a Scotchman by birth, born in 1742, and had received a finished education at St. Andrews, Edinburgh and Glasgow, under Dr. Blair in rhetoric, and Dr. Watts in logic. In 1766 he had come to reside in Philadelphia, where he studied law with John Dickinson, the colonial governor, and founder of Dickinson College. When admitted to practice he took up his residence in Carlisle, and at once forged to the foremost of our bar. At the meeting at Carlisle, in July, 1774, which protested against the action of Great Britain against the colonies, he, with Irvine and Magaw, was appointed a delegate to meet those of other counties of the State, as the initiatory step to a general convention of delegates from the different colonies. He was subsequently a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and when the motion for independence was finally acted upon in Congress, the vote of Pennsylvania was carried in its favor by the casting vote of James Wilson, of Cumberland County. "He had," says Bancroft, in his History of the United States, "at an early day foreseen independence as the probable, though not the intended result of the contest," and although he was not, at first, avowedly in favor of a severance from the mother country, he desired it when he had received definite instructions from his constituents, and when he saw that nearly the whole mass of the people were in favor of it. In 1776 he was a colonel in the Revolution. From 1779 to 1783 he held the position of advocate general for the French nation, whose business it was to draw up plans for regulating the intercourse of that country with the United States, for which services he received a reward, from the French King, of 1,000 livres. He was at this time director of the Bank of North America.

He was one of the most prominent members in the convention of 1787 which formed the constitution of the United States. "Of the fifty-five delegates," says McMaster, in his History of the People of the United States, "he was undoubtedly the best prepared by deep and systematic study of the history and science of government, for the work that lay before him. The Marquis de Chastellux, himself a no mean student, had been struck with the wide range of his erudition, and had spoken in high terms of his library. 'There,' said he, 'are all our best writers on law and jurisprudence. The works of President Montesquieu and of Chancellor D'Aguesseau hold the first rank among them, and he makes them his daily study.' (Travels of Marquis de Chastellux in North America p. 109.) This learning Wilson had in times past turned to excellent use, and he now became one of the most active members of the convention. None, with the exception of Gouverneur Morris, was so often on his feet during the debates or spoke more to the purpose."* [McMaster's History Vol. I. p. 421.] By this time Wilson had removed from Carlisle and lived in Philadelphia. He was appointed, under the Federal Constitution, one of the first judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, by President Washington, in which office he continued until his death. In 1790 he was appointed professor of law in the legal college at Philadelphia, which, during his incumbency, was united with the university. He received the degree of LL.D., and delivered a course of lectures on jurisprudence which were published. He died August 26, 1798, aged fifty-six.

Col. Robert Magaw, was another practitioner at this early period. He was an Irishman by birth, and resided in Cumberland County, prior to the Revolution, in which war he served as colonel of the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion. In 1774 he was one of the delegates from this county to a convention at Philadelphia for the purpose of concerting measures to call a general congress of delegates from all the colonies. He was a prominent member of the bar, a brave officer, and a trustee of Dickinson College from 1783 until his death. He had a very large practice prior to the Revolution. He died January 7, 1790.

The name of Jasper Yeates appears upon our records as early as 1763, and for a period of twenty-one years (1784) his name appears as a practitioner at our bar. He resided in Lancaster. He was an excellent lawyer and practiced over a large territory in the eastern counties of the State. On March 21, 1791, he was appointed by Gov. Mifflin one of the associate justices of the supreme court, which position he filled until the time of his death in 1817. In appearance he was tall, portly, with handsome countenance, florid complexion and blue eyes. He was the compiler of the early Pennsylvania reports which bear his name.

George Stevenson, LL.D., was a prominent member of the bar in 1776. His name appears upon the records as early as 1770. He was born in Dublin in 1718, educated at Trinity College, and emigrated to America about the middle of the century. He was appointed deputy surveyor-general under Nicholas Scull for the three lower counties on the Delaware, known as the "territories of Pennsylvania," which William Penn obtained from the Duke of York in 1682. He afterward removed to York and was appointed a justice under George II in 1755. [See commission, page 7.] In 1769 he moved to Carlisle and became a leading member of the bar. He died at this place in 1783. Some of his correspondence may be seen in the Colonial Records, and the Pennsylvania Archives. He married the widow of Thomas Cookson, a distinguished lawyer of Lancaster, who was instructed, in connection with Nicholas Scull, to lay out the town of Carlisle in 1751.

*As a matter of curiosity we may mention: number of speeches were Morris, 173; Wilson, 168; Madison, 161; Sherman, 138; Mason, 136; Elbridge Gerry, 119.

Capt. John Steel was a prominent member of our bar in 1776. He had been admitted, on motion of Col. Magaw, only three years previously, April term, 1773, and seems immediately to have come into a large practice. We find him having a large practice again from 1782 to 1785, shortly after which date his name disappears from the records. Capt. John Steel was the son of Rev. John Steel, known as the "fighting parson," and was born at Carlisle, July 15, 1744. Parson Steel led a company of men from Carlisle and acted as a chaplain in the Revolutionary Army, while his son, John Steel, the subject of our sketch, led, as a captain, a company of men from the same place, and joined the army of Washington after he had crossed the Delaware. He was the father of Amelia Steel, the mother of the late Robert Given, of Carlisle. He married Agnes Moore, a sister of Mrs. Jane Thompson, who was the mother of Elizabeth Bennett, the maternal grandmother of the writer. He died about 1812.

Col. Thomas Hartley, who appeared as a practitioner at our bar in 1776, was born in Berks County in 1748. He received the rudiments of a classical education at Reading, when he went to York at the age of eighteen, and studied law under Samuel Johnston. He commenced practice in 1769. He appears as a practitioner at our bar from April, 1771, to 1797. Col. Hartley became distinguished, both in the cabinet and the field. In 1774 he was elected member of the Provincial Meeting of deputies, which met in Philadelphia in July of that year. In the succeeding year he was a member of the Provincial Convention. In the beginning of the war he became a colonel in the Revolution. He served in 1778 in the Indian war on the west branch of the Susquehanna, and in the same year was elected a member of the Legislature from York County. In 1783 he was a member of the council of censors. In 1787 he was a member of the State Convention, which adopted the Federal Constitution. In 1788 he was elected to Congress and served for a period of twelve years. In 1800 he was commissioned by Gov. McKean major general of the Fifth Division of Pennsylvania Militia. He was an excellent lawyer, a pleasant speaker, and had a large practice. He died in York December 21, 1800, aged fifty-two years.*

These were some of the men who practiced at our bar in the memorable year 1776, men who by their services in the forum and the field helped to lay broad and deep the foundations of the government which we enjoy.

II.

FROM THE REVOLUTION UNTIL THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1790.

From the period of the Revolution, until the adoption of the constitution of 1790, the courts were presided over by the following justices:

John Ramalls and associates, from 1776 to January, 1785; Samuel Laird and associates, from January, 1785, to January, 1786; Thomas Beals and associates, April, 1786; John Jordan and associates, from July, 1786, till October, 1791.

Owing to the adoption of the Declaration, and the necessity of taking anew the oath, most of the attorneys were re admitted in 1778. Among these were Jasper Yeates, James Smith, James Wilson, Edward Burd and David Grier. Thomas Hartley was re admitted in July of the succeeding year.

James Hamilton, who afterward became the fourth judge under the Consti-

*Brief sketches of him will be found in Day's Historical Collections, and in "Otzinachson," p. 35, 6. Also in the Archives and Records.

tution was admitted to practice upon the motion of Col. Thomas Hartly in April, 1781.

Among the names of those who practiced during this period between the Revolution and the adoption of the Constitution of 1790, are the following:

Hon. Edward Shippen was admitted to our bar in October, 1778. He was the son of Edward Shippen, Sr., the founder of Shippensburg, and was born February 16, 1729. In 1748 he was sent to England to be educated at the Inns of Court. In 1771 he was a member of the "Proprietary and Governors' Council." He afterward rose rapidly and became chief justice of Pennsylvania. He was the father of the wife of Gen. Benedict Arnold. During the Revolution his sympathies were with England, but owing to the purity of his character and the impartiality with which he discharged his official duties, the new government restored him to the bench. His name appears upon our records as late as 1800.

James Hamilton was admitted in April, 1781. He afterward became the fourth president judge of our judicial district. He was an Irishman by birth, and was admitted to the bar in his native country, but immigrated to America before the Revolution, and first settled for a short time in Pittsburgh, then a small frontier settlement, but soon afterward removed to Carlisle, where he acquired a large practice.

Hon. Thomas Duncan's name is found as a practitioner as early as 1781;* The date of his admission to the bar is not known to us. He was of Scotch ancestry, and a native of Carlisle. He was educated, it is said, under Dr. Ramsey, the historian, and studied law in Lancaster, under Hon. Jasper Yeates, then one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. On his admission to the bar he returned to his native place and began the practice of law; his rise was rapid, and in less than ten years from his admission he was the acknowledged leader of his profession in the midland counties of the State, and for nearly thirty years he continued to hold this eminent position. He had, during this period, perhaps, the largest practice of any lawyer in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia.

In 1817 he was appointed by Gov. Snyder to the bench of the supreme court, in place of Judge Yeates, deceased. He shortly after removed to Philadelphia where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 16th of November, 1827.

During the ten years he sat upon the bench, associated with Tilghman and Gibson, he contributed largely to our stock of judicial opinions, and the reports contain abundant memorials of his industry and learning. These opinions begin with the third volume of "Sergeant & Rawle," and end with the seventeenth volume of the same series.

For years preceding the beginning of the present century and under five of the judges after the adoption of the first constitution, namely: Smith, Riddle, Henry, Hamilton and Charles Smith, Thomas Duncan practiced at our bar. As a lawyer he was distinguished by acuteness of discernment, promptness of decision, an accurate knowledge of character and a ready recourse to the rich stores of his own mind and memory. He was an excellent land and criminal lawyer, "although," says one, "I think it could be shown by citations from his opinions that his taste inclined more strongly to special pleading than to real estate, and that his accuracy in that department was greater than in the law of property."†

*In Dr. Nevin's "Men of Mark" it is stated that he was educated at Dickinson College, which is evidently an error, as that institution was not founded until two years later.

†Porter, in speaking of Duncan, in his essay on Gibson.

He was enthusiastically devoted to his profession. "His habits of investigation," says Porter, in speaking of him as a judge, "were patient and systematic; his powers of discrimination cultivated by study and by intercourse with the acutest minds of his day; his style, both in speaking and writing, easy, natural, graceful and clear, and his acquirements quite equal to those of his predecessors on the bench."

In appearance Mr. Duncan was about five feet six inches high, of small, delicate frame, rather reserved in manners, had rather a shrill voice, wore powder in his hair, knee breeches and buckles, and was neat in dress.

Upon a small, unobtrusive-looking monument in the old grave-yard in Carlisle, is the following inscription:

"Near this spot is deposited all that was mortal of Thomas Duncan, Esq., LL.D.; born at Carlisle, 20th of November, 1760; died 16th of November, 1827. Called to the bar at an early age, he was rapidly borne by genius, perseverance and integrity to the pinnacle of his profession, and in the fulness of his fame was elevated to the bench of the supreme court of his native State, for which a sound judgment, boundless stores of legal science, and a profound reverence for the common law, had peculiarly fitted him. Of his judicial labors the reported cases of the period are the best eulogy. As a husband, indulgent; as a father, kind; as a friend, sincere; as a magistrate, incorruptible, and as a citizen, inestimable, he was honored by the wise and good, and wept by a large circle of relatives and friends. *Honesta quam splendida.*" A panegyric which leaves nothing to be said.

Stephen Chambers, who appears upon the records of the court occasionally about 1783, although re-admitted later, was from Lancaster, and was a brother-in law of John Joseph Henry, who was afterward appointed president judge of our judicial district in 1800.

James Armstrong Wilson, whose name appears occasionally after the Revolution as a practitioner at our bar, was the son of Thomas Wilson, who resided near Carlisle, and whom we have mentioned as a provincial justice. He was educated at Princeton, where he graduated about 1771. He studied law with Richard Stockton, and was admitted to the bar at Easton. He was a major in the Revolution. The earliest mention of his name in the records of our court is about 1778.

John Clark, who was from York, Penn., appears occasionally as a practitioner about 1784. He was a major in the Revolution, of large frame, fine personal appearance, witty, so that his society was much courted by many of the lawyers who rode the circuit with him in those days.

Ross Thompson, who had practiced in other courts, was admitted to our bar in 1784. He lived some time in Chambersburg, but removed to Carlisle, where he died at an early age.

John Wilkes Kittera, admitted in 1783, was from Philadelphia, but settled in Lancaster. He was admitted to the first term of court two years later, May, 1785, in Dauphin County.

Gen. John Andrew Hanna (1785), settled in Harrisburg at about the time of the organization of Dauphin County. He is noticed favorably in the narrative of the Duke de Rochefoucault, who visited the State capital in 1795. He says that Gen. Hanna was then "about thirty-six or thirty-eight years of age, and was brigadier general of militia." He was a brother in law of Robert Harris, the father of George W. Harris, the compiler of the Pennsylvania Reports, and was an executor of the will of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg. He was elected to Congress from his district in 1797, and served till 1805, in which year he died.

Ralph Bowie, from York, was admitted to our bar at October term, 1785, and practiced considerably in our courts from 1798 till after 1800. He was a Scotchman by birth and had probably been admitted to the bar in his native country. He was a well-read lawyer and much sought after in important cases of ejectment. He was of fine personal appearance, courtly and dignified in manner, and neat and particular in dress. He powdered his hair, wore short clothes in the fashion of the day, and had social qualities of the most attractive character.

Of James Riddle, Charles Smith, John Joseph Henry and Thomas Smith, all of whom became judges, we will speak later.

Thomas Creigh, who was admitted in 1790, was the son of Hon. John Creigh, who emigrated from Ireland and settled in Carlisle in 1761. John Creigh was an early justice, and one of the nine representatives who signed the first Declaration, June 24, 1776, for the colony of Pennsylvania. Thomas Creigh was born in Carlisle August 16, 1769. He graduated in the second class which left Dickinson College in 1788. He probably studied law under Thomas Duncan, upon whose motion he was admitted. He died in Carlisle October, 1809. One sister, Isabel, married Samuel Alexander, Esq., of Carlisle; Mary married Hon. John Kennedy, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth, Samuel Duncan, Esq., of Carlisle.

David Watts (1790), a son of Frederick Watts, who was a member of the early Provincial Council, was born in Cumberland County October 29, 1764. He graduated in the first class which left the then unpretentious halls of Dickinson College in 1787. He afterward read law in Philadelphia under the eminent jurist and advocate, William Lewis, LL.D., and was admitted to our bar in October, 1790. He soon acquired an immense practice, and became the acknowledged rival of Thomas Duncan, who had been for years the recognized leader on this circuit. He died September 25, 1819.

We have now given a brief sketch of our bar, from the earliest times down to the adoption of the constitution of 1790, when, in the following year, Thomas Smith, the first president judge of our judicial district, appears upon the bench.

III.

CONSTITUTIONAL PERIOD.

From the adoption of this first constitution until the present, the judges who have presided over our courts are as follows:

JUDGES.

Thomas Smith, 1791; James Riddle, 1794; John Joseph Henry, 1800; James Hamilton, 1806; Charles Smith, 1819; John Reed, 1820; Samuel Hepburn, 1838; Frederick Watts, 1848; James H. Graham, 1851; Benjamin F. Junkin, 1871; Martin C. Herman, 1875; Wilbur F. Sadler, 1885.

Hon. Thomas Smith first appeared upon the bench in the October term, 1791. He resided at Carlisle. He had been a deputy surveyor under the government in early life, and thus became well acquainted with the land system in Pennsylvania, then in process of formation. He was accounted a good common law lawyer and did a considerable business. He was commissioned president judge by Gov. Mifflin on the 20th of August, 1791. He continued in that position until his appointment as an associate judge of the supreme court, on the 31st of January, 1794. He was a small man, rather reserved in his manner, and of not very social proclivities. He died at an advanced age in the year 1809.

Owing to the necessity of being resworn, according to the provisions of the new constitution, the following attorneys "having taken the oath prescribed by law," were readmitted at this term of court: James Riddle, Andrew Dunlap, of Franklin; Thomas Hartley, of York; David Watts, Thomas Nesbitt, Ralph Bowie, Thomas Duncan, Thomas Creigh, Robert Duncan, James Hamilton and others.

Hon. James Riddle first appears upon the bench at the April term, 1794. He was born in Adams County, graduated with distinction at Princeton College, and subsequently read law at York. He was about thirty years of age when he was admitted to the bar. He had a large practice until his appointment as president judge of this judicial district, by Gov. Mifflin, in February, 179-. His legal abilities were very respectable, though he was not considered a great lawyer. He was well read in science, literature and the law; was a good advocate and very successful with the jury. He was a tall man, broad shouldered and lusty, with a noble face and profile and pleasing manner. Some time in 1804 he resigned his position of judge, because of the strong partisan feeling existing against him—he being an ardent Federalist—and returned to the practice of the law. He died in Chambersburg about 1837.

Hon. John Joseph Henry, of Lancaster, was born about the year 1758. He was the third president judge of our judicial district and the predecessor of Judge Hamilton. He was appointed in 1800. He had previously been the first president judge of Dauphin County in 1793. In 1775 young Henry, then a lad of about seventeen or eighteen years of age, entered the Revolutionary Army and joined the expedition against Quebec. He was in the company under Capt. Matthew Smith, of Lancaster. The whole command, amounting to about 1,000 men, was under the command of Gen. Benedict Arnold. Young Henry fought at the battle of Quebec and was taken prisoner. He subsequently published an account of the expedition. Judge Henry was a large man, probably over six feet in height. He died in Lancaster in 1810.

THE BAR IN 1800.

And now we have arrived at the dawn of a new century. Judge Henry was upon the bench. Watts and Duncan were unquestionably the leading lawyers. They were engaged in probably more than one-half the cases which were tried, and always on opposite sides. Hamilton came next, six years later, to be upon the bench. There also were Charles Smith, who was to succeed Hamilton; Bowie, of York, and Shippen, of Lancaster, with their queues and Continental dress, and the Duncan brothers, James and Samuel, and Thomas Creigh, all of them engaged in active practice at our bar at the beginning of the century. At this time the lawyers still traveled upon the circuit, and circuit courts were held also as will be seen by the following entry: "Circuit Court held at Carlisle for the County of Cumberland this 4th day of May, 1801, before the Hon. Jasper Yeates, and Hon. Hugh Henry Brackenridge, justices of the Supreme Court."

Among the prominent attorneys admitted to the bar during the time Judge Henry was upon the bench, were John Bannister Gibson, afterward chief justice of Pennsylvania, George Metzgar and Andrew Carothers. Gibson was admitted in March, 1803.

On the motion of Thomas Duncan, Esq., and the usual certificates filed stating that Alexander P. Lyon, John B. M. S. Gibson and James Carothers had studied law under his direction for the space of two years after they had respectively arrived at the age of twenty-one. Com. Ralph Bowie, Charles Smith and William Brown.

George Metzgar was born in 1782, and graduated at Dickinson College in 1798. He studied law with David Watts after he had arrived at the age of twenty-one, and was admitted in March, 1805. Afterward he served as prosecuting attorney, and was a member of the Legislature in 1813–14, and held a respectable position at the bar. He died in Carlisle June 10, 1879. He was the founder of the Metzgar Female Institute in Carlisle.

Andrew Carothers was born in Silver Spring, Cumberland County, about 1778. He learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, but when about nineteen years of age his father's family was poisoned, and Andrew, who survived, was crippled by its effects in his hands and limbs to such an extent that he was incapacitated for the trade which he had chosen. He had received but the education of the country school, and it was not until he had become unfitted for an occupation which required bodily labor, that he turned his attention to the law. He entered the office of David Watts, in Carlisle, and after three years' study, was admitted to the bar December, 1805. In the language of Judge Watts "He became an excellent practical and learned lawyer, and very soon took a high place at the bar of Cumberland County, which at that time ranked amongst its numbers some of the best lawyers of the State, Watts, Duncan, Alexander and Mahan were at different times his competitors, and amongst these he acquired a large and lucrative practice, which continued through his whole life. Mr. Carothers was remarkable for his amiability of temper, his purity of character, his unlimited disposition of charity and his love of justice."

On all public occasions and in courts of justice his addresses were delivered, by reason of his bodily infirmity, in a sitting posture. He was active in promoting the general interests of the community, and was for years one of the trustees of Dickinson College. He died July 26, 1836, aged fifty-eight years.

THE BAR UNDER HAMILTON.

Of James Hamilton, who appears upon the bench in 1806, we have before spoken. Watts and Duncan were still leaders of the bar under Judge Hamilton. Mr. Watts came to the bar some years later than Thomas Duncan, but both were admitted and the latter had practiced under the judges prior to the constitution; but from that time, 1790, both practiced, generally as opponents, and were leaders at the bar under the first five judges who presided after the constitution, until the appointment of Duncan to the supreme bench in 1817. David Watts died two years later.

Judge Hamilton was a student, but lacked self-confidence, and was more inclined, it is said, to take what he was told ruled the case than to trust to his own judgment, and there is a legend to the effect that a certain act, which can be found in the pamphlet laws of Pennsylvania, 1810, p. 136, forbidding the reading of English precedents subsequent to 1776, was passed at his instance to get rid of the multitudinous authorities with which Mr. Duncan was wont to confuse his judgment.

Mr. Watts was an impassioned, forcible and fluent speaker. He was a strong, powerful man. Mr. Duncan was a small and delicate looking man. The voice of Mr. Watts was strong and rather rough, that of Mr. Duncan was weak and sometimes shrill in pleading. In Mr. Brackenridge's "Recollections," he speaks of attending the courts in Carlisle, in about 1807, where there were two very able lawyers, Messrs. Watts and Duncan. "The former," says he, "was possessed of a powerful mind and was the most vehement speaker I ever heard. He seized his subject with a herculean grasp, at the same time throwing his herculean body and limbs into attitudes which would have de-



C. B. Wesley

lighted a painter or a sculptor. He was a singular instance of the union of great strength of mind with bodily powers equally wonderful.

"Mr. Duncan was one of the best lawyers and advocates I have ever seen at a bar, and he was, perhaps, the best judge that ever sat on the supreme bench of the State. He was a very small man, with a large but well formed head. There never was a lover more devoted to his mistress than Mr. Duncan was to the study of law. He perused Coke upon Littleton as a recreation, and read more books of reports than a young lady reads new novels. His education had not been very good, and his general reading was not remarkable. I was informed that he read frequently the plays of Shakespeare, and from that source derived that uncommon richness and variety of diction by which he was enabled to embellish the most abstruse subjects, although his language was occasionally marked by inaccuracies, even violation of common grammar rules. Mr. Duncan reasoned with admirable clearness and method on all legal subjects, and at the same time displayed great knowledge of human nature in examination of witnesses and in his addresses to the jury. Mr. Watts selected merely the strong points of his case, and labored them with an earnestness and zeal approaching to fury; and perhaps his forcible manner sometimes produced a more certain effect than that of the subtle and wiley advocate opposed to him."

Among the attorneys admitted under Hamilton was Isaac Brown Parker, March, 1806, on motion of Charles Smith, Esq. Mr. Parker had read law under James Hamilton, just previous to the time of his appointment to the bench. His committee was Ralph Bowie, Charles Smith and James Duncan, Esqrs. Alexander Mahan, graduated at Dickinson College in 1805; August, 1808, read under Thomas Duncan; committee David Watts, John B. Gibson and Andrew Carothers, Esqrs. . . . William Ramsey same date, instructor and committee.

In 1809 William Ramsey, Democrat, ran for sheriff of Cumberland County. The opposing candidate was John Carothers, Federalist. At this time, under the old constitution the governor appointed one of the two having the highest number of votes. Ramsey had the highest number of votes but Carothers was appointed. Gov. Snyder afterward appointed William Ramsey prothonotary, which office he held for many years. He had great influence in the Democratic party. About 1817 he began to practice his profession and acquired a very large practice. He died in 1831.

James Hamilton, Jr., was the son of Judge Hamilton. He was born in Carlisle, October 16, 1793. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1812. He read law with Isaac B. Parker, who was an uncle by marriage, and was admitted to the bar while his father was upon the bench in April, 1816. He was, from 1824 to 1833, a trustee of Dickinson College. For several years Mr. Hamilton followed his profession, but being in affluent circumstances he gradually retired from active practice. He died in Carlisle June 23, 1873.

John Williamson, was for many years a member of our bar. He was the brother-in-law of Hon. Samuel Hepburn, with whom he was for a long time associated. He was born in Mifflin Township, Cumberland County, September 14, 1789, and graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, in 1809. He was admitted to our bar at the August term, 1811. He previously read law with Luther Martin, of Baltimore, Md., who was one of the counsel for Aaron Burr, in his trial for high treason, at Richmond, Va. Luther Martin, the "Federal Bull dog," as he was called, was a character altogether *sui generis*, with an unlimited capacity both for legal lore and liquor. In the former respect only his pupil somewhat (although in a less degree) resembled his preceptor. Mr. Williamson seems to have been exceedingly well versed in law, with an intimate

knowledge of all the cases and distinctions, but the very depth or extensiveness of his learning seemed at times to confuse his judgment. He saw the case in every possible aspect in which it could be presented; but then which particular phase should, in the wise dispensation of an all-ruling Providence, happen to be the law, as afterward determined by the court, was a question often too difficult to decide. His aid as a counselor was valuable, and as such he was frequently employed. He died in Philadelphia, September 10, 1870.

John Duncan Mahan was admitted under Hamilton in April, 1817. He was born November 5, 1796; graduated at Dickinson College in 1814, and immediately began the study of law under the instruction of his uncle, Thomas Duncan. He became a leader of the bar of Carlisle at a brilliant period, until in 1833, when he removed to Pittsburgh and became a prominent member of the bar of that city, where he resided until his death July 3, 1861. When Mr. Mahan was admitted to the bar Watts and Duncan were at the zenith of their fame, and were retained in all great cases within the circuit of their practice. But this was near the end of their career, as competitors, for at that very time Duncan was appointed to the supreme bench, which he adorned during his life, and Watts died two years later. Judge Duncan transferred his whole practice to his then young student and nephew, John D. Mahan and his eminent success justified his preceptor's confidence. His first step was into the front rank of the profession.

Mr. Mahan was a man of rare endowments. What many learned by study and painful investigation he seemed to grasp intuitively. He had the gift, the power and the grace of the orator, and in addressing the passions, the sympathies, or the peculiarities of men he seldom made mistakes. "His every gesture," it has been said of him, "was graceful, his style of eloquence was the proper word in the proper place for the occasion, and his voice was music." He was affable in temper, brilliant in conversation and was among the leaders of our bar, under Hamilton, Smith and Reed, at a time when it had strong men, by whom his strength was tested and his talents tried.

A writer speaking from his recollections of the bar at about this period, says: "John D. Mahan was its bright, particular star; young, graceful, eloquent, and with a jury irresistible. Equal to him in general ability, and superior, perhaps, in legal acumen, was his contemporary and rival, Samuel Alexander. Then there was the vehement Andrew Carothers and young Frederick Watts, just admitted in time to reap the advantages of his father's reputation and create an enduring one of his own. And George Metzgar, with his treble voice and hand on his side, amusing the court and spectators with his not overly delicate *facetiæ*. And there was "Billy Ramsey with his queue," a man of many clients, and the *sine qua non* of the Democratic party.

Hon. Charles Smith was appointed to succeed Hamilton as the fifth president judge of our judicial district, in the year 1819. Mr. Charles Smith was born at Philadelphia, March 4, 1765. He received his degree B. A. at the first commencement of Washington College, Charleston, Md., March 14, 1783. His father, William Smith, D. D., was the founder, and at that time the provost of that institution. Charles Smith commenced the study of the law with his elder brother, William Moore Smith, who then resided at Easton, Penn. After his admission to the bar he opened his office in Sunbury, Northumberland County, where his industry and rising talents soon procured for him a large practice. He was elected delegate, with his colleague, Simon Snyder, to the convention which framed the first constitution for the State of Pennsylvania, and was looked on as a very distinguished member of that talented body of men. Although differing in the politics of that day from his

colleague, yet Mr. Snyder for more than thirty years afterward remained the firm friend of Mr. Smith, and when the former became the governor of the State for three successive terms it is well known that Mr. Smith was his confidential adviser in many important matters. Mr. Smith was married in 1719 to a daughter of Jasper Yeates, one of the supreme court judges of the State, and soon removed from Sunbury to Lancaster, where Judge Yeates resided. Under the old circuit court system it was customary for most of the distinguished country lawyers to travel over the northern and western parts of the State with the judges, and hence Mr. Smith, in pursuing this practice, soon became associated with such eminent men as Thomas Duncan, David Watts, Charles Hall, John Woods, James Hamilton, and a host of luminaries of the middle bar. The settlement of land titles, at that period, became of vast importance to the people of the State, and the foundation of the law with regard to settlement rights, the rights of warrantees, the doctrine of surveys, and the proper construction of lines and corners, had to be laid. In the trial of ejectment cases the learning of the bar was best displayed, and Mr. Smith was soon looked on as an eminent land lawyer. In after years, when called on to revise the old publications of the laws of the State, and under the authority of the Legislature to frame a new compilation of the same (generally known as Smith's Laws of Pennsylvania) he gave to the public the result of his knowledge and experience on the subject of land law, in the very copious note on that subject, which may well be termed a treatise on the land laws of Pennsylvania. In the same work his note on the criminal law of the State is elaborate and instructive. Mr. Smith was, in 1819, appointed president judge of the district, comprising the counties of Cumberland and Franklin, where his official learning and judgment, and his habitual industry, rendered him a useful and highly popular judge.

On the erection of the District Court of Lancaster he became the first presiding judge, which office he held for several years. He finally removed to Philadelphia, where he spent the last years of his life, and died in that city in 1840, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Hon. John Reed, LL.D., appeared upon the bench in 1820. Judge Reed was born in what was then York, now Adams County, in 1786. He was the son of Gen. William Reed, of Revolutionary fame. He read law under William Maxwell, of Gettysburg. In 1809 he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law in Westmoreland County. In the two last years of his professional career he performed the duties of deputy attorney-general. In 1815 Mr. Reed was elected to the State Senate, and on the 10th of July 1820, he was commissioned by Gov. Finley president judge of the Ninth Judicial District, then composed of the counties of Cumberland, Adams and Perry. When, in 1839, by a change in the constitution, his commission expired, he resumed his practice at the bar, and continued it until his death which occurred in Carlisle, on the 19th of January, 1850, when he was in the sixty-fourth year of his age. In 1839 the decree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Washington College, Pennsylvania. In 1833 the new board of trustees of Dickinson College formed a professorship of law, and Judge Reed was elected professor of that department. The instructions consisted of lectures, and of a moot court of law, where legal questions were discussed, cases tried, and where the pleadings were drawn up in full—Reed being the supreme court. After a full course of study, this department conferred the decree of LL.B. Many were admitted to the bar during this period, most of whom practiced elsewhere, and many of whom afterward became eminent in their profession.

THE BAR UNDER JUDGE REED.

At this period, and later, the bar was particularly strong. Of the old veterans, David Watts was dead, and Duncan was upon the supreme bench. But among the practitioners of the time were such men as Carothers, Alexander, Mahan, Ramsey, Williamson, Metzgar, Lyon, William Irvine, William H. Brackenridge and Isaac Brown Parker; while among those admitted, and who were afterward to attain eminence on the bench or at the bar, were such men as Charles B. Penrose, Hugh Gaullagher, Frederick Watts, William M. Biddle, James H. Graham, Samuel Hepburn, William Sterritt Ramsey, S. Dunlap Adair and John Brown Parker—a galaxy of names such as has not since been equaled.

Gen. Samuel Alexander was practicing at our bar in 1820, when Judge Reed took the bench. He was the youngest son of Col. John Alexander, a Revolutionary officer, and was born in Carlisle September 20, 1792. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1812, after which he read law in Greensburg with his brother, Maj. John B. Alexander, and became a prominent lawyer in that part of the State. He afterward returned to Carlisle, and by the advice of Judge Duncan and David Watts was induced to become a member of our bar, at which he soon acquired a prominent position. In 1820 he married a daughter of Col. Ephraim Blaine, but left no sons to perpetuate his name.

As an advocate Mr. Alexander had but few, if any, superiors at the bar. In the early part of his career he was a diligent student and was in the habit of carefully digesting most of the reported cases. In addition to this he was possessed of a tenacious memory and seemed never to forget a case he had once read. He was always fully identified with the cause of his client, and possessed that thorough onesidedness so necessary to the successful advocate.

He possessed also great tact and an intuitive quickness of perception. In the management of a case he was apt, watchful and ingenious. If driven from one position, like a skillful general he was always quick to seize another. In this respect his talents, it is said, only brightened amid difficulties, and shone forth only the more resplendent as the battle became more hopeless. Nor was oratory, the crowning grace and the most necessary accomplishment of the advocate, wanting. He was a forcible speaker, with a large command of language, and with the happy faculty of nearly always finding the right word for the right place. His diction was choice, and in his matter, although sometimes diffusive, in his manner he was always bold, vigorous and aggressive. He had the power of sarcasm, was often ironical, and was a master in personal invective. In this he had no equal at the bar. In the examination of witnesses, also, he had no superior.

Mr. Alexander had a natural inclination for mechanics, and was passionately fond of anything pertaining to military life. He was for years at the head of a volunteer regiment of the county. He cared for this, strange as it may, appear, more than for his profession, which, toward the close of his life, seems to have become distasteful to him; at least with his abilities unimpaired, he appeared but seldom in the trial of a cause. He died in Carlisle in July, 1845, aged fifty-two.

Hugh Gaullagher, a practitioner at the bar under Reed, studied law with Hon. Richard Coulter of Greensburg, and shortly after his admission commenced the practice of law in Carlisle. This was about 1824, from which time he continued to practice until about the middle of the century.

He was eccentric, long limbed, awkward in his gait, and in his delivery with an Irish brogue, but he was well-read, particularly in history and in the elements of his profession. He was an affable man, an instructive companion, fond of conversation, with inherent humor and a love of fun, and was popular

in the circle of his friends, of whom he had many. He was among the number of the old lawyers of our bar who were fond of a dinner and a song, however gravely they appear upon the page of history.

At the bar his position was more that of a counselor than of an advocate. He was fond of the old cases and would rather read an opinion of my Lord Mansfield, or Hale, or Coke, than the latest delivered by our own judges, "not that he disregarded the latter, but because he reverenced the former."

He is well remembered, often in connection with anecdotes, and is as frequently spoken of by survivors as any man who practiced at our bar so long ago. He died April 14, 1856.

Hon. Charles B. Penrose was born near Philadelphia October 6, 1798. He read law with Samuel Ewing, Esq., in Philadelphia, and immediately moved to Carlisle. He soon acquired a prominent position at the bar. He was elected to the State Senate in 1833, and at the expiration of his term was reelected. In this capacity he achieved distinction even among the men of ability who were then chosen for this office. In 1841 he was appointed by President Harrison, solicitor of the treasury, which position he held until the close of President Tyler's administration. After practicing in Carlisle he moved first to Lancaster, then to Philadelphia, in both places successfully pursuing his profession. In 1856 he was again elected as a reform candidate to the State Senate, during which term he died of pneumonia at Harrisburg, April 6, 1857.

William M. Biddle was admitted under Reed in 1826. He was born in Philadelphia July 3, 1801, and died of heart disease in that city, where he had gone to place himself under the care of physicians, on the 28th of February, 1855. He was the great great grandson of Nicholas Scull, surveyor general of Pennsylvania from 1748 to 1761, who, by direction of Gov. Hamilton, laid out the borough of Carlisle in 1751. Mr. Biddle was originally destined for mercantile pursuits, but the death of his cousin, Henry Sergeant, an East India trader, who had promised him a partnership in business, put an end to these plans and his attention was turned to the law. He went to Reading, Penn., and studied with his brother in law, Samuel Baird, Esq. In 1826, shortly after his admission to the bar, he moved to Carlisle, induced to do so by the advice of his brother in law, Charles B. Penrose, Esq., who had recently opened a law office there, and was then rising into a good practice. Located in Carlisle he soon acquired a large business and soon took a high position at the bar, which he retained to the day of his death, a period of twenty nine years.

Mr. Biddle was an able lawyer and had a keen perception of the principles of law, which, when understood, reduce it to a science. He was endowed with a large fund of wit, in addition to which he was also an excellent mimic, and often indulged in these powers in his addresses to the jury. He was rather a large man, of fine personal presence, great affability, endowed with quick wit and high moral and intellectual qualities which made him a leader at the bar at a time when many brilliant men were among its members.

Gen. Edward M. Biddle was born in Philadelphia, graduated at Princeton College, and then removed to Carlisle, where he studied law under his brother in law, Hon. Chas. B. Penrose, and in 1830 was admitted to practice in the several courts of Cumberland County.

Hon. Charles McClure was admitted to the bar under Reed in August, 1826. He was born in Carlisle, graduated at Dickinson College, and afterward became a member of Congress, and still later, 1843-45, secretary of state of Pennsylvania. He was a son in law of Chief Justice Gibson. He did not practice extensively at the bar. He removed to Pittsburgh, where he died in 1846.

Hon. William Sterritt Ramsey, one of the most promising members of the bar admitted under Reed, was born in Carlisle June 16, 1810. He entered Dickinson College in the autumn of 1826, where he remained three years. In the summer of 1829 he was sent to Europe to complete his education and to restore, by active travel and change of scene, health to an already debilitated constitution. The same year he was appointed (by our minister to the court of St. James, Hon. Lewis McClane) an *attache* to the American Legation. He pursued his legal studies, visited the courts of Westminister, and the author of Waverly at Abbottsford, to whom he bore letters from Washington Irving. After the Revolution of three days in July, 1830, he was sent with dispatches to France, and spent much of his time, while there, at the hotel of Gen. Lafayette. In 1831 he returned to America and began the study of law under his father. In the month of September of this year his father died. He continued to study under Andrew Carothers, and in 1833 was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County.

In 1838 he was elected a member of Congress by the Democratic party, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected. He was at this time the youngest member of Congress in the House. He died, before being qualified a second time, by his own hand in Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, October 22, 1840, aged only thirty years. An eloquent obituary notice was written on the occasion of his death by his friend, Hon. James Buchanan, afterward President of the United States, from which some of the above facts are taken.

S. Dunlap Adair was admitted under Reed in January, 1835. For fifteen years he was a practitioner at the bar. He was born March 26, 1810. While a youth he attended the classical school of Joseph Casey, Sr., the father of Hon. Joseph Casey, in Newville, and was among the brightest of his pupils. He was apt in acquiring knowledge and particularly in the facility of acquiring languages. He became a good Latin scholar, and, after his admission to the bar, made himself acquainted with the German, French and Italian languages. He was well read in English literature, and although not a graduate of any college, his attainments were as varied as those of any member of the bar. He studied law under Hon. Frederick Watts, and soon after his admission was appointed deputy attorney-general for the county. He was a candidate of his party in the district for Congress when William Ramsey, the younger, was elected. He had a chaste, clear style, and was a pleasant speaker. In stature he was below the medium height, delicately formed, near-sighted, and whether sitting or standing had a tendency to lean forward. He was of sanguine temperament, had auburn hair and a high forehead. He died of bronchial consumption in Carlisle, September 23, 1850.

John Brown Parker, Esq., was born in Carlisle October 5, 1816. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, in 1834. He read law with Hon. Frederick Watts for the period of one year, completing his course of study in the law school under Judge Reed, and was admitted to practice in April, 1838. He was for a time associated with his preceptor, Hon. Frederick Watts. He retired from practice in 1865, and moved to Philadelphia, where he resided for some years.

Capt. William M. Porter was born in Carlisle, this county, in 1808; read law under Samuel A. McCoskry, and was admitted to the Carlisle bar in 1835. He died in 1873.

In 1827 John Bannister Gibson, LL.D., was appointed chief justice of Pennsylvania.

He was born on the 8th of November, 1780, in Sherman's Valley, then Cumberland, now Perry County, Pennsylvania. He was of Scotch-Irish de-

scent, and the son of Col. George Gibson, who was killed at the defeat of St. Clair in 1791. In 1795 young Gibson studied in the preparatory school connected with Dickinson College, and subsequently in the collegiate department, when that institution was under Dr. Nesbitt, graduating at the age of eighteen, in the class of 1798.

During this period he was in the habit of frequenting the office of Dr. McCoskry—one of the oldest practitioners of medicine in the place—and there acquired a taste for the study of physic, which he never lost.

On the completion of his collegiate course, he entered on the study of law in Carlisle in the office of his kinsman, Thomas Duncan, with whom he was afterward to occupy a seat on the bench of the supreme court. He was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County in March, 1803.

He first opened his office in Carlisle, then removed to Beaver, then to Hagerstown, but shortly afterward returned to Carlisle. This was in 1805, and at this point is the beginning of a remarkable career.

From 1805 to 1812 Mr. Gibson seems to have had a reasonable share of the legal practice in Cumberland County, particularly when we consider that the field was occupied by such men as Duncan, Watts, Bowie of York, and Smith of Lancaster, who, at the time of which we speak, had but few equals in the State. Nevertheless it may well be doubted whether his qualifications were of such a character as would ever have fitted him to attain high eminence at the bar. His reputation, at this period, was not that of diligence in his profession, and it is quite probable that, at this time, he had no great liking for it. In fact, at this period, of his life Mr. Gibson seems to have been known rather as a fine musical connoisseur and art critic than as a successful lawyer. He was a good draughtsman, a judge of fine paintings, and a votary of the violin.

In 1810 Mr. Gibson was elected by the Democratic party of Cumberland County to the House of Representatives, and after the expiration of his term, in 1812, he was appointed president judge of the court of common pleas for the Eleventh Judicial District, composed of the counties of Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna and Luzerne.

Justice Gibson's personal appearance at this time is within the recollection of men who are still living. He was a man of large proportions, a giant both in physique and intellect. He was considerably over six feet in height, with a muscular, well-proportioned frame, indicative of strength and energy, and a countenance expressing strong character and manly beauty.

"His face," says David Paul Brown, "was full of intellect and benevolence, and, of course, eminently handsome; his manners were remarkable for their simplicity, warmth, frankness and generosity. There never was a man more free from affectation or pretension of every sort."

Until the day of his death, says Porter, "although his bearing was mild and unostentatious, so striking was his personal appearance that few persons to whom he was unknown could have passed him by in the street without remark."

Upon the death of Judge Brackenridge in 1816, Judge Gibson was appointed by Gov. Snyder Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, where, as it has been said, if Tilghman was the Nestor, Gibson became the Ulysses of the bench.

This appointment of Gibson to the bench of the supreme court seems first to have awakened his intellect and stimulated his ambition. He partly withdrew himself from his former associates, and was thus delivered from numerous temptations to indolence and dissipation. He became more devoted to study, and for the first time perhaps in his life he seems to have formed a

resolution to make himself master of the law as a science. Coke particularly seems to have been his favorite author, and his quaint, forcible and condensed style, together with the severity of his logic seem to have had no small influence in the development of Gibson's mind, and in implanting there the seeds of that love for the English common law, which was afterward everywhere so conspicuous in his writings.

It is pertinent here to remark that Judge Gibson, like Coke and Blackstone, seems never to have had any fondness for the civil law. Whether this was on account of the purely Anglo-Saxon of his mind, or on account of a want of opportunity in the means through which to become thoroughly acquainted with the most beautiful and symmetrical system of law which the world has ever known, we can not say, but certain it is that he seems to have cast ever and anon a suspicious glance at the efforts of a judge story, and writers of that school to infuse its principles in a still greater degree into our common law. We need but refer to the opinions delivered in Dyle *vs.* Richards, 9 Sergeant and Rawle, 322, and in Logan *vs.* Mason, 6 Watts and Sergeant 9, in proof of the existence of these views in the mind of their author.

In an old number of the "American Law Register" there is a review of Mr. Troubat's work on limited partnership by Gibson. It was the last essay he ever wrote, and in it he says: "The writer of this article is not a champion of the civil law; nor does he profess to have more than a superficial knowledge of it. He was bred in the school of Littleton and Coke, and he would be sorry to see any but common law doctrines taught in it." But here Gibson is speaking of the English law of real property, and he afterward says "The English law merchant, an imperishable monument to Lord Mansfield's fame, shows what a magnificent structure may be raised upon it where the ground is not preoccupied."

Hitherto the bench of the supreme court had consisted of but three judges, but under the act of April 8, 1826, the number was increased to five. But little more than one year elapsed before the death of Chief Justice Tilghman. Gibson was his successor. He received his commission on the 18th of May, 1827, and from this time forward the gradual and uniform progress of his mind, says Col. Porter, "may be traced in his opinions with a certainty and satisfaction which are perhaps not offered in the case of any other judge known to our annals. His original style, compared to that in which he now began to write, was like the sinews of a growing lad compared to the well-knit muscles of a man. No one who has carefully studied his opinions can have failed to remark the increased power and pith which distinguished them from this time forward." In the language of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens "he lived to an advanced age, his knowledge increasing with increasing years, while his great intellect remained unimpaired."

From 1827 he remained as the chief upon the bench, until 1851, when by a change in the constitution the judiciary became elective, and was elected the same year an associate justice of the court, being the only one of the former incumbents returned. But although "nominally superseded by another as the head of the court, his great learning, venerable character and over shadowing reputation still made him," in the language of his successor, Judge Black, "the only chief whom the hearts of the people would know.

"His accomplishments were very extraordinary. He was born a musician, and the natural talent was highly cultivated. He was a connoisseur in painting and sculpture. The whole round of English literature was familiar to him.* He was at home among the ancient classics. * * * He

*He was well read, we have seen it stated, in the British classics, fond of English drama, and familiar with the dramatists of the Restoration.



had studied medicine in his youth and understood it well. His mind absorbed all kinds of knowledge with scarcely an effort."*

In regard to his mental habits, he was a deep student, but not a close student; he worked most effectively, but he worked reluctantly. The concurrent testimony of all who knew him is that he seldom or never wrote, except when under the pressure of necessity, but when he once brought the powers of his mind to a focus and took up the pen, he wrote continuously and without erasure. When he once began to write an opinion he very rarely laid it aside until it was completed. This, with the broad grasp with which he took hold of his subject, has given to his opinions a consistency and unity otherwise difficult to have attained. He saw a case in all its varied relations, and the principles by which it was governed, rather by the intuitive insight of genius, than as the result of labor.

These opinions very seldom give a history of decided cases, but invariably put the decision upon some leading principle of law referring to but few cases, by way of illustration, or to show exceptions to the rule. He was eminently self reliant. He appeared at a time when the law of our commonwealth was in process of formation, and in its development his formulating power has been felt.

Of his style much has been said. Said Stevens "I do not know by whom it has been surpassed." It is a judicial style, at once compact, technical and exact. His writing can be made to convey just what he means to express and nothing more. His meaning is not always upon the surface, but when it is perceived it is certain and without ambiguity. [It may be interesting to state that Chief Justice Gibson often thought out his opinions while he was playing upon the violin. When a thought came to him he would lay down his instrument and write. As to his accuracy of language, he was in the habit of carrying with him a book of synonyms. These facts have been told to the writer by his son, Col. George Gibson, of the United States Army.]

It has been said that one "could pick out his opinions from others like gold coin from among copper." He was, for more than half his life, a chief or associate justice on the bench, and his opinions extend through no less than seventy volumes of our reports† — an imperishable monument to his memory.

Chief Justice Gibson died in Philadelphia May 3, 1853, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was buried two days afterward in Carlisle.

In the old grave yard, upon the tall marble shaft which was erected over his tomb, we read the following beautiful inscription from the pen of Chief Justice Jeremiah S. Black:

In the various knowledge
Which forms the perfect SCHOLAR
He had no superior
Independent, upright and able,
He had all the highest qualities of a great JUDGE.
In the difficult science of Jurisprudence,
He mastered every Department.
Discussed almost every question, and
Touched no subject which he did not adorn
He won in early manhood,
And retained to the close of a long life,
The AFFECTION of his brethren on the Bench,
The RESPECT of the Bar
And the CONFIDENCE of the people

Hon. John Kennedy, who had studied under the elder Hamilton and had been admitted to our bar under Riddle in 1798, was appointed to the bench

*Judge Hopkinson's Eulogy on Gibson.
†From 2 Sergeant and Rawle, to 7 Harris.

of the supreme court in 1830. He was born in Cumberland County in June, 1774; graduated at Dickinson College in 1795, and after his admission to the bar, removed to a northern circuit, where he became the compeer of men like James Ross, John Lyon, Parker Campbell, and others scarcely less distinguished. He afterward removed to Pittsburgh, where his high reputation as a lawyer at once introduced him to a lucrative practice. From 1830 he remained upon the bench until his death, August 26, 1846. His opinions, extending through twenty-seven volumes of reports, are distinguished by lucid argumentation and laborious research. Judge Gibson, who had known him from boyhood, and who sat with him upon the bench for a period of over fifteen years, said: "His judicial labors were his recreations. He clung to the common law as a child to its nurse, and how much he drew from it may be seen in his opinions, which, by their elaborate minuteness, remind us of the overfullness of Lord Coke. Patient in investigation and slow in judgment, he seldom changed his opinion. A cooler head and a warmer heart never met together in the same person; and it is barely just to say that he has not left behind a more learned lawyer or a more upright man." In David Paul Brown's "Forum" we find the following: "It is recorded that Sergeant Maynard had such a relish for the old Year Books, that he carried one in his coach to divert his time in travel, and said he preferred it to a comedy. The late Judge Kennedy, of the supreme court, who was the most enthusiastic lover of the law we ever new, used to say that his greatest amusement consisted in reading the law; and indeed, he seemed to take almost equal pleasure in writing his legal opinions, in some of which, Reed *vs.* Patterson, for instance, he certainly combined the attractions of law and romance." He is buried in the old grave-yard at Carlisle.

Hon. Samuel Hepburn (seventh president judge), the successor of Judge Reed, first appears upon the bench in April, 1839. Judge Hepburn was born in 1807 in Williamsport, Penn., at which place he began the study of law under James Armstrong, who was afterward a judge on the supreme bench. He completed his legal studies at Dickinson College under Reed, and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County in November, 1834. He was, at the time of his admission appointed adjunct professor of law in the Moot court of Dickinson College by Judge Reed. Before he had been at the bar five years, he was appointed by Gov. Porter, president judge of the Ninth Judicial District, then embracing Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, and he presided at times also, during his term in the civil courts of Dauphin. He was at this time the youngest judge in Pennsylvania to whom a president judge's commission had been ever offered. Among the important cases the McClintock trial took place while he was upon the bench. After the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of law in Carlisle, where he still resides. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Judge Hepburn by Washington College, Penn.

The most prominent practitioners admitted under Judge Hepburn were J. Ellis Bonham, Lemuel Todd, William H. Miller, Benjamin F. Junkin, William M. Penrose and Alexander Brady Sharpe.

J. Ellis Bonham, Esq., was among the ablest lawyers admitted under Judge Hepburn. He was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., March 31, 1816, graduated at Jefferson College, Penn., studied law in Dickinson College under Reed, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1839.

"He had no kindred here nor family influence. His pecuniary gains were small during the first few years of his professional career, and he had little or no aid outside of them, as his father was in moderate circumstances." He

had not been long, however, at the bar before he was appointed deputy attorney general for the county—a position which he filled with conspicuous ability. He had a taste for literature and his library was large and choice. He had little fondness for the drudgery of his profession, but he had political ambition, and his political reading and knowledge were extensive. He wrote for the leading political journals of his party articles on many of the prominent questions of the day. "During his term in the Legislature he was the acknowledged leader of the House, as the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew was of the Senate; and they were not unlike in mental characteristics, and somewhat alike in personal appearance. They were decidedly the weakest men physically and the strongest mentally in either House."

After the expiration of his term he was nominated for Congress, and although he was in a district largely Democratic, eminently fitted for the position, and had, himself, great influence in the political organization, he was defeated by the sudden birth of a new party. He died shortly afterward of congestion of the lungs, March 19, 1855.

In personal appearance Mr. Bonham was rather under than above the medium height, delicately formed, with light hair and complexion. He was of nervous temperament. His countenance was handsome and refined. As an advocate he was eminently a graceful and polished speaker, attractive in his manner, with a poetic imagination and chaste and polished diction. His speeches, although they at times bore traces of laborious preparation, were effective, and on one occasion, we are told, many persons in the court were moved to tears.

He died before his talents had reached their prime, after having been at the bar for fifteen years and before he had attained the age of forty.

Hon. Lemuel Todd was born in Carlisle July 29, 1817. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1839, read law under Gen. Samuel Alexander and was admitted to practice in August, 1841. He was a partner of Gen. Alexander until the time of his death in 1843. He was elected to Congress from the Eighteenth District in 1854 on the Know nothing ticket as against J. Ellis Bonham on the Democratic, and was elected congressman at large in 1875. He presided over the State conventions of the Republican party at Harrisburg that nominated David Wilmot for governor; at Pittsburgh that nominated Gov. Curtin; and at Philadelphia that advocated for President Gen. Grant.

Gen. Todd has practiced continuously at the bar except for a period during the late war, a portion of which time he acted as inspector-general of Pennsylvania troops under Gov. Curtin.

William H. Miller, for more than a quarter of a century, was an active practitioner at the bar of our county. He was a student of Judge Reed, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1842; William M. Biddle, S. Dunlap Adair and J. Ellis Bonham, Esqs., being his committee of examination. His initiate was difficult, but by perseverance and talent he succeeded in winning a large practice and an honorable position at the bar. As a speaker he was deliberate and dignified; as a man refined and amiable; scholarly in both his taste and in his appearance. As a lawyer he was cool and self possessed, and with deliberate logic and tact he won, as a rule, the implicit confidence of a jury. He died suddenly of congestion of the brain in June, 1877.

William McFunn Penrose, was admitted under Hepburn. He was born in Carlisle March 29, 1825; graduated with honor at Dickinson College in 1844, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1846. He was the eldest son of Hon. Charles B. Penrose. As a lawyer he was eminently successful, learned, quick and accurate in his perceptions, cogent in argument, fluent but terse as

a speaker, he seldom failed to convince a jury. He had a keen perception of distinctions in the cases, and of the principles which underlie them, and in all questions of practice was particularly at home. He served for a time as colonel of the Sixth Regiment at the beginning of the war. He died September 2, 1872, in the prime of life and in the midst of usefulness.

Hon. Robert M. Henderson, born near Carlisle March 11, 1827. Graduated at Dickinson College in 1845. Read law under Judge Reed, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1847. He was elected, by the Whig party, to the Legislature in 1851 and 1852. He served, by appointment in April, 1874, as additional judge of the Twelfth Judicial District, and was elected to that office in the same year. He became president judge of this district in January, 1882, resigned his position in March of the same year, and returned to his practice in Carlisle. He served as a colonel in the late war.

Alexander Brady Sharpe was born in Newton Township, Cumberland County, August 12, 1827. He graduated with honor at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1846. He read law under Robert M. Bard, Esq., of Chambersburg, and subsequently with Hon. Frederick Watts, of Carlisle. He was admitted to the bar in November 1848, since which time he has practiced, except during the period of the war, when he was in the service of his country, a portion of the time serving upon the staff of Gen. Ord.

Hon. Frederick Watts became judge of our courts in 1849. He was the son of David Watts, a distinguished member of the early bar, and was born in Carlisle May 9, 1801. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1819. Two years later he entered the office of Andrew Carothers, and was admitted to practice in August, 1824. He remained for a time in partnership with his preceptor and acquired a lucrative practice. During a period of forty-two years from the October term, 1827, to May term, 1869, in the Supreme Court, there is no volume of reports containing cases from the middle district (except for the three years when he was upon the bench) in which his name is not found. For fifteen years he was the reporter of the decisions of that court, from 1829; three volumes, "Watts & Penrose," ten volumes "Watts Reports," and nine "Watts & Sergeant." On March 9, 1849, he was commissioned by Gov. Johnston, president judge of the Ninth Judicial District, containing the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata. He retired in 1852, when the judiciary became elective, and resumed his practice, from which after a long and honorable career, he gradually withdrew in about 1860-69. In August, 1871, he was appointed and served as commissioner of agriculture under Hayes. As a man he had great force of character, sterling integrity, and, as a lawyer, ability, dignity and confidence. He had great power with a jury from their implicit confidence in him. He was always firm, self-reliant, despised quirks and quibbles, and was a model of fairness in the trial of a cause. He is still living in honorable retirement in Carlisle at an advanced age, being now the oldest surviving member of the bar.

We have now brought the history of our bar with sketches, some of them dealing with living members, down to the time when Judge Graham appears upon the bench, which is within the recollection of the youngest lawyer. For the future we must for obvious reasons satisfy ourself with briefer mention.

Hon. James H. Graham, born September 10, 1807, in West Pennsborough Township, graduated at Dickinson College in 1827, studied law under Andrew Carothers, Esq., admitted to the bar in November, 1829. In 1839, after the election of Gov. Porter, he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Cumberland County, a position which he filled ably for six years. After the amendment of the Constitution making the judiciary elective, he received the nom-

ination (Democratic) and was elected in October, 1851, president judge of the Ninth Judicial District, comprising the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected in 1861, serving another full term of ten years. After his retirement from the bench he returned again to the practice of law. He died in the fall of 1882. In 1862 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Perhaps the highest eulogy we can pay is to say that for more than half a century at the bar or on the bench, there was never, in the language of Judge Watts, a breath of imputation against his character as a lawyer, or upon his honor as a judge."

Hon. Benjamin F. Junkin was admitted to the bar in August, 1844. He lived in Bloomfield and became, with the younger McIntyre, a leader of the bar of Perry County. In 1871, he was elected the tenth president judge of the Ninth Judicial District—then including the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata. He was the last of the perambulatory judges. On the redistribution of the district under the constitution of 1874, he chose Perry and Juniata, and therefore, from that period, ceased to preside over the courts in Cumberland County.

Hon. Martin C. Herman, who succeeded Hon. Benjamin Junkin as the eleventh judge of our Judicial District, was born in Silver Spring Township, Cumberland County, February 14, 1841. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1862. He had registered as a student of law previous to this time with B. McIntyre & Son, Bloomfield, then with William H. Miller, of Carlisle, under whom he completed his studies. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1864. He was elected by the Democratic party president judge of the Ninth Judicial District, in 1874, taking the bench on the first Monday of January in the succeeding year, and serving for full term of ten years, and was nominated by acclamation in August, 1884.

Hon. Wilbur F. Sadler, twelfth and last judge, was born October 14, 1840; read law under Mr. Morrison at Williamsport, and afterward in Carlisle; was admitted to the Carlisle bar in 1864, and acquired a large clientage; was elected district attorney in 1871, and, in 1884, president judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

The present members of the bar, with the dates of their admission, are as follows:

J. E. Barnitz, August, 1877; Bennett Bellman, April, 1874; Hon. F. E. Beltzhoover, April, 1864; Edward W. Biddle, April, 1873; Theodore Cornman, 1870; Duncan M. Graham, November, 1876; John Hays, 1859; Hon. Samuel Hepburn, November, 1834; Samuel Hepburn, Jr., January, 1863; Hon. Martin C. Herman, January, 1864; Christian P. Humrich, November, 1854; W. A. Kramer, August, 1883; John B. Landis, 1881; Stewart M. Leidich, August, 1872; W. Penn Lloyd, April, 1865; John R. Miller, August, 1867; George Miller, January, 1873; Henry Newsham, April, 1859; Richard M. Parker, November, 1876; A. Brady Sharpe, November, 1848; William J. Shearer, January, 1852; John T. Stuart, November, 1876; Silas Stuart, April, 1881; J. L. Shelley, August, 1875; Alexander Bache Smead; Hon. Lemuel Todd, April, 1841; William E. Trickett*, August, 1875; Joseph G. Vale, April, 1871; Hon. Frederick Watts (retired), 1829; Edward B. Watts, August, 1875; Hon. J. Marion Weakley, January, 1861; John W. Wetzel, April, 1874; Muhlenburg Williams (Newville), November, 1860; Robert McCachran (Newville), 1857.

Among the early members of our bench and bar were men who fought

*William E. Trickett, formerly professor of metaphysics in Dickinson College, and author of "Liens in Pennsylvania."

and were distinguished in the Indian wars and in the Revolution. No less than three who practiced in our courts were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and two were members of the colonial convention at its inception. Three sat upon the supreme bench, one as Chief Justice, who has been justly called, in a legal sense, the "great glory of his native State." Since then many have become distinguished, in their day, on the bench, in the halls of legislation, or at the bar. In its prestige the bar of Cumberland County has been equal to any in the State, and its reputation has been won in many a well contested battle for a period of now more than a century and a quarter, so that, whatever it may be to-day, it may well pride itself upon its past, and stand, among the younger bars of our sister commonwealths, like a Douglas bonneted, and bow down to none.

CHAPTER IX.

MEDICAL—BIOGRAPHICAL—PHYSICIANS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY SINCE 1879—PHYSICIANS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY REGISTERED IN OFFICE OF PROTHONOTARY AT CARLISLE—CUMBERLAND COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE genesis of medical science, like that of chemistry, astronomy or government, is necessarily slow, and attended with much of empiricism. Observations, even if correctly made, are either imperfectly recorded or not recorded at all. The common people are destitute of scientific methods of investigation. Even if they were so disposed, they lack both the opportunity and the ability to note, scientifically, the nature and symptoms of disease together with their proper remedial agents.

It is not strange, therefore, that mothers and grandmothers of the olden time should insist, on applying, externally, skunk oil or goose fat for the curing of internal derangements. The day of herbs and salves as panaceas was not far removed from the period when special luck was supposed to attach to first seeing the moon over the right shoulder; when potatoes planted or shingles laid in the dark of the moon would fail to serve their purposes; when water-witches were deemed necessary to locate wells properly; and when bleeding the arm for the ailments of humanity was considered absolutely essential to health.

The superstition which sought cures in miraculous interferences in these various tricks of sleight-of-hand performances, and meaningless signs and tokens, would readily believe that the hair of the dog will cure his own bite; that the carrying, around the neck, of a spider imprisoned in a thimble will cause whooping-cough to disappear; that washing the face in water formed from the first snow of the season will remove freckles; that the weather of the first three days of December will presage the weather of the three following months; that the washing of the hands in stump water will cure warts; and that if the ground hog sees his shadow on the 2d day of February, he will retire to his den to endure a six weeks' cold siege.

The transition from these simple superstitions of the olden times to the patent medicine cure-all remedies of the present day was an easy one. He who imagined that warts could be removed or pain alleviated by the sorcerer's pow-wow, or that skunk fat would cure pleurisy or consumption, would not be slow to believe in the curative properties of some thoroughly advertised patent nos-

trum. The statements in patent medicine circulars would receive full credence by those suffering the ills to which humanity is subject, and unknown and perhaps absolutely worthless remedies would be used assiduously until the system was thoroughly deranged. From the ravages of these patent nostrums, as well as from the ignorance of the human system prevailing among the masses, the medical profession had to save their patients. Everywhere people were perishing from a lack of knowledge of the physical organization which they were expected to preserve, and suffering humanity, racked with the pains of real or imaginary ills, was ready to seek relief in any direction. Hence the difficulty of placing medical science on a substantial basis in which its advocates could practice intelligently and conscientiously, and yet receive a proper reward for their labors. No class of pioneer citizens made greater sacrifices for humanity, or deserve stronger marks of recognition, than the genuine medical practitioners of a country. With the impetus given to the æsculapian art by their labors and sacrifices, it is safe to predict that the introduction of rudimentary science into the public schools, and especially the teaching of anatomy, physiology and hygiene, will finally usher in a period when the people shall obey the laws of their being, and physicians, instead of being migratory drug stores, shall be, as the term "doctor" literally implies, teachers of health principles.

In this chapter brief sketches of most of the medical practitioners of Cumberland County, more or less noted in their fields of labor, are given.

CARLISLE.

Among the early physicians who practiced in Carlisle before the Revolution was Dr. William Plunkett, but we know nothing more of him than that he resided in Carlisle and is spoken of as "a practitioner of physic in 1766."

The most noted of all the pre-Revolutionary practitioners of medicine in Carlisle was Dr. William Irvine. He was born near Enniskillen, Ireland, in 1740; was educated at the University of Dublin, studied medicine and surgery, and was appointed a surgeon in the British Navy. In 1763, he immigrated to America and settled in Carlisle, where he soon acquired a high reputation and a large practice as a surgeon and physician. In 1774 he took a conspicuous part in the politics of Cumberland County and was appointed as a delegate to the Provincial Convention. He had a strong leaning toward a military life, and was commissioned by Congress colonel of the Sixth Batallion and was ordered to Canada, where he was captured. He was afterward colonel of the Seventh Pennsylvania Batallion. In 1779 he was commissioned a brigadier-general and served under Wayne. In March, 1782, he was ordered to Fort Pitt, to which place he marched with a regiment to protect the northwestern frontier, then threatened with British and Indian invasion. He was engaged in allaying the trouble arising from disputed boundaries between Pennsylvania and Virginia. He was a member of the convention to form a constitution for the State of Pennsylvania, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the Pennsylvania troops to suppress the Whiskey Insurrection, and a commissioner to treat with the insurgents. Dr. Irvine married Anne Callender, the daughter of Robert Callender, of Middlesex, near Carlisle. He removed to Philadelphia in 1801, and died in July, 1804, aged sixty three years. He was president of the celebrated society of the Cincinnati until his death.

Another pioneer physician was Dr. Samuel Allen McCoskry, who settled there in 1774. Others may have entered the valley in 1756, while in connection with the army, but we have no record of their having been engaged in a regular practice.

Dr. McCoskry, born in 1751, where or in what month is not known; practiced medicine in Carlisle until he had achieved eminence in his profession; and died September 4, 1818, and was buried in the old Borough Cemetery in Carlisle. From the inscription on a tombstone, we gather that his first wife, Ann Susannah McCoskry, died November 12, 1792, being thirty-eight years old. Dr. McCoskry was afterward married to Alison Nisbett, daughter of the first president of Dickinson College.

Dr. Lemuel Gustine, was born in Saybrook, Conn., in the year 1749; settled in the Wyoming Valley in 1769, or thereabouts; married the daughter of one Dr. Wm. Smith, to whom one daughter, Sarah, was born.,

In the scenes attendant upon the Indian invasion and massacre in the Wyoming Valley, Dr. Gustine took a prominent part. He remained on the field of that bloody conflict until further resistance became useless, when, on the night following the capitulation of the "Forty Fort" to Maj. Butler, the commander of the Tory and Indian troops, with his daughter and a few friends as companions, he drifted down the Susquehanna to John Harris' Ferry (now Harrisburg), where he landed, and proceeded to Carlisle. Here he commenced the practice of medicine. He married Rebecca Parker soon afterward, and became the father of six children. He continued the practice of his profession to within a short time before his death, which occurred October 7, 1805. He was buried in the old cemetery in Carlisle.

Dr. James Gustine, son of preceding, graduated at Dickinson College in 1798; studied medicine with his father, and afterward received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He commenced practice in Natchez, Miss., returned to Carlisle; and again went South, where he remained until his death.

Dr. Samuel Gustine, second son of Lemuel, studied medicine with his father, and went South with his brother James.

Dr. George Stevenson, son of Geo. Stevenson, LL. D. born in York, Penn., in 1759; attended classical academy at Carlisle; entered Patriot army in 1778, as first lieutenant of Chambers' regiment; served with distinction at Brandywine, and resigned commission to return to the aid of his family; studied medicine under Dr. McCoskry; re-entered the army as surgeon, and served until close, when he returned to his practice in Carlisle. He was commissioned captain of infantry in 1793; created major in following year; aided in suppression of famous Whiskey Insurrection in 1794, after settlement of which removed to Pittsburgh, where he commenced practice of medicine; commissioned major in Tenth United States Regiment, during the troubles with France; returned to practice in Pittsburgh, where he became distinguished for connection with many civil and political enterprises, in which he served in the following capacities: Trustee of Dickinson College; member first board of trustees of the Western University of Pennsylvania, member first board of directors of Branch Bank of Pennsylvania; president of United States Bank, at Pittsburgh; first director of United States Bank, at Cincinnati; and for a long time president of the city council of Pittsburgh. Dr. S. declined the presidency of the United States Bank at Cincinnati, and in 1825 removed to Wilmington, Del., where he died in 1829.

Dr. Samuel Fahnestock, a physician, practiced his profession in Carlisle, from 1800 to 1820, when he removed to Pittsburgh.

Dr. George Delap Foulke, born near Carlisle, November 12, 1780; graduated at Dickinson College in 1800; studied medicine under Dr. Potter, medical professor in the University of Maryland; married Mary Steel, daughter of Ephraim Steel, of Carlisle; practiced in Bedford, Penn., and afterward in



A. W. Stanke

Carlisle, where he died August 14, 1849, and was buried in the old cemetery.

Dr George Willis Foulke, son of preceding, born in Carlisle, October 8, 1822; graduated at Dickinson College in 1845; returned to commence practice in Carlisle, but died suddenly on March 5, 1850, in the springtime of his life.

Dr Lewis W. Foulke, brother of preceding, born at Carlisle August 6, 1809; graduated at Dickinson College in 1829; studied medicine with his father, afterward receiving degree of M. D. from University of Maryland; commenced practice with his father at Carlisle, but afterward removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he continued in his profession.

Dr. James Armstrong, born at Carlisle in 1749; completed academic course at Nassau Hall, N. J.; studied medicine with Dr. John Morgan, of Philadelphia, afterward receiving the degree of M. D. from University of Pennsylvania; commenced practice in Winchester, Va., but becoming discouraged, went to Europe, where he prosecuted the study of his profession in London; returned to Carlisle, where he married Mary Stevenson, daughter of a prominent settler; removed to Kishacoquillas Valley, from which place he was elected congressman of the Third District of Pennsylvania; held the offices of trustee of Dickinson College, trustee of the old Presbyterian Church at Carlisle, associate judge of Cumberland County, and others of trust, which he filled with credit. He returned to Carlisle to reside in the old family mansion, in which he had been born, and from which he was called to rest in the year 1828. He was buried in the old cemetery at Carlisle.

Dr. John Armstrong, son of preceding, born in 1799; educated in Dickinson College and University of Pennsylvania; completed a medical course under his father's tuition; married in 1825; practiced in Dillsburg, Penn., and later returned to Cumberland; thence removed to Princeton, N. J., where he died in 1871.

Dr. Ephraim M. Blaine, grandson of Col. Ephraim Blaine, of Revolutionary renown, was born in Carlisle, September 24, 1796; graduated at Dickinson College in the class of 1814; received the degree of M. D. from University of Pennsylvania in 1827; practiced in Carlisle for a number of years, and finally entered the army as assistant surgeon, in which service he died March 13, 1835.

Dr. Adam Hays, born in Cumberland County, Penn., in 1792; educated at Dickinson College; studied medicine with Dr. McCoskry and in the University of Pennsylvania, where he took the degree of M. D.; practiced as surgeon in the army, at Chillicothe, Ohio, and at Carlisle; removed to Pittsburgh in 1829, where he died in 1857.

Dr. William Chestnut Chambers, born near Harrisburg in 1790; educated at Dickinson College; prepared for his profession in the University of Pennsylvania; practiced in Carlisle for a number of years, when he engaged in the iron and flour business; removed to Philadelphia in 1838, and died in 1857.

Dr. Alfred Foster, born in Carlisle in 1790; graduated at Dickinson College; prepared for the practice of medicine in the office of Dr. McCoskry; entered army, where he engaged in hospital work until the close of the war of 1812; returned to Carlisle, and commenced the duties of practitioner, in which labor he continued until his death in 1847. He was buried in the old cemetery of Carlisle.

Dr. John Creigh, born in Carlisle September 13, 1773; studied medicine under Dr. McCoskry and in the University of Pennsylvania, being also a graduate of Dickinson College; located as physician at Pittsburgh, but after changing his residence a number of times, finally settled at Carlisle, where he continued in

his profession until his death, which occurred November 7, 1848. Dr. C. was a prominent citizen, and took great interest in the affairs of his county. He was buried in the old cemetery.

Dr. John Steel Given, born in Carlisle January 3, 1796; educated and took degree of M. D. in the University of Pennsylvania; settled at Carlisle, and was killed by the bursting of a cannon on July 4, 1825.

Dr. Theodore Myers, born in Baltimore, Md., May 27, 1802; took degree of M. D. at University of Maryland in 1823; settled in Carlisle and engaged in the practice of his profession; married Sarah A. Irwin, a lady of distinction. Dr. M. died February 20, 1839, being in the prime of life. He was buried in the old cemetery.

Dr. John Myers, brother of preceding, born in Baltimore January 23, 1806; graduated and received degree of M. D. in the University of Maryland; settled at Carlisle as druggist and physician; entered the army hospital service, and died in Winchester, Va.

Dr. John Elliot, born in Carlisle in 1797; educated at Dickinson College; studied medicine under Dr. McCoskry and in the University of Pennsylvania, taking the degree of M. D. from the latter; settled at Newville; returned to Carlisle, where, after practicing a few years, was called by death June 12, 1829.

Dr. David Nelson Mahon, born in Pittsburgh, Penn.; graduated at Dickinson College; studied medicine under Dr. Gustine, of Carlisle, and afterward was created an M. D. by the University of Pennsylvania; entered the navy service as assistant surgeon in 1821; took leave of the sea after three years' experience, and engaged in the practice of his profession at Carlisle, where he died and was buried in the Ashland Cemetery in 1876.

Dr. Jacob Johnston commenced to practice in Carlisle in 1825, and continued until his death in 1831.

Dr. John Paxton, born in 1796; received degree of M. D. from University of Pennsylvania, after which he practiced in Carlisle until shortly before his death, which took place in 1840, while he was visiting in Adams County, Penn.

Dr. William Boyd, a physician, settled in Carlisle in 1833, but removed after several years' residence.

Dr. Charles Cooper practiced in Carlisle a number of years, but afterward went West.

Dr. William Irvin, born in Centre County, Penn.; graduated in the University of Pennsylvania with degree of M. D.; practiced in Carlisle until 1846, when he left for China.

Dr. Stephen B. Kieffer, born in Franklin County, Penn.; graduated at Marshall College in 1848; entered the office of Dr. R. Parker Little, and in 1851 received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania; received the degree of M. A. at the same time from his *alma mater*, Marshall College; married Kate E., daughter of George Keller, Esq., of Carlisle, where Dr. K. began the practice of his profession. He is a member of the County Medical Society; was at one time president of the State Medical Society, and in the centennial year was a member of the International Medical Congress which met at Philadelphia. Dr. Kieffer was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine in 1877. He still resides at Carlisle, where he has established a large and remunerative practice.

Dr. R. Lowry Sibbet, now living and practicing medicine in Carlisle, was born near Shippensburg, Cumberland County, in the early half of the present century. His ancestry are of Scotch-Irish extraction. His grandfather, Samuel Sibbet, of Presbyterian and Republican proclivities, was deemed an unsafe man in his native country, Ireland, and hence a reward of 50 guineas was

placed upon his head. Advised by Masonic friends of this movement, he set sail secretly for the United States, landing in Baltimore in May, 1800. After the lapse of a few months he was joined by his faithful wife and their children, James, Robert and Thomas. The Cumberland Valley, with its Scotch Irish settlements, having been heard of, the family proceeded at once to the head of Big Spring, where they were heartily welcomed by warm friends who had preceded them. To the family were added Samuel, Margaret, Lowry and Hugh Montgomery.

Thomas, the third child, was born October 5, 1797. In due time he married Catherine Ryan, from which union sprang seven children, five of whom still remain, viz.: Rachel A., Robert L., Henry W., William R. and Anna M. The parents and the two children are buried in the Spring Hill Cemetery of Shippensburg.

The subject of this sketch graduated in 1856 from Pennsylvania College with the degree of A. B., and three years subsequent, obtained from his *alma mater* the degree of A. M. After several years teaching in a classical school, he studied medicine with Drs. Stewart and Holland, of Shippensburg. He attended the usual course of medical lectures, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1866. Having practiced for a time at Harrisburg and New Kingston, he visited Europe in 1870, spending some two years in its universities and hospitals, distributed as follows: Seven months in Paris during the siege; two in Berlin; ten in Vienna; two in London, and the remainder in Spain, Italy and Switzerland. After his return, the Doctor located at Carlisle, and began a series of correspondence, which resulted in the organization of the "American Academy of Medicine," an associated corps of men who have been regularly graduated from reputable institutions of learning. As a member of this association, together with the county and State medical societies, his labors have been given for the advancement of reforms in his profession, notably the registration of all practitioners and the necessity of medical men having both literary and professional diplomas. He is one of those persons who never practically accepted the doctrine that it is not good for man to be alone.

Dr. Alfred J. Herman, born in Montgomery County, Penn., studied medicine under Dr. Rutter, of Pottstown, Penn., and also received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1846. Dr. Herman settled in the Cumberland Valley soon afterward, and eventually removed to Carlisle, where he continued the practice of his chosen profession.

Dr. William W. Dale was born in Lancaster, Penn.; graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1828; moved to Carlisle in 1847.

Dr. Wm. H. Longsdorf was born in this county in 1834; graduated in 1856 from Jefferson Medical College, and, in 1857, from the Pennsylvania Dental School; first commenced practice in this county in 1857.

Dr. William H. Cooke, born near York Sulphur Springs, Penn.; educated in Chester County, Penn.; entered the office of Dr. Hiram Metcalfe, and afterward took the degree of M. D. from the Jefferson Medical College; engaged in public speaking in the Western country; returned in 1850 to Pennsylvania, and after marrying Elizabeth Richmond, settled at Carlisle, and commenced practicing his profession.

Dr. Eugene A. Grove, born in Cumberland County, Penn., was a descendant of Hans Graf, a noted Switzer. Dr. Grove received an education in the public schools of Carlisle; studied medicine under Dr. S. B. Kieffer, and took the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1870. He is engaged in the practice of his profession in Carlisle.

Dr. George Hemminger, born in Cumberland County, Penn.; educated in the county schools, a select school at Plainfield, and was a sophomore in Pennsylvania College when the war broke out, and he abandoned his studies to defend the Union. In 1862 he entered the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers; served with distinction in many severe engagements; was captured and confined in Libby prison in 1865; was exchanged and rejoined his regiment, in which he served until the close of the war. Dr. Hemminger, after his return, entered the office of Dr. J. J. Gitzer, of Carlisle, and after studying some time, entered the Detroit Medical College, and graduated there in 1869, with the degree of M. D. He located first at Newville, Penn., but afterward returned to Carlisle, where he is engaged in a large practice.

Dr. Jacob S. Bender was born in Bendersville, this county, in 1834; graduated from Pennsylvania Homœopathic College of Medicine in 1862; commenced the practice of medicine, after close of the war, between Omaha and the Rocky Mountains, and there continued for four years; then came to Carlisle.

Dr. Wm. F. Reily, a native of Carlisle, born in 1851, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1875; then located in Carlisle, where he has practiced ever since.

Dr. J. Simpson Musgrave was born in Ireland; attended lectures at the Toland Medical College, in San Francisco, Cal.; entered the University of Maryland, and finally graduated in the University Pennsylvania, with the degree M. D. Dr. Musgrave located in Carlisle in 1877, but remained only a short time.

MECHANICSBURG.

Dr. Asa Herring, born in New Jersey in 1792; moved to Mechanicsburg in 1815, where he engaged in the practice of medicine until 1828, when he removed to Elizabethtown, Penn.

Dr. James B. Herring, son of preceding; born at Hamilton, Penn., March 4, 1829; graduated from University of Pennsylvania, in 1851, receiving the degree of M. D.; commenced practice in Mechanicsburg; married Elizabeth Riegel; continued to practice, in partnership with Dr. Ira Day until his death, November 9, 1871. He was buried in Chestnut Hill Cemetery, near Mechanicsburg.

Dr. Jacob Weaver, practiced in Mechanicsburg between the years 1825 and 1840.

Dr. James G. Oliver, born in Cumberland County, December 6, 1801; educated at Dickinson College; graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1828 with degree of M. D.; practiced first at Oyster's Point, afterward at Mechanicsburg, where he also owned a drug store; married Jane Carothers, and became father of three children; continued his practice until his death, May 31, 1836. He was buried in the Spring Hill Cemetery.

Dr. Ira Day, born in Royalton, Vt., in 1799; educated in Royalton Academy; taught select school in Harrisburg, at the same time studying medicine under Dr. Luther; graduated as M. D. from University of Vermont, in 1823; continued practicing medicine in Mechanicsburg; engaged in State and County Medical Associations; was elected trustee of Dickinson College in 1833; continued his practice until his death, in November, 1868. He is buried in the cemetery near Mechanicsburg.

Dr. George Fulmer, born in 1829, the oldest practicing physician in Mechanicsburg, and one of the oldest in the county, is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Drs. A. H. Van Hoff, W. A. Steigleman and Philip H. Long were practitioners of medicine in Mechanicsburg some forty years ago.

Dr. E. B. Brandt, born in Cumberland; educated in county schools; graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1855; practiced in New Cumberland, Shiremanstown and Mechanicsburg; married Margaret Mateer in 1856; and is still engaged in his profession at Mechanicsburg.

Dr. Robert Graham Young was born in Louther Manor, Penn., December 6, 1809, and educated at Dickinson College. He studied medicine with Dr. John Paxton, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of M. D. He practiced in Louther Manor, Shiremanstown and Mechanicsburg. He married Arabella Culbertson and became father of five children. Dr. Young was one of the public spirited and exemplary citizens of the community.

Dr. Martin B. Mosser was born in Upper Paxton, Dauphin Co., Penn. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. E. H. Coover, in New Cumberland. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1862, and entered the army as assistant surgeon of the Fourth United States Artillery; was assigned to duty in the United States general hospital at Philadelphia. He resigned in 1865, and commenced civil practice at Shiremanstown. He married Rebecca Rupp, and became the father of two children; removed to Mechanicsburg, where he practices his profession.

Dr. Robert N. Short was born in Kentucky in 1831; graduated from the Southern Medical College in 1853, and from Miami Medical College in 1871; moved to Centerville, this county, in 1861, and there practiced medicine and surgery till 1865, when he came to Mechanicsburg, where he has ever since been in active practice.

Dr. L. P. O'Neale was born in Virginia in 1838; came to Mechanicsburg from York County, Penn., in 1870, and has here since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Levi H. Lenher, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., born in 1822; graduated at Pennsylvania College, Philadelphia, in 1843; came to Churchtown, this county, in 1847, and there remained till 1872; then moved to Mechanicsburg; thence to Iowa; thence to Harrisburg, Penn., and finally again to Mechanicsburg.

Dr. Jacob H. Deardorff, born in Washington Township, York Co., Penn., in 1846; graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1876; located in Middletown, Penn., for two years and a half; then came to Mechanicsburg, where he has practiced medicine ever since.

CHURCHTOWN.

Dr. Charles Harrison Gibson, born in Perry County, Penn., graduated from the Miami Medical College, with the usual degree of M. D.; entered a Cincinnati hospital as resident physician; removed to Churchtown in 1875, and engaged in the duties of his profession.

HOGESTOWN.

Dr. Isaac Wayne Snowden, born in Harrisburg, Penn., on the 5th of March, 1794, being descended from an illustrious ancestry. He was educated in an academy, prepared for the medical profession in the office of Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, of Philadelphia; entered the army as assistant surgeon in 1816; served in the Seminole war, being an intimate friend of Gen. Jackson; resigned his position in 1823, and commenced the practice of his profession in Mifflin County, Penn.; married Margery B. London, and removed to the lower part of

Cumberland Valley in 1832; established a practice here, in which he was engaged until his death, which took place in 1850.

Dr. Joseph Crain, born in Lancaster, Penn., December 25, 1803; educated at Dickinson College; studied medicine under Dr. Whiteside, of Harrisburg, and also graduated with the degree of M. D. at the University of Maryland; commenced practice in Hogestown in 1830; married Rebecca Wells, and became father of four children; afterward married Ellen Chambers, by whom one son was born. Dr. Crain continued in practice until his death, which occurred April 18, 1876. He was buried in the Silver Spring Cemetery.

LISBURN.

Dr. Lerew Lemer, born in Harrisburg, October 6, 1806; entered office of Dr. Luther Reily, and in 1832 took degree of M. D. from Yale College; commenced practice in New Cumberland; removed to Lisburn, where he lived until his death, in 1876.

Dr. J. W. Trimmer, born in Adams County, Penn., educated at Millersville Academy and Dickinson Seminary, studied medicine with Dr. A. D. Dill, of York Sulphur Springs; graduated from Rush Medical College in 1875; completed third course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1876; commenced practice in Lisburn, where he is still engaged in a large and growing practice.

SHIPPENSBURG.

Dr. John Simpson, a physician, commenced practice in Shippensburg about 1778, and continued until February 17, 1826, when he died.

Dr. Robt. McCall practiced healing in Shippensburg up to 1799, when his death is recorded.

Dr. Alexander Stewart, born in Lancaster County, Penn.; practiced medicine in Shippensburg from 1795 to 1830, when he died.

Dr. John Ealy, born in Shippensburg in 1788; commenced practice there in 1809, and continued until his death, in 1831.

Dr. Elijah Ealy, son of preceding, also practiced in Shippensburg, but afterward moved to Dayton, Ohio, where he died in 1851.

Dr. William A. Findlay practiced in Shippensburg for a number of years after 1815. He afterward moved to Chambersburg.

Dr. William Rankin, born at Potter's Mills, Centre Co., Penn., in October, 1795; graduated at Washington College in 1814; studied medicine with Dr. Dean, of Chambersburg, Penn., and afterward, in 1819, received the degree of M. D. from University of Penn.; practiced in Campbellstown, but, in 1821, removed to Shippensburg; married Caroline Nevin, and became father of five children; practiced until his death, July 15, 1872.

Dr. David Nevin Rankin, son of preceding, born in Shippensburg; studied medicine with his father, and graduated with degree of M. D. from Jefferson Medical College, in 1854; practiced in partnership with his father until the war, when he entered, as assistant surgeon; after long and arduous service, settled at Allegheny City, where he still lives.

Dr. Alexander Stewart was born in Maryland, in 1809; graduated from Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md., in 1831; same year commenced practice in Shippensburg, where he has since resided.

Dr. Thomas Greer and Dr. John N. Duncan practiced medicine in Shippensburg; the former from 1834 to 1839, when he died; the latter from 1841 to 1850, when he removed to Chambersburg.

Dr. William M. Witherspoon, a native of Franklin County, Penn., born in 1844; graduated from medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1869, and has been in active practice in Shippensburg ever since.

SHIREMANSTOWN.

Dr. W. Scott Bruckhart, born in Lancaster Co., Penn.; graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1870; practiced in Mountjoy Township, but removed to Shiremanstown in 1874, where he still practices.

Dr. Jacob Black and Dr. William Mateer practiced medicine in Shiremanstown some time near 1853.

NEWVILLE.

Dr. John Geddes, born in Cumberland County, August 16, 1776, studied medicine with Dr. McCoskry, of Carlisle. He settled in Newville as a practitioner in 1797, and died December 5, 1840.

Dr. John P. Geddes, son of the preceding, was born in Newville, October 10, 1799. He studied under his father, and graduated as M. D. from the University of New York; settled at Newville and practiced his profession until his death in October, 1837.

Dr. William M. Sharp, born at Green Spring, in 1798; graduated at Dickinson College in 1815. He studied medicine under Dr. McCoskry, and received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819; practiced in Newville until his death August 20, 1835.

Dr. Alexander Sharp, son of Wm. M. Sharp, born in Newville in 1826; graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1850. He practiced in Newville until he died December 13, 1860.

Dr. William S. Rutger was born December 13, 1782, in Germany. He studied medicine and embarked for America, landing at Baltimore in September, 1803; married Ann C. Afer in 1806, and practiced medicine in Baltimore, but removed to Newville in 1812, being known as the "Dutch Doctor." He removed to Illinois, where he died in 1847.

Dr. J. C. Claudy, grandson of the above, born in Cumberland County; studied medicine with Dr. David Ahl, of Newville, and afterward received degree of M. D. from Bellevue Hospital Medical College; entered army as assistant surgeon; returned to Newville to practice his profession; married Lucinda Blean, and still continues in his practice.

Dr. John Ahl, born in Bucks County, Penn.; educated in Baltimore; practiced medicine in Rockingham County, Va.; removed to Newville, where he died April 9, 1844.

Dr. John Alexander Ahl, son of preceding, was born in Strasburg, Penn.; studied under his father, and took his degree, M. D., from Washington Medical College, Baltimore; commenced practice in Centerville, Cumberland County; removed to Newville, where he engaged in various business enterprises, and from which place he was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress. Died in 1882.

Dr. David Ahl, born in York County, Penn.; entered West Point as cadet; resigned in 1850, and entered office of Dr. Smith, of York, Penn.; graduated from University of Maryland as M. D. in 1853; moved to Newville, where, after practicing a number of years, he died April 8, 1878.

Dr. Joseph Hannon, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, practiced in Newville from 1844 for about ten years.

Dr. Mathew F. Robinson, born near Greencastle, Penn., April 26, 1820; studied medicine under Dr. J. K. Davidson, of Greencastle, and took degree of M. D. from Washington Medical College, of Baltimore, in 1847; practiced in Mercersburg and later at Newville, where he died January 7, 1874.

Dr. John G. Barr, born in Newville in 1830; graduated at Washington, D. C., with degree of M. D., in 1858; practiced in Newville until the war, when he entered the army as surgeon, and died in 1865.

Dr. Samuel H. Brehm, born in Cumberland County, Penn.; received common and classical education; received degree of M. D. from Jefferson Medical College, in 1866; commenced and still continues practice in Newville.

NEWBURG.

Dr. David Smith was a resident practitioner of medicine in Newburg, where he resided about twenty-nine years. He died in 1863, and is buried in the cemetery near Newburg.

Dr. Alexander A. Thomson was born in Franklin County, Penn., in 1841; graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1864; practiced several years in Newburg, this county; now resides in Carlisle.

NEW CUMBERLAND.

Dr. John Mosser was born in Lancaster County, June 20, 1777; married Elizabeth Neff, with whom he had eight children. He purchased property in the vicinity of New Cumberland in 1815, and engaged in the practice of medicine until his death, June 10, 1826. He is buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery, near New Cumberland.

OAKVILLE.

Dr. Israel Betz, born in Lancaster County, Penn.; studied under Dr. W. E. Swiler, of York County, Penn.; graduated with degree of M. D. from University of Pennsylvania; settled at Oakville, where he still continues in his practice.

BOILING SPRINGS.

Dr. Jacob Sawyer, born in Wilmington, Mass., December 26, 1794, educated in the village schools and also in Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H.; studied for the practice of medicine in the office of Dr. Hill, and in the medical department of Howard University, where he attended lectures given by such distinguished physicians as Drs. Channing, Ingalls, and others; commenced the practice of his profession in Dillsburg, Penn., where he succeeded to the practice of his brother, Dr. Asa Sawyer; married Mary Ann McGowan, daughter of David McGowan, of Boiling Springs, in 1825; exchanged practices with Dr. Thomas Cathcart, of Bloomfield, Perry County, in 1833; purchased a farm near Boiling Springs, where he soon established a large country practice; removed to Carlisle some time in 1857, where he was taken away by death two years later. Dr. Sawyer had lived an active and eventful life, having served as surgeon to the fifth division of State militia and as resident practitioner in various parts of the State.

PLAINFIELD.

Dr. Joshua E. Van Camp, born in Perry County, Penn.; educated in Louisville Academy and Pennsylvania College; enlisted and served in One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1862; served until close of the war, having been promoted to sergeant; graduated from the University of Michigan in 1870, with degree of M. D.; practiced in Markelsville, and later in Plainfield, where he still resides.

OYSTER'S POINT.

Dr. Peter Fahnestock practiced at what is now called Oyster's Point about the beginning of the nineteenth century.



R. H. Pratt

Capt. 10th Cav. U. S. A.

PHYSICIANS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY SINCE ABOUT 1879.

Grove, Dr. George, Big Spring, born in Chambersburg, Franklin County, in 1811; graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, with honors, in 1836. He is to-day the oldest practicing physician in the Cumberland Valley.

Davis, Dr. J. C., Mount Holly Springs, was born in this county in 1848; graduated from Jefferson Medical College, in 1875; has here an extensive practice.

Koons, Philip R., born in Shippensburg; residence at Allen postoffice; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1879.

Smith, Jacob H., a native of Cumberland County; present residence Dickinson Township; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, 1880.

Leberknight, Dr. F. B., Newburg; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, about 1873, with honors; also at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1879, since which date his practice has been uninterrupted in Newburg.

Cramer, David C., born in Newburg, Cumberland County, where he is located in the practice; received his degree of M. D. from Jefferson Medical College, 1880.

Ficked, James G., a native of Adams County; resides in Carlisle; graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, 1878.

Koser, John J., born in Shippensburg, where he resides; graduated in the University of Pennsylvania, 1881.

Marshall, J. Buchanan, a native of Adams County, resides in Shippensburg; graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y., February, 1879.

Prowell, Robert S., a native of Cumberland County; resides in New Cumberland; graduated at College Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, March 3, 1880.

Smith, S. McKee, born in Perry County; resides in Heberlig; graduated at College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1880.

Conlyn, Edward S., born in Carlisle, where he resides; graduated at Hahnemann College, March, 1880; was in Ward's Island Hospital from April, 1880, to October, 1881.

Longsdorf, Harold H., born in Nebraska; resides in Dickinson; graduated at College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, March 1, 1882; received the degree of M. A. from Dickinson College, June 27, 1879.

Bowers, Moses K., a native of Mifflin, Penn.; resides in Boiling Springs; graduate of Jefferson Medical College, March 30, 1882.

Deshler, Joseph J., born in Armstrong, Centre County; resides at Shippensburg; graduated at College Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, March 3, 1880.

Polinger, Robert B., a native of Cumberland County; residence Carlisle; graduated at Columbus Medical College (Ohio) March 1, 1882.

Ayres, Wilmot, born in York County; resides in Middlesex; graduated at Baltimore Medical College, April 12, 1883.

Orr, James P., native of Westmoreland County; residence New Cumberland; graduated at Michigan University, March 6, 1879.

Kauffman, John H., born in Martinsburg, West Virginia; residence Newburg; graduated at New York University, March 11, 1884.

McGary, Robt. M., a native of Shiremanstown, where he resides; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 29, 1884.

Diven, S. L., born at Mount Holly Springs; residence Carlisle; graduated at University Pennsylvania May 1, 1884; received degree of A. B. and A. M., at Dickinson College, 1878–81.

Hobach, John U., a native of Perry County; residence Mechanicsburg; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, May 1, 1884.

Bowman, Dr. John D., Camp Hill, was born in 1832; graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, about 1856, then commenced practice in Camp Hill, remaining over sixteen years; then removed to Harrisburg, and in 1885 returned to Camp Hill.

Lauck, David A., a native of Cumberland County; residence Mechanicsburg; graduated at University, Baltimore, March 3, 1885.

Rodgers, John R., born at Cumberland County; resides at Sterrett's Gap, graduated at Western Reserve University, February 25, 1885.

Eckels, Geo. M., born at Mechanicsburg, where he now resides; graduated at Pennsylvania University, May 1, 1885.

Casteel, D. T., of Allen, Cumberland County; born in Garrett County, Md.; graduated at University of Maryland, 1885.

Stouffer, Alvin, P., of Shippensburg; born Goodville, Lancaster County; graduated at Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, March 4, 1885. His diploma was endorsed by Hahnemann Medical College.

Kasten, William J., of Boiling Springs; born in Baltimore; graduated at University of Maryland, March 17, 1886.

Spangler, Jacob B., of Mechanicsburg; born in Greencastle, Penn.; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, April 2, 1886.

PHYSICIANS IN THE COUNTY REGISTERED IN THE OFFICE OF THE PROTHONOTARY AT CARLISLE.

The following is a list of the physicians in Cumberland County, who, in compliance with law, have registered in the office of the prothonotary at Carlisle, their names occuring in the order of registration:

Isaac Young Reed, Leesburg.
John A. Morrett, New Kingston.
R. Lowry Sibbet, Carlisle.
Geo. W. Ziegler, Carlisle.
John C. Claudy, Newville.
Charles C. Hammel, Mechanicsburg.
L. H. Lenher, Mechanicsburg.
Ephraim N. Mosser, Mechanicsburg.
John W. Trimmer, Lisburn.
John W. Bowman, Camp Hill.
Levi Fulk, New Kingston.
Eli B. Brandt, Mechanicsburg.
Jacob W. Roop, New Cumberland.
George Grove, Big Spring.
Philip R. Koons, Allen.
R. M. Hays, Newville.
Jno. H. Sherman, Mount Holly Springs.
Wm. W. Dale, Carlisle.
Saml. P. Zeigler, Carlisle.
L. P. O'Neale, Mechanicsburg.
H. D. Cooper, Newville.
Adam B. Sechrist, Upper Allen Township.
Jacob H. Deardorff, Mechanicsburg.
Thos. J. Stevens, Mechanicsburg.
Z. D. Hartzell, Newburg.
C. W. Krise, Carlisle.
Jesse Laverty, Sr., East Pennsborough Tp.
A. A. Thomson, Carlisle.
Jacob H. Smith, Dickinson Township.
W. F. Reily, Carlisle.
Michael L. Hoover, Silver Spring Township.
Wm. H. Longsdorf, Carlisle.
A. J. Herman, Carlisle.
John L. Baeher, Leesburg.
Robert Graham Young, Mechanicsburg.
Thomas Stewart, Sr., Carlisle.
Thomas Stewart, Jr., Carlisle.
Wm. H Lauman, Mount Holly Springs.
David C. Cramer, Newburg.
Robt. W. Ross, Shepherdstown.
Matthew B. Rodgers, Middlesex Township.
Wm. A. English, Shippensburg.
Mrs. Susie A. English, Shippensburg.
Austin Best, Shiremanstown.
Alvin I. Miller, Carlisle.
Theophilus L. Neff, Carlisle.
James G. Fickel, Carlisle.
Robt. N. Short, Mechanicsburg.
Wm. B. Reynolds, Newville.
Jno. J. Koser, Shippensburg.
Henry R. Williams, Hogestown.
Robt. P. Long, Mechanicsburg.
George Fulmer, Mechanicsburg.
Chas. H. Hepburn, Carlisle.
Geo. Hemminger, Carlisle.
Robt. C. Stewart, Shippensburg.
Jas. B. Marshall, Shippensburg.
Alex. Stewart, Shippensburg.
Wm. M. Witherspoon, Shippensburg.
David D. Hayes, Shippensburg.
Wm. G. Stewart, Newville.
Joshua E. Van Camp, Plainfield.
Saml. Myers, West Pennsborough Township.
Saml. H. Brehm, Newville.
Robt. S. Prowell, New Cumberland.
Saml. M. Smith, Heberlig.

Robt. C. Marshall, West Fairview.
S. H. C. Baxter, Bloserville.
M. M. Ritchie, Carlisle.
Henry W. Lineaugh, New Cumberland.
Jesse H. Hench, Boiling Springs.
Israel Betz, Oakville.
F. B. Leberknight, Newburg.
Austin W. Nichols, Camp Hill.
J. L. Schoch, Shippensburg.
David Coover, Upper Allen Township.
D. W. Bashore, West Fairview.
W. S. Bruckart, Shiremanstown.
Wm. E. Corneg, Mount Holly Springs.
Jacob S. Bender, Carlisle.
Finley E. Rodgers, Mechanicsburg.
Charles A. Howland, Shippensburg.
Jacob H. Boyer, Mechanicsburg.
Edward S. Conlyn, Carlisle.
Joseph T. Hoover, Southampton Township.
Joseph H. Mowers, Shippensburg.
Fred. Hartzell, Churchtown.
Jacob R. Bixler, Carlisle.
Saml. N. Eckee, Jacksonville.
Joseph C. Davis, Mount Holly Springs.
H. H. Longsdorf, Dickinson.
Stephen B. Kieffer, Carlisle.
Levi Clay, West Pennsborough Township.
B. P. Backus, Philadelphia.
Moses K. Bowers, Boiling Springs.
J. K. Bowers, Reading.
J. J. Deshler, Shippensburg.
Robt. B. Pollinger, Carlisle.
Wilmot Ayres, Middlesex.
J. P. Orr, New Cumberland.
Max Von Shutterheim, Newville.
Jno. C. McCoy, Harrisburg.
C. M. Fager, West Fairview.
John Logan, Harrisburg.
John H. Kauffman, Newburg.
Robt. M. McGary, Shiremanstown.
S. L. Diven, Carlisle.
John U. Hobach, Mechanicsburg.
Jacob Peters, Henry Clay.
M. J. Jackson, New York City.
David A. Lauck, Mechanicsburg.
Jno. R. Rodgers, Sterrett's Gap.
Geo. M. Eckels, Mechanicsburg.
C. J. Heckert, Wormleysburg.
D. T. E. Casteel, Allen.
G. S. Comstock, Bloserville.
A. P. Stauffer, Shippensburg.
W. J. Kasten, Boiling Springs.
Jacob B. Spangler, Mechanicsburg.
Eugene A. Grove, Carlisle.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

On the 17th of July, 1866, the Medical Society of Cumberland County was organized, by the following gentlemen:

Drs. W. W. Dale, Saml. P. Zeigler, S. B. Keiffer, J. J. Zitner, A. D. Schelling, A. J. Herman, E. K. Demme, Carlisle; James B. Herring, R. N. Short, Eli B. Brandt, Mechanicsburg; Joseph Crain, Richard M. Crain, Hogestown; M. B. Mosser, Shiremanstown; John D. Bowman, White Hall; E. H. Coover, New Cumberland; D. W. Bashore, West Fairview; R. C. Hays, W. W. Nevin, Shippensburg; W. G. Stewart, Middle Springs; W. H. Lowman, Mount Holly Springs; J. W. C. Cuddy, Mount Rock; David Ahl, M. F. Robinson, G. W. Haldeman, Newville.

The temporary officers elected were Dr. J. Crain, president; Dr. G. W. Haldeman, secretary.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted, consisting of fourteen articles in the former and seven in the latter. Article III of the constitution reads: "Any gentleman who is a resident of this county, having a good moral character, and in regular standing with the profession, shall be eligible to membership." The membership fee is fixed at $2. Meetings are held on first Tuesdays of January, May and September of each year.

As showing the nature of the topics discussed at regular meetings, the list of subjects for the meeting held at the Indian Industrial School on Thursday afternoon, June 24, 1886, is given: Obstetric Practice, Dr. Hiram Corson; Hospital Clinic, Dr. O. G. Given, Uterine Displacements; Dr. M. K. Bowers; Early Diagnosis and Treatment of Phthisis, Dr. S. H. Brehm; Luxations, Dr. R. R. Koons; Narcotics—Their Uses and Abuses, Dr. R. L. Sibbet.

The present corps of officers embraces the following well known gentlemen: Dr. Geo. W. Zeigler, president; Drs. W. F. Reily and L. H. Leuber, vice-presidents; Dr. T. Stewart, Jr., recording secretary; Dr. R. L. Sibbet, corresponding secretary; Dr. S. P. Zeigler, treasurer; Drs. E. N. Mosser, J. J. Koser, J. C. Claudy, J. W. Bowman and W. H. Longsdorf, censors.

CHAPTER X.

THE PRESS—OF CARLISLE—OF SHIPPENSBURG—OF MECHANICSBURG—OF NEWVILLE—OF MOUNT HOLLY.

THE corner-stones of modern civilization are the family, the school, the church and the State. Each of these has its functions to perform and its mission to fill in the world's progress. In proportion as each one accomplishes its work successfully, will the succeeding organization be better supplied with competent agents and preparation to move forward to the accomplishment of its destined mission. If the preparation—the preparatory training—in each be made satisfactory, a race of men and women will ultimately be developed that will meet the demands of Holland's "Men for the Hour:"

"God give us men! a time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office can not buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor—men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking."

The public press supplies the mental and moral pabulum for these four cardinal organizations. It is a sort of general text book for this educational quartet—an *omnium gatherum* of this world's sayings and doings—a witches' kettle into which are thrown more heterogeneous elements than Shakspeare ever dreamed of—a sheet, not always let down from heaven, but containing all manner of beasts and birds and creeping things, clean and unclean. Such is the modern newspaper—the power greater than the throne. Formerly, the public speaker enlightened the people upon the great political and other questions of the day. Now he finds that the press has preceded him, and has found an audience in every household of the land. It is the source of information—the means of forming public sentiment. He can arouse enthusiasm, perhaps, and direct forces, but he can not enlighten as before.

The press of Cumberland County has exerted an important influence in its development. Regret is to be expressed that more complete files have not been preserved of the various papers issued, for they afford, when perfect, the fullest local history of a people to be had. From Dr. Wing's excellent history, as well as from a variety of other sources, the following facts are gleaned:

THE PRESS OF CARLISLE.

The Carlisle Weekly Gazette, a small four-paged sheet issued in July, 1785, on blue paper, by Kline and Reynolds, was the first publication of the kind in the county, and probably the first west of the Susquehanna. It continued till 1815, and files of it, more or less perfect, are still preserved. Its subscription price was 15 shillings ($2) per annum, or 6 cents per single copy. It advocated the doctrines of the Federalists.

The Carlisle Eagle, according to one account, began in October, 1799, and was published by John P. Thompson, deputy postmaster, until 1802, when he

was succeeded by Archibald Loudon, who continued in that capacity for about two years, George Phillips acting as editor. In 1804, Capt. Wm. Alexander, afterward an officer in the war of 1812, assumed editorial management under the ownership of Mrs. Ann C. Phillips, and continued the same till about 1823-24, when the paper passed into the hands of Gen. E. M. Biddle and Geo. W. Hitner who changed the name to *Carlisle Herald and Expositor*. George Fleming, George M. Phillips, son of George Phillips, and Robert M. Middleton were successively its editors. Middleton, who was an able newspaperman, was succeeded by Capt. E. Beatty, who edited the sheet from 1843 to 1857. After this period its name was changed again to *Carlisle Herald*, and it was edited successively by A. R. Rheem and James Dunbar. By process of time it passed into the hands of Weakley & Wallace; and subsequently was published by a regular organization known as the "Carlisle Herald Publishing Company."

In March, 1881, a paper known as the *Mirror* was merged into into it; and for a time the *Herald* was issued semi-weekly under the name of *Herald and Mirror*. The editors under the company have been J. Marion Weakley, Esq., O. Haddock, Alfred H. Adams, William E. Trickell, Esq., and John Hays, Esq., present editor. It has been rigidly consistent in its political principles, being first Federal, then Whig, and ever since Republican.

The Cumberland Register was a small paper published by Archibald Loudon. The number dated June 22, 1814, is numbered No. 40, Vol. IX., showing that the paper must have been begun about 1804.

The American Volunteer was started in 1814, during the progress of the war with Great Britain, by Wm. B. and James Underwood, brothers, by whom it was conducted conjointly till one of them died and the other conducted it until 1836, when George Sanderson bought it for about $300. By Sanderson it was carried on till 1845, when Messrs. Bratton & Boyer purchased it. Boyer after a time withdrew and established a new paper, called *The American Democrat*, rival, J. B. Bratton continuing the *Volunteer*. He edited it in connection with his duties as postmaster during the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan, and up to 1865, when he associated Wm. B. Kennedy with him in the enterprise. Kennedy continued it till 1871, when he sold back to Bratton, who conducted the paper alone from 1871 to 1877. At that time (April, 1877) Mr. Bratton sold it to Hon. S. M. Wherry, a farmer in Southampton Township, near Shippensburg, and an intelligent citizen, graduate of Princeton, who owned it twenty months and then sold it (December, 1878) to Jacob Zeamer, the present manager. The paper has been Democratic from its origin, and still maintains its position.

In 1822, a paper known as the *Carlisle Gazette* was started by John McCartney. He continued it for three years when John Wightman seized the editorial quill, and ran it for a time. Its subsequent career is wrapped in mystery.

About the same time, religious journalism was represented by a weekly known as *The Religious Miscellany*. It was published on the press of Fleming & Geddes, and was announced as "containing information relative to the Church of Christ, together with interesting literary and political notices of events, which occur in the world." After struggling "with its evil star" for several years, it peacefully departed for the "sweet by and by."

In August, 1830, the *Messenger of Useful Knowledge* was issued from the same press, in pamphlet form, under the editorial control of Prof. Rogers, of Dickinson College. After one year's existence, it, too, quietly breathed its last and slept with its ancestors.

The Valley Sentinel (daily and weekly) was started April 22, 1861, in Shippensburg. The gathering clouds of the great civil war, the mustering squadrons, the response to the country's call to arms of the fathers and sons of the country were taking away from home so many of our people, that the citizens of this rich and beautiful valley felt that they must have a newspaper to bring them frequent and correct reports from the army of those who had gone away and left at home so many aching hearts. A meeting of prominent citizens was had, and a stock company organized, and twenty-eight subscribers to the stock secured $1,100 to purchase the material for the office. The material secured, William Kennedy, of Chambersburg, was placed in charge. The first issue was April 22, 1861, published weekly, Democratic in politics; and in this style was published until 1865, nearly 1,000 subscribers being on its books.

In 1865 Mr. Kennedy retired from the *Sentinel*, and in partnership with Mr. J. B. Bratton commenced the publication of the *American Volunteer*, in Carlisle, and the *Valley Sentinel* was put in charge of Joseph T. Rippey, a young man, a practical printer from Baltimore. Mr. Rippey, tired of the enterprise, left it November 3, 1866, closing the office and stopping the publication.

November 26, 1866, a meeting of the stockholders tendered the editorial charge to R. J. Coffey, of Cleversburg, who was then teaching school in Sidetown. After a suspension of one month Mr. Coffey revived the publication December 5, 1866. Within the next year it was twice enlarged, the old Washington hand-press replaced by a Cotterell & Babcock power-press, and steam-power introduced, new type, and it became a thirty-two column paper and flourished greatly. Mr. Coffey had in the meantime become chief owner of the stock, so that on and after July 4, 1869, he became sole proprietor and editor. President Johnson appointed Mr. Coffey United States revenue assessor. In April, 1869, the greater portion of the *Sentinel* office was destroyed by fire, and again in 1870 it had another fire visitation, but, phœnix-like, it quickly arose from the ashes, each time with equal or greater facilities added.

In 1871 Mr. Coffey sold the office and good-will of the *Valley Sentinel* to Mr. T. F. Singiser, of Mechanicsburg, for the sum of $4,372, reserving the collection of all outstanding dues to the office. At this time the circulation had reached 1,538 copies. Six months after the sale Mr. Coffey purchased back the paper, and published it until March 10, 1872, when the concern was forced into the bankrupt courts, and Mr. Coffey's connection with the paper ceased. By order of the United States Court it was sold in May, 1872, and George Bobb, A. H. Brinks, H. Manning and H. K. Peffer became the purchasers. Under the new management the publication was resumed May 30, 1872, Mr. Peffer in editorial charge. January 16, 1873, the firm becam Peffer, Brinks & Co., Mr. Manning retiring. In January, 1873, the *Sentinel* proprietors purchased the entire material of the *Democratic Safeguard*, a defunct newspaper that had a brief and troubled career in Shippensburg.

May 22, 1874, the office of the *Valley Sentinel* passed to the hands of the present owner, H. K. Peffer, and the office at once removed to its present home—Carlisle. Only missing one issue it appeared as an eight-page, forty-eight columns, and much improved every way. Sparkling, bright and newsy it then started upon a new career. Its prosperity was unexampled; in the spring of 1881 Rheem's Hall was purchased, and at once converted into a most commodious and elegant home for the newly arrived paper, where it now issues daily and weekly editions to its constituency of eager readers.

December 13, 1881, the proprietors made the bold venture of issuing a daily paper, commencing as a five column folio. It was welcomed by many friends, but some feared it could not sustain itself. It has, though. Indeed, so popular and prosperous was the daily that it has not only sustained itself, but has been enlarged three times, the last improvement occurring August 17, 1886. It commenced a modest five column paper, and now it is a seven column, every inch of its space crowded with the latest news, vigorous editorials, choice literary and miscellaneous matter and paying advertisements.

It must not be supposed that the foregoing list exhausts the products of the Carlisle press. In both the temporary and permanent form, publications have issued "thick as autumnal leaves in the valley of Vallambrosa." Some of the books issued were works of considerable merit.

THE PRESS OF SHIPPENSBURG.

For a brief period, during the early part of the present century, John McFarland, a politician of the Jacksonian school, published at Shippensburg a small paper, the name of which is not recalled.

April 10, 1833, the *Shippensburg Free Press* made its appearance under the watchful care of Augustus Fromm. On the 19th of the ensuing September David D. Clark and James Culbertson commenced the publication of a rival paper called *The Intelligencer*. November 14, of the same year, the two papers were consolidated under the title of *Free Press*, Fromm having sold his establishment to his rivals. After a brief existence the *Free Press* was permitted to die for the want of "the sinews of war."

In May, 1837, the first number of the *Shippensburg Herald* was launched by John F. Weishampel, and its existence guaranteed for about two years. After Weishampel's exit from the editorial tripod, Henry Claridge revived the *Herald* for a few weeks, and then allowed it "to sleep the sleep that knows no waking."

On the 1st of April, 1840, the *Cumberland and Franklin Gazette*, under the supervision of William M. Baxter, did obeisance to a patronizing public, and continued on the stage for more than a year, and then took an affectionate but final farewell.

Toward the close of 1841 *The Cumberland Valley*, directed by William A. Kinsloe, made its bid for public favor. On the 2d of November, 1842, its ownership was transferred by sale to Robert Koontz and John McCurdy. After about six months Mr. Koontz became sole owner. This relation continued for a short time, when Mr. Kinsloe secured the paper a second time. By him it was permitted to "depart in peace."

The Weekly News was born April 26, 1844, under the parentage of John L. Baker, by whom it was sold, in a few years, to Jacob Bomberger. In 1851 D. K. Wagner formed a partnership with Mr. Bomberger, and in 1856 sold out his interest. Mr. Bomberger sold his interest to Edward W. Curriden, who published it till 1863, when he disposed of it to Daniel W. Thrush, Esq. In 1867 it passed into the hands of D. K. and J. G. Wagner, its present owners.

In 1845–46 Messrs. Cooper & Dechert established a Democratic paper called *The Valley Spirit*, which they removed, in a year or two, to Chambersburg. It is now the Democratic organ of Franklin County.

The Shippensburg Chronicle was established on the 4th of February, 1875, by B. K. Goodyear and Samuel R. Murray; and was conducted by them until January, 1879, when Mr. D. A. Orr, now of the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* became editor and proprietor. It remained in his possession until August, 15, 1879, when Messrs. Sanderson & Bro. became proprietors. These

gentlemen conducted it until May 9, 1882, when it passed into the hands of Wolfe & McClelland, the former assuming editorial charge. Prof. Wolfe had been a teacher for several years, and resigned his position in the Cumberland Valley State Normal School to take full charge of the *Chronicle*. It is ably managed and circulates among a good, thrifty class of people.

Valley Sentinel.—[See account of this newspaper under "Press of Carlisle."]

THE PRESS OF MECHANICSBURG.

The first newspaper published in Mechanicsburg was called *The Microcosm*. It began in 1835 under the foster-care of Dr. Jacob Weaver, but yielded up its small-world spirit in a short time. The *School Visitor*, published a short time afterward by A. F. Cox, soon shared a similar fate. In due course of time (1843 or 1844) The *Independent Press* appeared under the direction of Mr. Sprigman. Its spirit was independent but its body was dependent on bread and butter, and hence its early decease.

In 1853 or 1854 the *Mechanicsburg Gleaner* was founded by John B. Flynn. It was issued with considerable regularity till 1856, when it was sold to Samuel Fernall, who, in turn, disposed of it, in 1858, to W. E. McLaughlin. He changed the name of the paper to *Weekly Gazette*. After a time he sold his interest to David J. Carmany, foreman of the office, who made some marked improvements, and changed the title to *The Cumberland Valley Journal*. He conducted it in the interest of the g. o. p. till January, 1871, when, owing to ill health, he sold the establishment to Joseph Ritner, grandson of the old governor of like name.

In March, 1868, a paper was started by a joint-stock company, and called *The Valley Democrat*. Capt. T. F. Singiser was chosen editor and publisher. In December, 1870, the *Democrat* was purchased by R. H. Thomas and E. C. Gardner, the latter having a third interest and acting as local editor. By them the name was changed to *The Valley Independent*. In September, 1872, Mr. Thomas purchased the *Cumberland Valley Journal* and consolidated it with his paper, naming the product *The Independent Journal*, by which title it is still known, and under which it advocates non-partisan, independent sentiments.

In 1873 Mr. Thomas purchased of Mr. Gardner his interest in the newspaper business, and then sold an interest to Maj. H. C. Deming, of Harrisburg. In January, 1874, Messrs. Thomas and Deming established *The Farmer's Friend and Grange Advocate*, a paper devoted to the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry in the Middle States. It soon secured a large circulation, and is now the oldest grange paper in the United States. In 1878 Mr. Deming sold his interest to Mr. Thomas, who continued to be its editor and publisher.

The *Saturday Journal* was established in October, 1878, by R. H. Thomas, Jr. It began and has continued as a Republican paper during political campaigns, but ordinarily is a newsy society paper.

Journalism in Mechanicsburg has suffered many reverses, newspaper men having suffered the following losses, as shown by the books: Mr. Flynn, $3,000; Messrs. Fernall and McLaughlin, $2,000; Mr. Singiser, $5,000; Mr. Carmany, $4,500; Mr. Ritner, $3,500; R. H. Thomas, before securing a good foothold $8,000.

About 1873, a paper called *The Republican* was started, but six months' terrestrial existence satisfied its desire for life. In June, 1877, J. J. Miller and J. N. Young, started the *Semi-Weekly Ledger*, a Republican journal. After the first year A. J. Houck was received as a partner, *vice* Young retired. The paper was changed to a weekly, but finally disappeared from the scene of earthly conflict.



J. A. Moore.

Other ephemeral publications have issued from Mechanicsburg, but their names being legion, can not be recalled. At present the entire field is held by R. H. Thomas, proprietor of a mammoth publishing house, which has been developed by pluck and perseverance.

THE PRESS OF NEWVILLE.

The first effort to establish a newspaper in Newville, was made by a Mr. Baxter in 1843, by the transfer of *The Central Engine* from Newburg. The experiment proving unsuccessful, the enterprise continued but a few months. The next effort was made in 1858, when J. M. Miller began, in company with John C. Wagner, the publication of *The Star of the Valley*, a non partisan weekly, which January 1, 1885, J. C. Fosnot bought, his son, George B. McC., conducting same for one year, when Mr. Fosnot united it with the *Enterprise*, under name of *Star and Enterprise*, the double paper achieving a rare success.

In December, 1874, the Fosnot Bros. brought from Oakville, where it had been established in May, 1871, a paper known as *The Enterprise*, commenced by J. C. Fosnot, which was amalgamated with *The Star of the Valley*.

About 1858, *The Weekly Native* was started by J. J. Herron; but its failure to secure a proper patronage gave it a permanent leave of absence from the field journalism.

In May, 1882, John W. Strohm began the publication of the *Plainfield Times*, at Plainfield, this county, which, in November, 1885, he removed to Newville, and called *The Newville Times*, having a large circulation. In August, 1883, Mr. Strohm started a matrimonial paper, called *Cupid's Corner*, which has proved a profitable venture.

THE PRESS OF MOUNT HOLLY.

Mount Holly has a paper known as the *Mountain Echo*. R. M. Earley, editor, publisher and proprietor.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATIONAL—LEGAL HISTORY—EARLY SCHOOLS—DICKINSON COLLEGE—METZGAR FEMALE INSTITUTE—INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—CUMBERLAND VALLEY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

LEGAL HISTORY.

THE history of education in Pennsylvania may be said to date from the beginning of Penn's colony on the banks of the Delaware.

In the first plan of government drawn up by Penn, in 1682, provision was made for the "governor and provincial council to erect and order all public schools, and reward the authors of useful sciences and laudable inventions in said provinces."

In the year following a school for the education of the young was founded by enactment of the provincial council; and, to further the design, it elected one Enoch Flower to conduct the school work. The branches taught were "reading, writing, and the casting of accounts." This was the first school established within the present boundaries of Pennsylvania.

In 1698 a school was organized by the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, in which all children and servants might be taught, and provision was made "for the instruction of the poor, gratis." Several charters were granted this school by Penn, the final one in 1711, extending the privileges and rights so as to form, in reality, a public school, the first in Pennsylvania.

The work thus begun was aided by private contributions, and it was as late as April, 1776, that the first school law was adopted, which provided that a "school or schools shall be established by the Legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters paid by the public as will enable them to instruct youth at low prices," and which set apart 60,000 acres of land as a permanent endowment for said schools, the income from said land to be invested, and the said schools to be conducted by the Legislature as their discretion might dictate.

Thus it will be seen that the educational interest was left wholly at the mercy of men who had little, if any, experience in educational matters, and who were occupied with weightier affairs than the fostering of a young school system.

Even with State aid the schools were neglected, and had to be nourished by the bounty of benevolent persons who contributed to the support of the struggling interest. In 1788 a subscription of something near £40, signed by the leading citizens and containing the following agreement, was taken in Cumberland County: "Whereas, a number of children in the borough of Carlisle, from the extreme indigence of their parents, are brought up in the greatest ignorance; and, whereas, these people laboring under the unfortunate condition of slavery, are, from circumstances, generally debarred from acquiring a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures and the principles of morality; the subscribers being of the opinion that a free school and Sunday evening school, under proper regulations, would tend to the advancement of knowledge and of good order in society, agree to pay the sums annexed to their names for one year for the above benevolent purposes," etc., which may serve as an illustration of the dependence upon personal aid.

But an advance was made by the Constitution of 1790, which stated that "the Legislature should, as conveniently as might be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the State, in such manner that the poor might be taught gratis." The same provision occurred in the law of 1809, which required the assessors to obtain the names of all children residing in their districts, between the ages of five and twelve years, whose parents were too poor to pay for their schooling, and to furnish each teacher a list of these names. It then became the teacher's duty to instruct all such children as applied for instruction, and to present the county commissioners with his account for the tuition of these same children. This drawing of distinction between rich and poor aroused violent opposition among the opponents of the measure, who termed it the "pauper system." The whole number of children entered in these schools during the year 1833, the last in which this law was in force, was only 17,467, and the expenditure, in their behalf, $48,466.25.

In 1834 a free school system was introduced throughout the whole State, which continues, with certain modifications and amendments, to be the school law of Pennsylvania. There were many opponents to the law, and, as its acceptance was made optional with each district, the first year in which the new law was in operation only ninety-three districts out of 900 were reported as having adopted it. The report of the State superintendent shows that in Cumberland County, in 1834, thirteen districts accepted, three rejected, and one not reported—certainly a good record, considering the general opposition where in the State.

In Carlisle, however, during the following year, there was "no school in operation—fund inadequate, and deemed prudent by the directors not to commence at present."

EARLY SCHOOLS.

As the first school had been started under Quaker control, the German settlers who subsequently entered the valley were compelled to submit their educational affairs largely to the schoolmaster who opened the private school. As a general rule, the school was conducted by the minister of the village church, and the building used was also devoted to religious worship. Many of the earliest schools were even conducted in barns, and very good schools they were thought, too. The early teachers in Shippensburg were Andrew Gibson, John Chambers, Jacob Steinman, John Morrison, Michael Hubbley, Robert McKean and Dr. Kernan, the latter's school being of a higher grade than the others. A select school was opened by two ladies named Mary Russell and Elizabeth Anderson, in 1824, which became very popular, and which continued, under the charge of Miss Eliza Russell, until the free school system was introduced, when it was closed, the proprietors taking charge of the district school.

In Carlisle Samuel Tate, Capt. Smith, Mrs. Shaw, and others not known of by the writer were the early teachers.

About the year 1809 a Methodist minister by the name of Boden conducted a school in Silver Spring Township, but he was shortly succeeded by a young Hessian named Henry De Lipkey, who, having been buffetted about by the fickle goddess, became soured on humanity, and dealt many a stroke upon the backs of refractory urchins. John Stevenson, Michael Boor, Arthur Moore, Adam Longsdorf and William Jameson, the latter said to have been a fine mathematician, were also known among the early teachers in the township.

A church, erected by general contribution, was used as a school in Allen Township, and was presided over by a Mr. McGlaughlin, William Kline, John Foster, James Methlin and Solomon Tate. Other early teachers in the township were Messrs. Bausman, Durborrow and Pittinger.

According to "Sypher's History of Pennsylvania," the first school of a higher grade was a classical school opened in Carlisle about the year 1760. It was in charge of one Robert McKinley, and continued until the war of the Revolution, when both principal and students enlisted in the patriot army.

Another classical school was in operation in Carlisle in the year 1784. It was at first a "grammar school," but was enlarged and chartered as an academy.

An institution known as the Carlisle Institute was opened in 1831, which acquired a large patronage. The date of its discontinuance is not known.

In Newburg, Hopewell Township, a school called "Hopewell Academy" was opened in 1812 by Mr. John Cooper, a linguist of no mean reputation, and numbered among its patrons such eminent men as Dr. Alfred Nevin, H. M. Watts, once United States minister to Austria, the Rev. Dr. Samuel McCoskry, and others of equal prominence. This institution was maintained until 1832, when the founder removed to Shippensburg.

Two classical schools were opened in Newville—one in 1822, by Joseph Casey, and the other in 1843, by Mr. French. The latter changed owners many times, and was finally converted into Big Spring Academy, under the charge of W. R. Linn and Rev. Robert McCachran, in whose hands it perished.

About the year 1840 a select school was opened in Mechanicsburg by F. L. Gilleden, and was continued by him with much success until 1853, when it was

purchased by Rev. Joseph S. Loose, A. M. He immediately removed it to a better building, and termed it the Cumberland Valley Institute. This institution existed until recently, its various owners having been Mr. I. D. Rupp, Messrs. Lippincott, Mullin & Reese, Rev. O. Ege, and his son, A. Ege, A. M.

Irving Female College, at Irvington (East Mechanicsburg), was founded as a seminary for ladies by Solomon P. Gorgas, and was chartered as a college in 1857. It was conducted by Rev. A. G. Marlatt until his death in 1865, when Rev. T. P. Ege was elected. It was located in a comely brick building, capable of accommodating forty boarding, in addition to the day pupils.

Dr. R. Lowry Sibbet, a graduate of Pennsylvania College, commenced a private school in Centerville, Penn Township, in 1856. It was conducted by him for three sessions, during which he instructed in the Greek and Latin languages, higher mathematics and natural sciences. Dr. Sibbet severed his connection with this school, and was succeeded by Rev. George Hays and Mr. E. M. Hays, after which the school was discontinued.

Sometime about 1848 a classical school was opened in New Kingston by Mr. A. W. Lily, a graduate of Pennsylvania College. His successor, Rev. J. H. Cupp, did not continue long in the enterprise, and it was abandoned in 1850.

An institution called White Hall Academy, was opened in East Pennsborough Township in 1851, by Mr. David Denlinger, under whose charge it was operated until 1867, when it was changed to a Soldiers' Orphan School. It was then purchased by Capt. J. A. Moore and Mr. F. S. Dunn, and was conducted without change until 1875, when Messrs. Amos Smith and John Dunn took charge. Capt. Moore is the present able and popular principal.

In 1860 the Episcopal Church founded a seminary for young ladies, called the Mary Institute, in Carlisle. The principals have been Rev. Francis J. Clerc, Rev. William C. Leverett and Mary W. Dunbar. It has been discontinued for some time.

In 1858, the Sunny Side Female Seminary was opened in Newburg, with Mrs. Caroline Williams as principal. She married Rev. Daniel Williams, a few years after, and under his charge the school perished.

The Shippensburg Collegiate Institute, a reorganization of an old academy, was opened in Shippensburg, with Rev. James Colder as principal. He was succeeded by Dr. R. L. Sibbet (who retired to engage in the study of medicine), Rev. J. Y. Brown, ——Vaughan and Miss McKeehan.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

The difficulties experienced by the early settlers of the Cumberland Valley in securing a liberal education for their sons, who had formerly been sent either to England or to the academies located in Philadelphia and in more remote places, led them to contemplate the establishment of an institution to combine all the advantages of the existing schools with that of being of much easier access. With this end in view, the friends of the movement secured a charter for a college in the borough of Carlisle, in which it says that "in memory of the great and important services rendered to his country by His Excellency, John Dickinson, Esq., president of the supreme executive council, and in commemoration of his very liberal donation to the institution, the said college shall be forever hereafter called and known by the name of Dickinson College." It was placed under the control of a board composed of forty trustees. The support was to be derived from the Presbyterian Church directly, and also from all friends of education who deemed fit to make donations.

Prominent among the founders and first trustees, were John Dickinson, first governor of Pennsylvania and first president of the board of trustees, and Dr Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia. The first meeting of the board was held in 1783, and in the following year a faculty was chosen, consisting of Rev. Charles Nisbett, D. D., of Montrose, Scotland, as president, and James Ross, author of the well known Ross Latin Grammar, as professor of the Greek and Latin languages.

After much hesitation and correspondence, Dr. Nisbett was induced to accept the position offered, and arrived at Carlisle on July 4, 1785, being welcomed with the sound of cannon and bells. The following day saw the opening of the college in a small building, between Pomfret Street and Liberty Alley.

With such a beginning, the school grew rapidly into prominence, and was only retarded by the insufficiency of the funds. Strenuous efforts to increase the income were made by the friends of the institution, and in 1791 they succeeded in securing an appropriation from the Assembly of $7,500, which, with an additional donation of $3,000 given in 1798, served to place it upon a firm basis.

In 1802, when a new building had been completed on the new grounds purchased in 1798, and when everything was prepared for the reception of students, a spark carried by the wind from an ash pile far away, kindled a fire which destroyed nearly everything. Before the smoke had blown away, a new subscription list was in circulation, and on August 3, 1803, the first stone of the new building planned by the public architect at Washington, Mr. Latrobe, was laid.

The college was inspired with a new vigor, and for a number of years continued with increasing influence and prosperity. But troubles arose which led to a change in the controlling influence in 1833. The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, learning of the difficulties into which the institution had entered, made proposals to a committee of the board of trustees, and a final agreement was made by which the college and all connected with it passed into the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Now the school revived. New departments were added, and the old ones strengthened, until Dickinson College was placed in the front rank of institution for higher education. The following are the departments of study maintained: (1) Moral science, (2) ancient languages and literature; (3) pure mathematics; (4) philosophy and English literature, including history and constitutional law, (5) physics and mixed mathematics, and the application of calculus to natural philosophy, astronomy and mechanics; (6) chemistry, and its application to agriculture and the arts; (7) physical geography, natural history, mineralogy and geology; (8) modern languages; (9) civil and mining engineering and metallurgy.

Those who wish to obtain the collegiate degrees are required to devote the earlier part of their course to the study of the classics and the pure mathematics, but during the latter half, the student is granted more freedom, and if he desires to complete any of the special courses provided, he has the liberty to do so, at the same time retaining his right to the degree of B. A. upon graduation equally with those who have remained in the regular classical course.

The institution is well provided with all apparatus for the elucidation of the principles of physical science; the libraries number about 28,000 volumes, many of them very rare and valuable; the permanent endowment exceeds $150,000; and a valuable property, which is not productive at present, but which will add materially to the income of the school in the near future.

Within the last few years the course has been opened to the ladies, so that now students of both sexes have equal privileges.

The Tome Scientific Building, a long, handsome, fire-proof structure, of native limestone, with trimmings of gray stone, brought from the Cleveland quarries, facing on Louther Street, was finished in 1885, a donation of Col. Robert Tome, of Port Deposit, Md., from whom it derives its name. The last and most beautiful building added to the college in the near past is the Bosler Memorial Hall, a pressed brick building, with handsomely carved brown stone ornamentation, meant principally to contain the college library; begun in 1885 and finished in the succeeding year. It is a donation from the widow of the late James W. Bosler, of Carlisle.

Among the graduates of Dickinson College many have held responsible and honorable positions. One has been President of the United States, one has been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of United States, one Justice of the Supreme Court, one Governor of a State, two United States Senators, ten Representatives in Congress, two district judges, three justices of the State Supreme Court, eleven presidents and sixteen professors of colleges, one bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and sixty-eight ministers of the Gospel.

The following is a table of the officers and presidents of Dickinson College, with the periods of their service:

Presidents of Board of Trustees.—John Dickinson, LL.D., 1783-1808; Rev. John King, D.D., 1808-1808; James Armstrong, 1808–24; John B. Gibson, LL.D., 1824–29; Andrew Carothers, 1829–33.

Since 1833, the president of the college has been, *ex officio*, president of the board of trustees.

Secretaries.—Rev. William Linn, D.D., 1783–84; Thomas Duncan, 1784–92; Thomas Creigh, 1792–96; James Duncan, 1796–1806; Alex. P. Lyon, 1806–08; Andrew Carothers, 1808-14; Isaac B. Parker, 1814–20; James Hamilton, 1820-24; Frederick Watts, LL.D., 1824–28; Rev. S. A. McCoskry, D.D., 1828–31; William Biddle, 1831–33; James W. Marshall, 1850–54; Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D.D., 1854–57; James W. Marshall, 1857–58; Rev. William L. Boswell, 1858–65; John K. Stayman, 1865–68; Charles F. Himes, 1868–.

Treasurers.—Samuel Laird, 1784–90; Samuel Postlethwaite, 1790–98; John Montgomery, 1798–1808; John Miller, 1808–21; And. McDowell, 1821–33; John J. Myers, M. D., 1833–41; William D. Seymour, 1841–54; James W. Marshall, 1854–61; Samuel D. Hellman, 1861–68; John K. Stayman, 1868; Charles F. Himes, 1868–82; J. W. Smiley, 1882–85; Henry C. Whitney, 1885—.

Librarians.—James Ross, 1784-92; William Thomson, 1792–1804; John Borland, 1804–05; John Hays, 1805–09; Henry R. Wilson, 1809–13; Joseph Shaw, 1813-15; Gerard E. Stack, 1815–16; Joseph Spencer, 1822–30; Charles D. Cleveland, 1830-32; Robert Emory, 1834-40; John McClintock, 1840–48; James W. Marshall, 1848–60; William L. Boswell, 1860–65, John K. Stayman, 1865–70; Henry M. Harman, 1870—.

College Presidents.—Charles Nisbett, D.D., 1785-1804; Robert Davidson, D.D., 1804–09; Jeremiah Atwater, D.D., 1809–15; John McKnight, D.D., 1815–16; John Mitchell Mason, D.D., 1821–24; William Neill, D.D., 1824–29; Samuel Blanchard Howe, D.D., 1830–31; John Price Durbin, D.D., 1833–45; Robert Emory, D.D., 1845–48; Jesse Truesdell Peck, D.D., 1848–52; Charles Collins, D.D., 1852–60; Herman Merrills Johnson, D.D., 1860–68; Robert Lawrenson Dashiell, D.D., 1868–72; James Andrew McCauley, D.D., LL.D., the present efficient and scholarly president.

METZGAR FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Metzgar Female Institute, occupying a beautiful and commodious brick structure, surrounded by pleasant shade trees and a rich variety of flowers, is one of the attractions of Carlisle, and reflects great honor upon the memory of the man whose funds supplied it. Mr. Metzgar, an honored member of the Cumberland County bar. It has attained a position among the educational institutions of the county, as is shown by its constantly increasing attendance. It was erected some five or six years ago.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Indian Industrial School, at Carlisle, under the management of Capt. R. H. Pratt, Tenth Cavalry, is one of the pioneer institutions of the United States to attempt the civilization of a savage race.

By act of Congress dated June 17, 1879, the extensive grounds and buildings known as the Carlisle Barracks were appropriated for the Indian school. Sometime in 1876, Capt. Pratt conceived the idea that Indians could be educated and their labor and skill utilized. About that time, of the hundred prisoners at Fort Marion, Florida, captured from the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Wichitas, etc., a number were taken to Hampton, Va., where they were organized into a school, thus originating the system of Indian industrial education in this country. Carlisle was next to be developed.

In addition to the extensive buildings secured from the Government at the time the school began, there have been erected, since, a chapel, 1879; hospital, 1881; new dining hall and laundry, 1885; and a new wing to old dining hall for printing office.

The first pupils received (eighty-four in number) arrived October 5, 1879, from the Rosebud and Pine Ridge agencies, Dakota. The fathers of those boys and girls were leaders in their tribes (the Sioux). On the 27th of October, fifty more came from the Poncas, Pawnees, Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas, Cheyennes and Arapahoes; and on the 6th of November, eight children arrived from Green Bay agency, Wisconsin, and Sisseton agency, Minnesota.

The board of managers consists, at present, of Capt. R. H. Pratt, Tenth Cavalry, superintendent; A. J. Standing, assistant superintendent; O. G. Given, M. D., physician; S. H. Gould, chief clerk; Miss A. S. Ely and W. C. Loudon, assistant clerks.

From the sixth annual report of the superintendent, dated August 18, 1885, the following facts are gleaned: Number of tribes represented, 38; number of boys in school, 344; number of girls in school, 150. Total, 494.

These children are classed in nine sections, properly graded, for school work, and study such subjects as are usually taught in public schools. Each section is under the guidance of a special teacher, whose whole time is given to its instruction and management. Every pupil is also given the choice of learning some trade, and is required to spend a certain length of time each day in the mastery of his trade. On the whole, the Indian school is a successful institution, and well merits careful study.

This labor of the Indian School, even as early as the annual report of 1881, amounted to $6,333.46, as governed by the regular contract prices of the Indian Department. The pupils are particularly apt in the ordinary English branches, while many display also a very considerable skill in the departments of practical mechanics. With such a record it is not surprising that this school should have attracted very considerable attention, and that representatives, both of the nobility and brains of England—the Duke of Sutherland and Edward H. Freeman, the celebrated English historian—should have been among its visitors, soon after it was established.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution, located at Shippensburg, is the State school for the Seventh District, comprising the counties of Adams, Bedford, Blair, Cumberland, Fulton, Franklin and Huntington.

Its history is briefly this: An act of the Legislature, passed April 1, 1850, authorized the board of school directors at Carlisle to establish a normal school in these terms: "And said board also have power to establish a normal school of a superior grade in said district, provided no additional expense is thereby incurred over and above the necessary schools for said borough, and to admit scholars in said normal school from any part of the county, or elsewhere, on such terms and on such plans as said board may direct; and the board of directors in any other school district, in said county, may, if they think proper, make an agreement with the directors in Carlisle to contribute to the support of the same according to the number of scholars they may send to said normal school."

On the 16th of the said month a county convention was called, at which a plan for a normal school was submitted. Of this convention Judge Watts was chairman. The Carlisle school board issued a call to the other districts for a meeting of delegates on May 7, to mature plans for said school, and announced May 15 as the time for a three months' session to begin, tuition being fixed at $8 per pupil. The attendance of delegates was not sufficiently large to warrant the establishment of the school.

The previous agitation resulted, however, in a movement among the teachers at the county institute held at Newville December 23, 1856. The action was thus expressed: "*Resolved*, That a committee of one director from each township be appointed, to take into consideration the establishment of a normal school in Cumberland County." The committee met at Carlisle, January 13, 1857, and determined its location at Newville, it having guaranteed the necessary buildings. The management was vested in a board, consisting of the county superintendent and one director from each school district. The board agreed upon the opening of the school, April 3, 1857, with the following faculty: Daniel Shelly, county superintendent, principal; W. R. Linn, S. B. Heiges and D. E. Kast, instructors. George Swartz was chosen principal of the Model School, and J. H. Hostetter and Miss Mary Shelly, instructors.

A three months' term was held, with ninety-one pupils in the Normal School and 149 in the Model School. About $500 worth of school apparatus was provided by contributions from the citizens. The session of 1858 continued five months, but those of 1859 and 1860 only three months each, George Swartz being principal.

The attempt to secure a State Normal School for the Seventh District began at Newville November 2, 1865, when, during the county institute, the directors of the county instructed the county superintendent, George Swartz, to address a circular to the various school boards in the district, asking them to appoint delegates to meet in a general convention at Chambersburg January 10, 1866, to hear reports and take general steps for the establishment of such a State school. No definite results accrued from this movement, but in the spring of 1870 the preparatory steps for the location of the school at Shippensburg, its present site, were taken. A meeting was called and Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State superintendent, was invited to deliver an address. After several meetings, an application to the court for a charter was granted in April, 1870. Subscriptions to the amount of $24,000 had been secured. On the first Monday of May the first election for trustees was held, resulting in the choice of the following gentlemen: J. W. Craig, Dr. W. W. Nevin, C. L.



A. Z. McCullin

Shade, John Grabill, John E. Mackay, R. C. Himes, Robt. C. Hays and A. G. Miller. The capital stock was subsequently increased from $30,000 to $100,000.

The excavation for the foundation was begun in August, 1870, and the contract let for $74,000. The corner stone was laid by the Masonic Order May 31, 1871. The entire cost of the structure, which is 225x170 feet, three stories high, together with grounds, heating apparatus, gas fixtures, etc., was $125,000, and of the furnishing about $25,000.

The property was accepted as a State institution in February, 1873, and the first session of the school began April 15, 1873, under the principalship of George P. Beard, A. M. He continued in his position until July, 1875, when he resigned. His successors have been Rev. I. N. Hays, B. S. Patten, S. B. Heiges and J. F. McCreary, present incumbent.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

In no department of educational activity has so much improvement been shown as in the methods and philosophy of instruction. In the private schools, academies and colleges of the olden times, the great purpose was to secure the accumulation of facts—the storing of the mind with useful knowledge. In too many institutions is this false notion still entertained. The relationship between crude facts and the child's mind was not dreamed of. The "what" of knowledge, or the subject matter, was all that the teacher sought. The "how," or the method of reaching and classifying these facts, was reserved, in the natural order of things, for development at a later day. In due course of time the subject of methods or the best way of doing certain things, began to attract the attention of the more thoughtful; and still later in educational progress, the "why," or the reason for certain processes, demanded consideration of the professional instructor. All this is evidence that the world moves—that progress is not confined to the domain of the material world.

In the securing of these progressive steps, the teachers' institute in its various forms had much to do. In associations of those of like calling, friction of minds never fail to secure beneficial results. At the convention of teachers and other friends of education, held in the court house at Carlisle December 19, 1835, Dr. Isaac Snowden was chosen president. Important questions were discussed, and arrangements were made to hold semi annual meetings in the future. In the program for the session to be held June 25, 1836, are to be found these important subjects, which show that even at that early date the leaven of educational improvement had commenced to work:

"1. What is the best mode of securing a competent number of well qualified teachers of common schools to meet the exigencies of the county?

2. The influence of education on the character and stability of civil institutions, and the direction and modification which it gives the political relations.

3. The evils existing in our common schools, and appropriate remedies.

4. The influence of employing visible illustrations in imparting instruction to children.

5. Best mode of governing children, and of exciting their interest in their studies.

6. Importance of a uniformity of text books, etc."

What was done at subsequent meetings does not appear, but the questions introduced at this session are living questions, and the impetus given to educational work in the county was manifest.

From the interesting article in Wing's History of Cumberland County, written by D. E. Kast, we quote: "At the call of the county superintendent, the directors and teachers generally assembled in Education Hall, Carlisle, on Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854, for the purpose of holding a school teachers' convention, for devising more favorable means for the promotion of education generally in the common schools of Cumberland County. Ex-Gov. Ritner presided at this meeting, and Mr. Dieffenbach, deputy superintendent of common schools in Pennsylvania, was in attendance. A committee, appointed to prepare business for the meeting, reported a series of resolutions, the subject-matter of which engaged the attention of the assembly during its sessions. Provision was made for the permanent organization of a county institute, by appointment of a committee to report a constitution for its government."

On the 21st of the following December (1854), the "Cumberland County Teachers' Institute" was permanently organized, with ex-Gov. Ritner in the chair and an attendance of 94 teachers out of 160 at its first session. Among those present on that occasion, were Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, who aided in its deliberations, and Dr. Collins, president of Dickinson College, who lectured. The subject of methods of teaching was freely and profitably discussed. The sentiment of the institute was expressed in the following characteristic resolution: "That as teachers and members of this institute we will cordially cooperate with our superintendent in his laudable efforts to elevate the standard of teaching and advance general education throughout the county."

Annual sessions from that time to the present have been held at some point in the county, the time between the holidays being usually preferred. The benefits to the county have been quite marked, justifying the wisdom of those who inaugurated the agency of professional culture.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

School systems, like other activities, need efficient supervision and execution. The establishment of county superintendency met this want. At first it met with some opposition, as might be expected; but it has come to be accepted as an indispensable feature of the school system. The names of the officials who have filled this position are as follows:

Daniel Shelly, from 1854 to 1860, two terms. He was efficient in the performance of his duties, and succeeded in arousing general educational interest.

D. K. Noel, a prominent teacher of the county was elected, in May, 1860, as his successor; but ill health ensuing, he resigned in a few months, and was succeeded by Joseph Mifflin, who was appointed to fill his unexpired term. Mr. Mifflin was a teacher, but, prior and subsequent to his superintendency, had given attention to civil engineering. At the expiration of his term of office, he was followed, in 1863, by George Swartz, a teacher who, by self-exertion and perseverance, had attained honorable distinction in his calling. He held the position for six years, and performed its duties creditably. In 1869, owing to some legal difficulties connected with the election, W. A. Lindsey was appointed to the position, and continued to discharge its duties till 1872, when D. E. Kast was chosen to fill the place. He did this acceptably, and was reelected in May, 1875, to serve the public three years longer, which he did till 1878, when Samuel B. Shearer was chosen for the position, and has satisfactorily discharged its duties ever since.

CHAPTER XII.

RELIGIOUS—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—EPISCOPAL CHURCH—METHODIST CHURCH—ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH—LUTHERAN CHURCH—CHURCH OF GOD—GERMAN BAPTISTS—UNITED BRETHREN—THE MENNONITES—EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE religious sentiment was strongly developed in the primitive inhabitants of the Cumberland Valley. Its settlers made early and adequate provision for the preaching of the word of God. Family instruction in the inspired record was supplemented by the public proclamation of the gospel at such times and places as the sparsely settled condition of the country warranted. The simplicity of that primitive worship secured a religious fervor not seen in these days of costly edifices and fashionable services. The sacrifices made by both minister and people guaranteed a worship largely free from hypocrisy.

The log meeting house, with its humble appointments, was, perhaps, more thoroughly consecrated to the worship of Him, who "prefers before all temples the upright heart and pure" than the stately structures of modern times are. Says Dr. Wing: "The period of religious indifference and unbelief had not yet arrived. In the countries from which the people had come, there were doubtless formalism and 'moderation,' but every family would have felt dishonored had they been found without the forms of public worship. And now, when these wanderers into the wilderness were far away from any place of worship, a sense of special desolation was felt by every one. A large part of their social as well as religious life was gone. With but few books or periodicals, the most probable occasion of hearing from the great world and the people they had left was through the letters and arrivals of others. It was in the Sabbath assembly that the sweetest and best enjoyments of the week might be hoped for. The deepest and most urgent longings of their hearts were toward the weekly assembly and what they called the 'house of God.' No sooner, therefore, were they sheltered from the weather, than they began to inquire for a place of worship.

"It would be interesting to have some account of the place where these godly men first met and sought the God of their fathers. We are not sure that we can make any near approach to the satisfaction [gratifying] of this desire. We have traced the settlements over a district of not less than twenty miles from east to west, and eight to ten from north to south. This could be traveled only on foot or on horses: for carriages were, for some time, out of the question. The first meetings must have been at private houses, in barns, or in the open air, and were perhaps confined to no one place."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The early settlers of the Cumberland Valley having been Scotch Irish, were identified with the Presbyterian Church. This condition of things existed for nearly thirty years, the first exception to this unity of church fellowship being the preparatory steps to establish an Episcopal congregation by Rev. William Thompson, an English missionary, as early as July, 1753.

All this region was, at first, under the spiritual watch care of the Presbytery of Donegal, which was organized about 1732, and whose limits extended as far west as did the boundaries of Lancaster County at that time. The nearest places for regular preaching at that early date were in Dauphin County, where several congregations enjoyed the pastoral care of Rev. William Bertram. On the 16th of October, 1734, it was "ordered that Alexander Craighead supply over the river two or three Sabbaths in November." Mental and moral light have always followed the direction of physical illumination. Though not regularly ordained to preach at that date, his ministrations were the only ones the "settlements over the river" (the region west of the "Long, Crooked River") enjoyed for a time. In April, 1735, however, Rev. John Thompson was appointed to aid Mr. Craighead in the instruction of "the people of Conodoguinet or beyond the Susquehanna," as the settlement near Carlisle was known. The site of this preaching is supposed to have been about two miles northwest of Carlisle, and since known as "Meeting House Springs." Though it is claimed by some that "Silvers' Spring" was the site of this first preaching, it is quite certain that the *Meeting House Springs* was the first congregation established west of the Susquehanna.

These two congregations, viz.: *Meeting House Springs* and *Silvers' Spring*, were subsequently known as "Upper and Lower Pennsborough," and must have had an existence as early as 1734. The following year, 1735, the people of Hopewell Township, just formed, applied for permission to erect a house of worship at a place called Big Spring (now Newville), but their request was not granted for a time on account of its being but eight miles from Pennsborough. Within a year or two, however, this place of worship was erected, and shortly after, if not simultaneous with it, another place of divine service was established about five miles north of the present site of Shippensburg, and known as the *Middle Spring Congregation*. Thus it will be seen that within eight or ten years after the first crossing of the Susquehanna (viz.: 1734 to 1744), some four regular congregations were established and supported within what is now Cumberland County, as follows: *Meeting House Springs*, *Silvers' Spring*, *Big Spring* and *Middle Spring*. These congregations sought from the presbytery to which they belonged, only ministers of the gospel, pledging and furnishing houses of worship and adequate support.

The first settled pastor was Rev. Thomas Craighead, father of Alexander, already mentioned. He was properly installed at Big Spring November 17, 1737, and preached also for Middle Spring. The second regular pastor was Rev. Samuel Thompson, who began his charge of Meeting House Springs and Silvers' Spring (Upper and Lower Pennsborough) November 14, 1739.

We shall present briefly the leading facts connected with these several congregations, commencing with

Silvers' Spring.—This was so called in honor of Mr. Silvers, one of the first settlers of that region. The first occasional preaching was by Rev. Alexander Craighead and then by Revs. Bertram, Thomas Craighead and Goldston. The regular preachers and pastors were: Rev. Samuel Thompson from 1739 to 1745. His resignation was on account of "bodily illness." He was recommended as "generous and industrious in preaching to the congregation, either on Sabbath days or week-days, according to his convenience and their necessity." Rev. Samuel Caven, from 1745 to the time of his death, November 9, 1750, in the forty-ninth year of his age. Rev. John Steel, from 1764 to his death in 1779. He was employed at £150 per year, Silvers' Spring agreeing to pay half that sum. At first six men, and afterward forty-two men, signed a promissory note guaranteeing his pay. Rev. Samuel Waugh,

1782 to 1808; Rev. John Hayes, 1808 to 1814; Rev. Henry R. Wilson, 1814 to 1823; Rev. James Williamson, 1824 to 1838; Rev. George Morris, 1839 to 1860; Rev. W. H. Dinsmore, 1861 to 1865; Rev. W. G. Hillman, 1866 67; Rev. W. B. McKee, 1868 to 1870; Rev. R. P. Gibson, 1872 to 1875; Rev. T. J. Ferguson, 1878 .

The church edifice at Silvers' Spring, a substantial stone building, 45x58 feet, was erected in 1783 under the pastorate of Rev. Waugh. The original house, predecessor of the present one, was a small log building. The congregation was regularly incorporated by an act of the Assembly September 25, 1786, the trustees named being Andrew Galbreath, Samuel Wallace, Daniel Boyd, John Wather, Hugh Laird, Samuel Waugh, William Mateer, Francis Silvers and David Hoge.

Big Spring.—This congregation was originally known as "Hopewell." Its origin has already been given. The pastors in succession were: Rev. Thomas Craighead, 1737. He died in the act of pronouncing the benediction after a very eloquent discourse. As he enunciated the word "farewell" he sank to the floor and expired without a groan or a struggle. He was succeeded for a time by Rev. James Lyon, of Ireland. Rev. George Duffield, installed in 1759. He also gave a portion of his time to Carlisle. Rev. William Linn, successor, began probably about 1778, and continued till 1784, when he resigned to accept the principalship of Washington Academy, Somerset County, Md. After a vacancy of two years Rev. Samuel Wilson became pastor, which position, till his death, March, 1799, he filled acceptably. His call, dated "Big Spring, Cumberland County, 21st of March, 1786," and signed by 204 pew holders, is an interesting document: "We, the subscribers of this paper, and members of the congregation of Big Spring, do hereby bind and oblige ourselves annually to pay Mr. Samuel Wilson, preacher of the gospel, on his being ordained to be our minister, and for his discharge of the duties of said office, the sum of £150, Pennsylvania currency, in specie, and allow him the use of the dwelling house, barn and all the clear land on the glebe possessed by our former minister; also plenty of timber for rails and fire wood; likewise a sufficient security for the payment of the above mentioned sums during his incumbency." April 14, 1802, Rev. Joshua Williams was installed on an annual salary of £200. He was a graduate of Dickinson College of the class of 1795, and began to preach in 1798, having pursued theological studies under Dr. Robert Cooper. With declining health he continued his labors at Big Spring till 1829, when he resigned. Rev. Robert McCachren, a native of Chester County, began his labors as pastor about 1830, and continued in such capacity till October, 1851, when he resigned. During his pastorate, 485 communicants were added to the congregation. Rev. J. S. Henderson, 1852 to 1862. Rev. P. Mowry, 1863 to 1868. Rev. E. Erskine, D. D., 1869, the present incumbent.

The first house of worship was built of logs about 1738, and stood in the southern part of the grave yard. The present stone edifice was built about 1790, and remodeled in 1842.

Middle Spring.—John the Harbinger, as we learn from the inspired record "preached at Enon, near to Salim, because there was much water there." In the early history of the Cumberland Valley churches were located near living springs, for the accomodation of the vast concourse of people who assembled on occasions of divine worship. Middle Spring, so called probably from its intermediate position between Big Spring and Rocky Spring, has rather an uncertain origin. The congregation began probably about 1740. Some of the early church records mention the names of Allen Killough, John

McKee, David Herron and John Reynolds as elders in 1742; John Finley, William Anderson and Robert McComb, 1744; and John Maclay, 1747.

The names of its preachers can not be given with certainty. The following are some of them: Rev. Mr. Calls, of Ireland, and Rev. Mr. Clarke of Scotland, both labored with the congregation for a time. The first regular pastor, however, was Rev. John Blair, whose time and labors were divided equally between Rocky Spring, Middle Spring and Big Spring congregations from 1742 to 1749. He was a pious and learned man, and greatly endeared to his congregation. As proof of this witness the fact that he was presented with a deed for a farm of 250 acres lying near the church. When he resigned his position the farm was sold and he went to New York City.

From 1750 to 1760 little is known of the internal history of the congregation. In May, 1765, a call was extended to Rev. Robert Cooper, who accepted the same in the following October, £100 currency being pledged to him.

Dr. Cooper was a graduate of Princeton College. His first pastorate was that of Middle Spring, which he held from 1765 to the time of his resignation April 12, 1797.

Rev. John Moodey, a graduate of Princeton College, succeeded to the pastorate of Middle Spring, having been installed October 5, 1803. He continued his labors until 1854, a period of over half a century. In June, 1855, Rev. I. N. Hays began his pastoral services, and continued them fourteen years, when he removed to Chambersburg. He was succeeded in May, 1871, by Rev. D. K. Richardson, who officiated for about eighteen months, when he was followed, June 11, 1872, by Rev. S. S. Wylie.

The first house of worship was a log building thirty-five feet square, erected about the time of the organization of the congregation. This house proving insufficient for the increasing congregation, a second one, 48x58, was built in 1765. This was succeeded in 1781 by a stone structure, 58x68, two stories high. In 1847 a new brick structure was erected, which afterward was greatly remodeled and improved.

The following officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war were members of this congregation, or attendants of this church: Colonels—Benjamin Blythe, Isaac Miller, Robert Peebles, William Scott, Abraham Smith; major—James Herron; captains—William Rippey, Matthew Henderson, Matthew Scott, David McKnight, John McKee, William Strain, Joseph Brady, Robert Quigley, Charles Leeper, Charles Maclay, Samuel Blythe, Samuel Walker, James Scott, Samuel McCune, Samuel Kearsley; lieutenant—Samuel Montgomery; soldiers—John Heap, Esq., Samuel Cox, Esq., Francis Campble, John Reynolds, Esq., Thomas McClelland, Joseph McKinney, James McKee, Robert Donavin, William Turner, Thomas McCombs, William Sterritt, John Woods, Esq., Wm. Anderson, John Maclay, James Dunlop, Esq., James Lowry, Esq., William Barr, Archibald Cambridge, John Herron, David Herron, David Duncan, John McKnight, James McCune, David Mahan, John Thompson, Jacob Porter, Isaac Jenkins, Samuel Dixon, John Grier.

Meeting-House Spring.—What has been said in a previous part of this chapter concerning this congregation need not be repeated. Dr Nevin, in his "Churches of the Valley," says: "About the year 1736 the Presbyterians erected a log church on Conodoguinet Creek, about two miles north of Carlisle, or West Pennsborough, as it was then called, at a place known ever since as the 'Meeting-House Spring.' No vestige of this building now remains, nor are there any of the oldest surviving residents of the neighborhood who are able to give anything like a satisfactory account of it. The members of the large congregation which worhiped within its walls have long ago dis-

appeared, and with them the memory of the venerable edifice, and the interesting incidents, which were doubtless associated with its history, have well-nigh perished."

Carlisle. The borough of Carlisle was founded in 1751. Shortly after this event a Presbyterian congregation was organized in it, and a house of worship erected. Relative to this edifice the following letter from John Armstrong to Richard Peters will be of historic interest:

CARLISLE, 30 June, 1757.

To-morrow we begin to haul stones for the building of a meeting house on the north side of the Square, there was no other convenient place. I have avoided the place you once pitched for a church. The stones are raised out of Col. Stanwix's entrenchment. We will want help in this political, as well as religious, work.

As a means of raising funds with which "to enable them to build a decent house for the worship of God," the managers of the enterprise, about the year 1760, obtained from Gov. Hamilton a license to inaugurate a lottery scheme, which subserved its purpose, however objectionable.

In 1759 Rev. George Duffield was called to take pastoral charge of the congregations at Carlisle and Big Spring, giving two thirds of his time to the former. At the same time there seems to have been, probably as the result of a general division in the church throughout the synod, a rival Presbyterian Church in Carlisle. Says Rev. I. D. Rupp, in his History of Cumberland County: "A short time afterward (1761) the congregation in the country, then under the care of the Rev. Mr. Steel, constructed a two-story house of worship in town; and, some time before the Revolution, erected the present First Presbyterian Church, on the northwest corner of the Centre Square. Mr. Duffield's congregation erected a gallery in Mr. Steel's church, and the two parties worshiped separately." These two congregations, known as the "Old Lights" and "New Lights," were finally united, and in 1785 called Rev. Robert Davidson to be pastor. This relation continued till the time of his death, in 1812. He was assisted a portion of the time by Rev. Henry R. Wilson, professor in Dickinson College.

In 1816 Rev. George Duffield, a grandson of the first pastor, was called to Carlisle. His labors for many years were signally blessed. In 1832, however, his work on "Regeneration" created much dissension, and resulted in a trial by the presbytery of his orthodoxy. The decision was briefly: "*Resolved*, That presbytery at present do not censure him any further than warn him to guard against such speculations as may impugn the doctrines of our church, and that he study to maintain 'the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace.'" Dr. Duffield's relation with the church was severed, at his own request, in March, 1835.

Contemporaneous with Dr. Duffield's difficulties with the presbytery were serious troubles in the congregation. A petition, signed by Andrew Blair and seventy seven others, sought a separation from the old organization and the formation of a new one. The request was granted, and the *Second Presbyterian Church* of Carlisle was organized in the town hall January 12, 1833, with the following officers taken from the old church: *Elders*—Andrew Blair, John McClure and Robert Clark; *deacons*—Peter B. Smith, Robert Irvine, John Proctor and Robert Giffin. Its *pastors* in succession have been Rev. Daniel McKinley, 1833–38; Dr. Alexander T. McGill, 1839–40; Dr. T. V. Moore, 1842–45; Rev. James Lillie, 1846–48; Rev. Mervin E. Johnston, 1849–54; Rev. W. W. Eels, 1854–62; Rev. John C. Bliss, 1862–67; and Rev. George Norcross, since 1869.

The pastors of the First Church after Dr. Duffield have been: Rev. William T. Sprole, Rev. Ellis J. Newlin, Rev. Conway Phelps Wing and Rev. J. S. Vance, the present incumbent.

In Dickinson Township.—In 1810 application was made to presbytery by James Moore and Joseph Galbraith for preaching in Dickinson Township for a congregation known as *Walnut Bottom.* It was granted, and Rev. Henry R. Wilson, of Dickinson College, aided them. In 1823 a congregation was regularly organized by Rev. Messrs. Williams, Duffield and McClelland, with about twenty members. The early pastors in succession were Revs. McKnight Williamson, Charles P. Cummins and Oliver O. McLean. The building, brick structure, 45x56 feet, was erected in 1829 on ground given by William L. Weakley, Esq.

In Newville.—*First United Presbyterian Church of Newville* (formerly associate) was organized as early as 1760. Its pastors: John Rogers, 1772–81; John Jamieson, 1784–92; John Craig, 1793–94; James McConnel, 1798–1809; Alexander Sharp, D.D., 1824–57; Isaiah Faries, 1858–59; W. L. Wallace, 1861.

In Carlisle.—About 1796, a lot of ground in Carlisle was transferred by Thomas and John Penn, in consideration of £6, "to Wm Blair, Wm. Moore, John Smith and John McCoy, as trustees of the *Associate Presbyterian Congregation,* adhering to the subordination of the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania, of which the Rev. John Marshall and James Clarkson are members." Two years later an organization was established, and in 1802 a building was erected upon the lot. Rev. Francis Pringle was called to be the pastor. Gradually its members, never numerous, were absorbed by other churches, and the house became the property of the Bethel Church.

In Mechanicsburg.—The rapid growth of Mechanicsburg in consequence of the construction of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, rendered the erection of a house of worship at that place a necessity. This was consummated in 1858, and in October, 1860, a congregation was organized, deriving much of its strength from the Silvers' Spring congregation. Under the efficient administration of Rev. Samuel W. Reigart, who has been its pastor since 1868, this congregation has developed great power in the community and in the denomination to which it belongs.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Mention was made in the first part of this sketch of the efforts of Rev. William Thompson, acting under the direction of an English missionary society, to preach the gospel and establish a congregation as early as 1753.

In Carlisle.—The church of Carlisle worshiped in a stone building till about 1825, when a new structure was raised on the site of the present one. This structure underwent several remodelings until the present neat and commodious one has been reached. Its vestry has always embraced men of prominence and worth in the community, embracing such individuals as Robert Callender, Francis West, George Croghan, Samuel Postlethwaite, David Watts, Stephen Foulke, Frederick Watts, John Baker, etc.

The rectors in regular succession have been the following named scholarly gentlemen: Rev. Dr. John Campbell, 1793–1819; Rev. J. V. E. Thorn, 1819–21; Rev. George Woodruff, 1821–22; Rev. Joshua Spencer, professor in Dickinson College, 1823–29; Rev. George E. Hare, D. D., 1830–34; Rev. John Goodman, 1835–38; Rev. Patrick H. Greenleaf, 1838–40; Rev. Wm. H. Norris, 1840–50; Rev. Jacob B. Morss, 1851–60; Rev. Francis J. Clerc, 1860–66. Since 1866 Rev. Wm. Leverett has held the position.

METHODIST CHURCH.

In Shippensburg.—The Hon. John McCurdy, in his historical sketch of Shippensburg, says: "In the year 1787 Methodism was introduced into this



Thomas W. Ahl

part of the Cumberland Valley by Rev. John Hagerty and Nelson Reed. Up to that time there was no organization of that denomination of people here, and the congregation then formed was, it is said, the only one in the valley. The first church was built about the year 1790, on the northwestern end of the lot upon which the old brick church now stands. It was built of logs one-story in height, and was probably large enough to seat 200 persons. During its early years the congregation was small, but at the commencement of the present century it began to increase, and many of its members were amongst the most prominent men of the place. Among them were Rev. John Davis, John Scott, Esq., William Sturgis, William Brookins, Esq., William Devor, Esq., John Duncan, Robert Porter, Esq., William McKnight, Benjamin Hunt, Thomas and Caleb Atherton, with many others of equal standing and respectability." "Their first camp meeting was held in either 1810 or 1811, on the farm about a mile northwest of Shippensburg;" the second, in 1813; a Sunday-school was organized in 1815, but, proving lifeless, was suspended till 1834, when it took on vigorous life. In 1825 a new brick church was erected, and, after being used for half a century, was sold to the Colored Methodists, and a new one built, in 1875, on King Street.

In Carlisle.—The Methodist Church in Carlisle became a separate charge about 1823. A house of worship, the "old stone church," had been built, as early as 1802, on the corner of Pitt Street and Church Alley. In 1815, a second, a commodious brick structure, was erected on Church Alley. In course of time, a still larger and better one was erected on the corner of Pitt and High Streets, the site of the present house.

After Dickinson College passed from the hands of the Presbyterians into the hands of the Methodists, an unusual impetus was given to the church in and around Carlisle. Dr. John Price Durbin, president of Dickinson College from 1833 to 1845, was a popular pulpit orator, and drew large audiences at his monthly supplies of the Carlisle pulpit. He was ably supported by such ministers as the Revs. Henry Kepler, 1835; Geo. D. Cookman, 1836–37; T. C. Thornton, 1838–39; Henry Slicer, 1840–41; Henry Tarring, 1842–43; John Davis, 1844, and others.

In Newville.—The first Methodist Church in Newville was constructed of brick in 1826, and the present one in 1846. The first was erected largely through the agency of Nathan Reed and Robert McLaughlin.

In Mechanicsburg.—Though preaching was conducted at Mechanicsburg as early as 1819 by Revs. James Riley and John Tanneyhill, the church was not organized till 1827, when Rev. Oliver Ege, the only member in that locality, formed a temporary class. Two years later, however, a permanent class was formed at the house of George Webbert, still an honored citizen of the town. This class, Henry Shrom, leader, had, at first, but eighteen or twenty members, but the number increased to 200. The pastors in charge at the time of its organization were Revs. Thomas Megee and Thos. H. W. Monroe.

Preaching in the primitive times was conducted in private houses, then in the old Union Church on Main Street, next in the first edifice erected in 1830 and 1831 on the southeast corner of Arch and Locust Streets. The building is still standing and used for dwelling purposes. In 1853 a lot was procured and a new house erected on the corner of Main and Market Streets; this house was greatly improved by repairs in 1858 and 1885. Near the church is a commodious parsonage, the gift of Daniel Coffman, an honored member. The present membership of the church is 175; of the Sunday school, under the supervision of Oliver Mordorf, 180.

The following pastors have served the congregation, viz.: Revs. James

Reiley, John Bowen, Thomas Megee, John Donohue, Elisha Butler, William O. Lumsden, Thomas Myers, Andrew I. Megee, Samuel Kepler, John Rhoads, James Watts, J. R. Wheeler, James Sanks, William McMullin, T. H. W. Monroe, William Guin, Cambridge Graham, S. B. Dunlap, Thomas McCartney, J. Wesley Black, Job A. Price, J. C. Clark, John Stine, Thomas Dougherty, J. H. McGarrah, J. M. Lantz, William Rink, P. F. Eyer, A. S. Bowman, John A. Woodcock, B. H. Mosser and B. F. Stevens, who is the present incumbent.

Other congregations exist in the county, viz.: *Mount Holly, New Cumberland, West Fairview, Rehoboth*, etc., which are of more recent origin, and whose history properly belongs to the townships in which they are located. These congregations are the aggressive ones of the county.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. Patrick's Church, Carlisle, was for a time a supply station of the Jesuits of Conowago, to whom it belonged. In 1807 the present brick structure was built, and somewhat enlarged in 1823. Its title became diocesan under the administration of Rt. Rev. Bishop Connell, and Rev. Diven became its first priest. In 1858 the house was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt in a short time through the agency of Rev. Maher, of Harrisburg. Subsequent to his departure it was a dependency, for a time, on Chambersburg and Harrisburg; but in 1877 its separate existence was restored, and Rev. Louis J. McKenna became its pastor. At present it is under the care of Rev. Father McKenny.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

The Reformed Church, as it is now called in this country, had an early hold upon the people of Cumberland Valley, its accessions coming mainly from the large influx of German immigrants. For a time, meeting-houses were used conjointly with the Lutherans, who shared with them in religious watch-care over the rapidly increasing German settlements. Without attempting to arrange these congregations chronologically, we refer briefly to a few of the leading ones.

Some time prior to 1797 a congregation was formed in the lower part of the county, near Shiremanstown, known then as "Frieden's Kirche," "Salem, or Peace Church," but latterly as "The Old Stone Church," through the labors of Rev. Anthony Hautz. The first structure was wooden, and was used conjointly for church and school purposes.

The subscription paper for this house, now used for school purposes exclusively, was dated April 4, 1797, and contained the following names and amounts, "Fredrich Lang, £2 5s.; Jonas Rupp, £2 5s.; Johannes Schopp, £3; Johannes Schnevely, 15s.; George Wuermle, 15s.; George Wild, 7s. 6d.; Conrad Weber, 7s. 6d.; Martin Thomas, 3s.; Johannes Schwartz, 11s. 4d.; Philip Heck, 7s. 6d.; Adam Viehman, 7s. 6d.; Jacob Colp, £1 10s.; John Merkle, £3; Casper Swartz, 7s. 6d.; Christian Swartz, 7s. 6d.; Abraham Wolf, 7s. 6d.; Frederich Schweitzer, 7s. 6d.; Martin Hausser, £5; Johannes Eberly, £4 17s. 6d.; Elizabeth Lang (Wittfrau), 15s."

On the 26th of May, 1797, the congregation obtained deeds for the land connected with the schoolhouse from Henry Schnevely and Nicholas Kreutzer. In 1798 the stone church was erected, under the superintendence of the following building committee: Fred Lang, Jonas Rupp, Leonard Swartz and Rev. Anthony Hautz, the architects being Martin Rupp and Thomas Anderson.

May 18, 1806, a half interest in this church and school property was sold to a neighboring Lutheran congregation, known as Poplar Church, for £405 17s.

3d. The early pastors of this congregation were Revs. Anthony Hautz, J. G. Bucher, Thomas Apple, A. R. Kreamer, —— Fritchey and John Ault. On the 23d of June, 1866, this congregation held its last communion, most of its members uniting soon afterward with St. Paul's Reformed Church, of Mechanicsburg.

In Shippensburg. A Reformed congregation was organized at Shippensburg about 1780. Somewhat later in the last century a lot for burial purposes was secured by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations on the southeast corner of Queen and Orange Streets. On this lot a log church edifice was erected, which was used till 1812. About the same time a brick edifice was built on the site of the present Reformed Church, and was used by the two congregations for a number of years. In 1823 Rev. John Habblestine becoming one of its pastors, preached doctrines not accordant with those of his people. The church doors were closed against him, when he withdrew, with certain followers, and organized the Church of God. Subsequently these two churches separated, each building an edifice of its own.

In Carlisle. The Reformed Church in Carlisle was built in 1807. As a means of giving vitality to the cause in this portion of the State, a movement was inaugurated in 1817 to establish a theological seminary, a plan for the execution of which was not, however, developed till 1820. Some $30,000 were subscribed, conditionally, but never realized. Through the influence of the Carlisle Church and Dickinson College the institution was located in Carlisle, and maintained a doubtful existence for four years, the subscriptions not proving sound. In 1829 the seminary was removed to York, and in 1835 to Mercersburg.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Referring to the remarks made concerning the Reformed Church, it may be stated that the growth of this denomination has occurred largely during the present century.

In East Pennsborough. David F. Eyster, in his account of East Pennsborough Township, for Wing's History, says: "The first church built in this end of the county is one mile north of Camp Hill and is called 'Hickory Wood Church.' It was built probably as early as 1765, by the Lutherans, of logs, and in two departments, the lower story being used for school purposes and the residence of the teacher, while the second story was kept exclusively for divine services. The old church has been removed and another one built, known as the 'Poplar Church.'"

The pastors of this congregation were Revs. Frederick Sanno, Benjamin Keller, Augustus Lochman, Edmund Keller, Augustus Babb, N. J. Stroh, A. Hight, C. F. Stover, J. R. Groff and H. N. Fegley. A new brick building, costing with bell included $9,104.91, was dedicated July 2, 1866.

In Newville. The first Lutheran Church in Newville was built of brick in 1832; the second of brick in 1862. Names of pastors: Revs. D. P. Rosenmuller, 1832–40; John Heck, 1841–45; E. Breidenbaugh, four years; Sidney L. Harkey, two years; Joshua Evans, 1852–60; H. Baker, 1861–67; Harry McKnight, 1867–71; H. Fleck, 1871–72; J. A. Clutz, 1872–73; H. J. Watkins, 1874—.

In Shippensburg. — The church in Shippensburg is contemporaneous with that of the Reformed, dating back to the close of the last century. (See above.)

In Centerville. The church in Centerville was built, in 1852, under the pastorate of Rev. Charles Klink. Its pastors: D. P. Rosenmuller, John Rosenberg, Christian Kunkle, Charles Klink, S. S. Link, J. Wolley, A. Babb, S. L. Guss, S. W. Owen, G. M. Garhart, G. D. Keedy, J. Deitrich, D. Swope.

In Carlisle.—The church in Carlisle was early blessed with the labors of strong men, among whom may be mentioned Jacob Goehring, George Butler, F. D. Schaeffer, A. H. Meyer, John Herbst. Commencing with 1816, the regular pastors were: Revs. Benjamin Keller, 1816–28; C. F. Heyer, C. F. Schaeffer, John Ulrich, J. N. Hoffman, Jacob Fry, S. P. Sprecher, Joel Swartz, D. D., C. S. Albert, — Freas, and H. B. Wile, the present incumbent.

On the 11th of March, 1851, the house of worship was consumed by fire. Though it was not insured, a large structure was immediately erected. This has been enlarged several times since, to meet the demands of the increasing congregation.

A number of other congregations exist in the county whose histories are referred to in their respective towns and townships.

CHURCH OF GOD.

This organization began about 1830, under the leadership of Rev. John Winebrenner, of Harrisburg. The first effort to establish a congregation in Cumberland County was made at Shippensburg, Rev. John Habblestine taking advantage of some dissension in the Reformed and Lutheran Churches to form a new organization, to be known as the "Union Christian Church." A constitution was adopted October 24, 1828, with John Heck, Jacob Dewalt and John Blymire as elders; David Wagner, Michael Ziegler, Henry Keefer and John Taughinbaugh as deacons, and Jacob Knisley and John Carey as trustees. They were subsequently under charge of Revs. Rebo, Dietrich Graves and James Mackey. About 1834 or 1835 the name was changed to the "Church of God."

The first house of worship was built in 1828; the next, a two-story brick, was erected in 1870, at a cost of $17,000. Congregations were organized in all parts of the county, and suitable houses of worship, called "Bethels," supplied as follows: *Milltown*, 1833, by Elder Winebrenner; *Walnut Grove Schoolhouse*, 1835, by Elder J. Keller; *Shiremanstown*, 1838, by Rev. Keller; *Newburg*, 1834, by Elder James Mackey; *Newville*, 1837, by Elder David Kyle; *Green Spring*, 1852, by Elder Kyle; *Plainfield*, 1854, by Elder Peter Klippinger; *Carlisle*, 1864, a congregation of eighteen members.

GERMAN BAPTISTS.

This denomination, which occupies such a conspicuous position in country places, had, for a time, no other place of worship than private houses, barns and schoolhouses. Its congregations were served by an unpaid ministry. We subjoin a sketch from notes prepared in 1878 by Elder Moses Miller: Adam and Martin Brandt's, in Monroe Township; Daniel Basehoar's, in East Pennsborough Township, and John Cochlin's, in Allen Township, were the first meeting places, and the first communion meeting was held at Adam Brandt's nearly eighty years ago. Adam Brandt was the first minister chosen, though he did not serve, and about 1820 John Zeigler and Michael Mishler were chosen, the former of whom removed to Ohio some years afterward. In 1823 Daniel Bollinger, from Juniata County, became the first ordained elder in Cumberland County, and gave the church a regular organization. He served some twenty-five years, and died in 1855 at Lebanon, Ohio, whither he had removed in 1848. Adam Steinberger was chosen about 1829, and Rudolph Mohler in 1832. Rev. Christopher Johnson came to Dickinson Township from Maryland in 1828. Daniel Hollinger and Samuel Etter were chosen about 1835, and David Horst in 1841.

About 1836 the church divided into two sections, known as "Upper Cum-

berland" and "Lower Cumberland," respectively, Baltimore Turnpike and the Long's Gap road being the dividing line. The ministers of the "Lower" Church have been Moses Miller, chosen in 1840; Adam Beelman, in 1851; David Nissley and A. L. Bowman, in 1863; Jacob Harnish, in 1865; Cyrus Brindle, in 1868; B. H. Nickey, in 1871. Rev. J. B. Garver came from Huntingdon County in 1874 to within the limits of this congregation.

The first minister and the first ordained elder of the "Upper" Church was Christopher Johnson, and David Ecker, from Adams County, was (1836) the second elder. John Eby was chosen in 1841; Joseph Sollenberger, in 1843; Allen Mohler, in 1846. Daniel Hollinger removed to the "Upper" Church from the "Lower" one in 1848; Daniel Keller, chosen in 1851; George Hollinger, about 1858; Daniel Demuth, in 1860; Daniel Hollinger, in 1868; Caspar Hosfelt, in 1873.

Until 1855 the Lower Congregation had no house of worship of its own, but had an allotment in union houses built in Mechanicsburg in 1825, at Shepherdstown and at Cochlin's, in some of which meetings are still held. In 1855 Baker's Meeting House was built on the Lisburn road, in Monroe Township; Miller's a mile from Sterrett's Gap, in 1858, and Mohler's, in 1861, six miles southwest from Harrisburg, on the State road. In 1863 a good brick building was erected near Huntsville, and a few years later a union church was built in Frankford Township, one third of which the German Baptists own, and in 1875 a house of worship was put up by them exclusively at Boiling Springs. Four miles north of Shippensburg is the Fogelsanger Meeting House.

UNITED BRETHREN.

This aggressive denomination owes its organized form largely to the efforts of William Otterbein, "a pious and zealous preacher from Germany," and began about the opening of the present century. Its numbers have increased rapidly, and congregations may be found in all portions of the county. The following have been some of the members who have served as its preachers: Revs. H. A. Schlichter, W. O. Quigley, A. H. Rice, W. H. Wagner, J. C. Wiedler, J. German, J. P. Anthony, J. R. Atchinson, B. G. Huber, D. R. Burkholder.

In Mechanicsburg.—The church in Mechanicsburg began, in 1846, in the labors of Rev. Jacob S. Kessler, who served three years. His successors in work were the following reverend gentlemen: Alexander Owen, J. C. Smith, Samuel Enterline, W. B. Wagner, William Owen, John Dickson, Daniel Eberly, W. B. Raber, J. Philip Bishop, S. A. Mowers, C. T. Stearnthen, H. A. Schlichter, J. T. Shaffer, J. B. Funk and J. R. Hutchinson, the present incumbent.

From 1846 to 1857 the congregation occupied the old Union Church. In the latter year a house was built by the congregation, and it answered all necessary purposes till 1874, when the present brick structure was erected at a cost of $6,000. The membership of the congregation is 220, and the pastor's salary $550.

In Shippensburg.—The congregation in Shippensburg began in 1866. In June, 1869, a good house of worship was dedicated. The congregation has been growing rapidly in numbers and influence.

THE MENNONITES.

This religious body began to appear in Cumberland County at the opening of the present century (*Cir.* 1803). The first effort to establish a congregation was made at Slate Hill, a mile south of Shiremanstown, under the labors of

George Rupp, Sr., and Henry Martin. In 1818 was erected a large brick building, which was reconstructed and improved in 1876. The congregation increased quite rapidly, enjoying the labors of Jacob Mumma and Henry Rupp.

About the same time preaching began about two miles east of Carlisle, resulting in the forming of a congregation which, in 1832, erected a building since known as the "Stone Church." Some of the preachers were John Erb and Christian Herr, and latterly Henry Weaver and Jacob Herr. Under the direction of such ministers as Messrs Rupp, Mumma, Martin, Abram Burgert, Martin Whistler, and others whose names are not recalled, preaching has been supplied, in German or English, at a number of places in the county: Martin's Schoolhouse (1828), Union Church near Michael Cochlin's (1848), Union House, at Jacob Herr's, near Boiling Springs, Diller's Mill, Union Church in Mechanicsburg.

The Reformed Mennonites, who claim to hold, in greater reverence, the doctrines and usages of the primitive church than those from whom they separated, have a number of congregations: One at Winding Hill, two miles and a half from Mechanicsburg; One near Middlesex, and one at Plainfield. Some of the early settlers, about 1825 or 1830, were Samuel Bear, Dietrich Steiner, Peter Miller, Christian Genrich, Samuel Newcomer and others. Most of their preachings have been conducted by men living without the limits of the Cumberland, George Keiser being a resident minister.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

This society owes its commencement to Jacob Albright, who began to form societies about 1800. The first church organized in Cumberland County was in 1833, in the house of David Kutz, a mile or two east of Carlisle. Among the first members were John Kratzer, Christian Ruhl and David Kutz. Revs. J. Barber and J. Baumgartner were the first ministers. Letort Spring Church, where the first organization was made, is a building of no ordinary pretentions, and is attended by an influential congregation. There are several hundred communicants in the county, and there are church buildings at following named points: Carlisle, Cleversburg, Hickorytown, Leesburg, Letort Spring, McClure's Gap, Middlesex, Mifflin, Mount Holly, Mount Rock, New Kingston and Wagner's. The Carlisle congregation had its inception in a class of some dozen persons, which was formed in 1866, and for a time they held meetings at the house of Rev. J. Boas; in 1867 the meetings were held in Rheem's Hall. May 15, 1870, St. Paul's Evangelical Church, a substantial brick building on Louther Street, was dedicated. This congregation has been served by Revs. J. G. M. Swengel, J. H. Leas, H. B. Hartzler, J. M. Ettinger, J. M. Pines, H. A. Stoke, A. H. Irvine. The church is thriving and prosperous.

CHAPTER XIII.

POLITICAL—SLAVERY IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY, ETC.

THERE is little to say concerning the political leaning of the inhabitants of Cumberland County through the century and a quarter and more of its existence. We have followed its soldiery through several wars and learned how they fought and fell; we have seen that, with so few exceptions as hardly to be accounted, the people have been at all times arrayed on the side of home and country, and given of their means and of their life blood to attain their preservation. Where these motives are uppermost there is little need of asking what is the political belief of the citizens, for they can not go far in the wrong in any event. For many years the majority of the voters in Cumberland County have cast their ballots with the party of Jefferson and Jackson, the Democratic majority at the local election in the autumn of 1885 being over 1,000. At times, however, the popularity of candidates on the side of the Republican, or minority party, is sufficient to win for them responsible positions, as in the case of the present president judge, Wilbur F. Sadler.

SLAVERY IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Many of the early residents of Cumberland County owned slaves, and on the old assessment records we find property holders taxed often with one or more "negroes," according to their position and means. One instance only is given that of Carlisle, in 1768, when the following persons owned the number of negroes set opposite their respective names:

John Armstrong, Esq., two; Robert Gibson, one; John Kinkead, one; John Montgomery, Esq., two; Robert Miller, Esq., three; James Pollock, tavern-keeper, two; Charles Pattison, one; Rev. John Steel, two; Joseph Spear, two; Richard Tea, two—total, eighteen.

Even ministers, it is seen from the foregoing, adopted the common custom of owning slaves, as well as the people, yet the public feeling in the Colony or State was never in favor of that form of bondage, especially among the Quakers, the Scotch and Irish settlers looking at it more favorably and having numbers of negroes, then not exceedingly valuable in market. It is said that "slaves were generally allowed to share in all family and domestic comforts, from long residence in families they attained to much consideration and affection, and seldom were made the subjects of cruelty. In many respects their position in the families to which they belonged was preferable to that which was awarded to hirelings for only brief terms of service." The attention of the Assembly was called to the subject of slavery by the Supreme Executive Council, James McLene* at the time representing Cumberland County, that body referring to the matter February 15, 1779, in the following language: "We would also again bring into your view a plan for the gradual abolition of slavery, so disgraceful to any people and more especially to those who have been contending in the great cause of liberty themselves, and upon whom Providence has bestowed such eminent marks of its favor and protection. We

*Resided in Antrim Township, now Franklin County, and died March 13, 1806.

think we are loudly called on to evince our gratitude in making our fellow-men joint heirs with us of the same inestimable blessings, under such restrictions and regulations as will not injure the community and will imperceptibly enable them to relish and improve the station to which they will be advanced. Honored will that State be in the annals of history which shall abolish this violation of the rights of mankind, and the memories of those will be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance who shall pass the law to restore and establish the rights of human nature in Pennsylvania. We feel ourselves so interested on this point as to go beyond what may be deemed by some the proper line of our duty, and acquaint you that we have reduced this plan to the form of a law, which if acceptable we shall in a few days communicate to you."

The Assembly did not act upon the matter at that meeting, but through the exertions of George Bryan, the author of the proposed law in the council, who subsequently become a representative in the Assembly, the bill was passed March 1, 1780, by a vote of 34 to 21, and slavery was abolished in Pennsylvania. The act provided for the registration of every negro or mulatto slave or servant for life, before the 1st of November, 1780, and that "no man or woman of any color or nation, except the negroes or mulattoes," so registered should thereafter, at any time, be held in the commonwealth other than as *free*. Exceptions were made in the servants of members of Congress, foreign ministers, and people passing through or not stopping longer than six months in the State. In 1790 Cumberland County had 223 slaves; in 1800, 228; in 1810, 307; in 1820, 17; in 1830, 7; in 1840, 24; and in 1850, none, those registered as such by the act of 1780, and so continuing through life, having passed away. Negroes were often advertised for sale in the early newspapers of Carlisle, showing up their desirable qualities; and such notices appeared as late as 1830.

During the exciting years last preceding the civil war of 1861-65 more than one fugitive from the terrors of slavery was assisted on his way to freedom and safety by sympathizing citizens of this county. The county was so near the border of a Slave State that it was an easy matter for kidnapers to make bold raids into it and carry off unsuspectingly colored persons over the border into slavery. One incident occurred in Dickinson Township worth mentioning: Some time in the spring of 1859 a mulatto named John Butler settled with his wife and child in a small house near Spruce Run. The child attended the Farmers' Academy and the parents worked at such employment as they could find. On the night of June 10 following they disappeared suddenly, under circumstances which pointed to a case of kidnaping. Measures were taken to secure the perpetrators of the crime and punish them. Emanuel Myers, of Maryland, a noted negro catcher, was apprehended by the sheriff soon after, while in Pennsylvania, and placed in jail at Carlisle. The people in Maryland and South became angry over the matter, claiming he was decoyed into Pennsylvania to be captured. The Northern papers united in demanding that Myers be tried and punished. His trial came off in August, the commonwealth being represented by A. Brady Sharpe, Esq., and Hon. Fredk. Watts, of Carlisle. Myers was found guilty, but promised to return Butler and his family if he himself might be set free. Sentence was suspended, he was released on his own recognizance to appear at a subsequent session of court, and soon after the colored family returned to Dickinson Township. The commonwealth practically dropped the case then. The war soon followed, and slavery was ended in the entire country.



J. D. Rea

CHAPTER XIV.

AGRICULTURAL—CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—GRANGERS' PICNIC EXHIBITION, WILLIAMS' GROVE.

THE advancement of science has been seen in the improvements which characterize the cultivation of the soil, and the progress that has marked the introduction of agricultural implements. Farming, stock raising, bee culture and fruit growing were, formerly, largely matters of chance. Inherited knowledge sufficed for the average husbandman. He plowed and sowed and reaped as his ancestors did. Drainage, fertilization, the improvement of stock, the use of improved implements of husbandry—these subjects did not agitate his mind. Not so the intelligent modern farmer. He keeps abreast of his age, and reads the latest and best literature bearing on his chosen field of labor. A knowledge of physiology, botany, mineralogy, geology and vegetable chemistry seems to be a necessity for him. He realizes that his occupation affords a superior opportunity for making and recording observations that will be valuable, not only to him but others similarly engaged. He rises above the narrow selfishness that too often characterizes his fellow laborers, and becomes a philanthropic scientist whom the future will rise up and call blessed.

To this class belongs Hon. Frederick Watts of Carlisle, who, though engaged in the intricacies of the legal profession, always had both time and inclination to advance the true interests of the farming community. He was both a theoretical and a practical farmer, and to him more than to any other man in the Cumberland Valley may be attributed the improvements in agriculture in that region.

In June, 1839, Judge Watts was driving a carriage, containing himself and wife, from New York to Philadelphia, no railroad at that time connecting the two cities. Near Trenton, N. J., he was met on the road by Lieut. William Inman, of the United States Navy, and asked, "Watts, where are you going?" Being told, he took the Judge to his farm, on which was growing an excellent quality of wheat. It proved to be a Mediterranean variety, three bushels of which were brought by him a year or two previous from Italy, near Leghorn. He sent Judge Watts six barrels of the seed, which were sown on his farm near Carlisle. By these two men was introduced into the United States, and especially into the Cumberland Valley, this popular variety of wheat.

During the harvest of 1840 the first McCormick reaper ever used in Pennsylvania, was taken by Judge Watts into a twelve acre field that would yield about thirty five bushels of wheat per acre. It was a trial of the machine. There were present from 500 to 1,000 spectators to witness "Watts' folly," as it was called. The cutting of the wheat was rapid and perfect, but the general verdict was, that "one man could not rake off the grain with sufficient rapidity." A well dressed stranger came up, and gave some suggestions which aided the raker somewhat; but even yet the team could not be driven more than ten or fifteen rods before a halt was called to ease up on the raker. Finally, the well dressed gentleman stepped upon the machine, and raked off the wheat with perfect ease, compelling the spectators to reverse their somewhat hasty decision and say, "It can be done." The well dressed man proved

to be Cyrus H. McCormick, the inventor of the American reaper. This little episode marks the introduction of the reaper into the Cumberland Valley, and relieves "Watts' folly" from the odium which first attached to it.

Similar difficulties attended the introduction of the left-handed, steel mold-board plow. Farmers had been accustomed to use a right-handed, wooden mold-board implement, clumsy and burdensome, and were loth to make a change. Repeated trials, however, brought the better class of implements into favor, and thus introduced a higher order of agriculture into the county.

The County Agricultural Society, an account of which is given below, was the legitimate outgrowth of these public exhibitions. Judge Frederick Watts was its founder, and for many long years its president and chief patron. Whatever of good it has accomplished for the farming interests of the county may be ascribed largely to the efficiency which he imparted to its management.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1854, through the instrumentality of Judge Watts. It has been a well managed and prosperous institution from its first existence to the present, holding its annual meetings (the only failures in this respect being one or two years during the late war), and the interest and good influences that have marked its career are plainly evidenced all over the county.

The society purchased the first lot of ground, containing six acres and six perches, August, 1855, and have at different times made additional purchases, until they now have enclosed and in a high state of improvement twenty-two acres, a fine half-mile driving track, amphitheater, boarding houses, halls, booths, pens and all other necessary buildings of a substantial and commodious kind are on the grounds. In short, everything necessary to conduct a first-class county fair has been prepared in an unstinted manner.

There are 200 life members, and the directors run the institute in a liberal and generous spirit, paying out on an average, each year, in premiums, from $2,000 to $2,500.

The following is a list of the officers of the society:

First corps of officers: President, Frederick Watts; vice-presidents, And. Frasier, Skiles Woodburn, Daniel Coble, Geo. H. Bucher, Thos. Bradley, W. M. Henderson; secretary, Richard Parker; treasurer, Geo. W. Stouffer; managers, Chas. Tetzel, Samuel Myers, Robert Laird, Geo. Brindle, John Paul, Jos. Culver, Wm. Schriver, Robert Bryan and Robert G. Young.

1855—President, Geo. H. Bucher; secretary, Robert Moore; treasurer, George W. Sheaffer.

1856—President, Thomas Paxton; secretary, Robert Moore; treasurer, Geo. W. Sheaffer.

1857—President, Thomas Galbraith; secretary, Robert Moore; treasurer, Geo. W. Sheaffer.

1858 to 1866 (inclusive)—President, F. Watts; secretary, D. S. Croft, treasurer, Geo. W. Sheaffer.

1867—President, Thomas Lee; secretary, W. F. Sadler; treasurer, Henry Saxton.

1868—Same as 1867.

1869—President, John Stuart; secretary, John Hays; treasurer, Ephraim Cornman.

1870—President, F. Watts; secretary, Lewis F. Lyne; treasurer, Henry Saxton.

1871—Same as 1870.

1872—President, Charles H. Miller; secretary, Lewis F. Lyne; treasurer, Henry Saxton.

1872 to 1886—The last named officers have held their positions continuously, except Henry Saxton, who died in 1882, and was succeeded in 1883 by the present treasurer, Joshua P. Bixler.

GRANGER'S PICNIC EXHIBITION, WILLIAMS' GROVE.

From the smallest beginnings in 1873, this has now became a National institution. A few individuals, farmers mostly, were led to give this beneficent institution their favorable attention by the efforts of Mr. R. H. Thomas, proprietor of the *Farmer's Friend and Grange Advocate*, of Mechanicsburg. Thirteen years ago the Patrons of Husbandry selected Williams' Grove as a place for holding social reunions, and held successful meetings at this point. Then others saw the possibilities that might be made to shape and grow out of these meetings; and with a view of bringing the farmer and manufacturer in closer relationship, the picnic of 1874 was appointed, and the manufacturers of the country were invited to bring the work of their shops and mills, and, with the farmers, side by side to display the products of the farm and factory. The beginning, of necessity, was small, because as wise as was its purposes it had to be advertised to the country. But it told its own story, its fame rapidly extended throughout all the States, and soon it reached proportions that may be called National. In 1885, without entering into dry details, there were over 300 car loads of agricultural implements and machinery displayed upon the grounds, and the people in attendance estimated at 150,000. Farmers were present from twenty nine States of the Union, and the manufacturers had quite as extended a representation. Goods sold upon the grounds, and orders taken aggregated over $300,000, and over $1,000,000 worth of machinery was on exhibition.

R. H. Thomas, general manager, Mechanicsburg, opened the fair of 1886, on Monday August 30, with an unprecedented attendance and the widening interest evidently increasing and extending.

The grounds occupied are called the Williams' Grove picnic grounds. There are forty acres in the inclosure. These are leased by the picnic exhibition management; a co. lease is held by the D. & M. Railroad, and frequently the place under their management is used as picnic grounds. Two amphitheaters, a National Grange Hall, a two story hotel, and quite a number of smaller buildings used by exhibitors and visitors. Williams' Grove is on an island in the Yellow Breeches Creek, on the D. & M. Railroad, thirteen miles southwest of Harrisburg. The constant addition of new improvements and spacious buildings, etc., make this the most elegant grounds in the country for these purposes, and the spot is surpassingly beautiful and inviting. One admirable and attractive feature of this inter-State exhibition is that it is a free show—no admittance charge, and back of it are no grasping board of directors or stockholders eager only to make money. It is run at a minimum of expense, and this is collected by a small fee from exhibitors, the booths and stands really paying the larger part of the expenses. Several of the large manufacturers are now about erecting permanent and spacious buildings upon the grounds, and still others are soon to follow this good example. A twenty acre field (wheat stubble) adjoining the grove has now been secured for trials of plows, harrows, rollers, drills, etc.

The inter-State picnic institution is unique in its arrangement, having no predecessor, and its success phenomenal. Away from the great cities, in the

cool and grateful shades of the groves, in the quiet retreat of the rich and beautiful Cumberland Valley, here the real farmer and actual manufacturer meet and learn to know and appreciate each other, and certainly it is the beginning, already vast and extended in its proportions, of a happy fraternizing and of mutual benefits to these two most important classes of men in our Nation.

CHAPTER XV.

THE FORMATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

THE Cumberland (then known as the North) Valley was first divided into the townships of Pennsborough and Hopewell. This was in 1735, years before the formation of the county, which was then a portion of Lancaster. At this time the Indian title to the lands had not yet been extinguished, for it was in October of the following year that the Penns finally purchased their title. White settlers, by permission of the Indians, had come into the valley about the year 1730, but they were few in number, and Cumberland County was not formed until fifteen years after the formation of these two townships.

The First Proprietary Manor.—A small portion in the lower part of the North Valley, and which was afterward a portion of Pennsborough Township, was surveyed at a still earlier period (1732) into a "Proprietary Manor on Conodoguinette," the more effectually to keep off white settlers as opposed to the rights of the Indians, which had not yet been satisfactorily purchased. This manor was also called "Pastang" or "Paxton Manor," and after the formation of Cumberland County "Louther Manor," in compliment to a nobleman of that name who had married a sister of William Penn.

About sixty families of the Shawanese Indians, who had come from the south, settled there about 1698, by permission of the Susquehanna Indians, to which the first proprietory, William Penn, afterward agreed. In 1753, complaint is made "that they had not been paid for the lands, part of which had been surveyed into the Proprietory Manor on Conodoguinette."

This manor embraced all of what is now East Pennsborough, Lower Allen, and a corner of Hampden Townships. In other words, it was bounded on the east by the Susquehanna River, opposite John Harris' ferry, and included all the land lying between the Conodoguinet and Yellow Breeches Creeks, past the Stone Church or Frieden's Kirche, and immediately below Shiremanstown. It was surveyed by John Armstrong in 1765, and by John Lukens, Esq., surveyor-general under the Provincial Government, in 1767, at which time it was reported to contain 7,551 acres.

The two original townships, we have seen, were Pennsborough and Hopewell. Pennsborough, which lay on the east, at its formation included the whole of the territory which is now embraced in Cumberland County. Hopewell, which lay on the west, included most of the land which is now embraced in Franklin. Six years later (1741) the township of Hopewell was divided, and the western division was called Antrim, after the county in Ireland. This territory afterward became a portion or nearly the whole of what is now included in Franklin County.

Soon after the formation of Pennsborough Township, portions of it began to be called North and South, East and West Pennsborough, and in 1745, ten

years after its formation, and five years before the formation of the county, it seems to have been definitely divided into East and West Pennsborough. In the years which have elapsed many townships have been formed, so that now one portion of this original township lies west of the center, and the other at the northeastern extremity of the county, separated by the many intervening townships which have been formed from them.

One other township, Middleton, also originally part of Pennsborough, was just before or coincident in its birth with the formation of Cumberland County, so that when the county was formed, its map, including only that portion of it which was known by the name of "North Valley," would have embraced East and West Pennsborough, Hopewell, Antrim and Middleton Townships. That is the map of this portion of Cumberland County at its formation in 1750.

The date of the formation of the succeeding townships is as follows: Allen, 1766; Newton, 1767; Southampton, 1783; Shippensburg, 1784; Dickinson, 1785; Silvers' Spring, 1787; Frankford, 1795; Mifflin, 1797; North and South Middleton, 1810; Monroe, 1825; Newville, 1828; Hampden, 1845; Upper and Lower Allen, 1849; Middlesex, 1859; Penn, 1859; Cook, 1872.

The organization of boroughs was as follows: Carlisle, 1782; Newville, 1817; Shippensburg, 1819; Mechanicsburg, 1828; New Cumberland, 1831; Newburg, 1861; Mount Holly Springs, 1873; Shiremanstown, 1874; Camp Hill, 1885.

CHAPTER XVI.

BOROUGH OF CARLISLE.

ITS INCEPTION—SURVEY—FIRST THINGS—MEETING OF CAPTIVES—REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD—WAR OF 1812—GROWTH OF THE TOWN, ETC.—THE BOROUGH IN 1846—MCCLINTOCK RIOT—WAR OF THE REBELLION—SITUATION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—SCHOOLS, INSTITUTES AND COLLEGE—NEWSPAPERS—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.—GAS AND WATER COMPANY—SOCIETIES—CONCLUSION.

THE town of Carlisle was laid out in pursuance of a letter of instruction issued by the proprietary government to Nicholas Scull in 1751. With the exception of Shippensburg and York, it is the oldest town in Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna River. It derives its name from Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, in England. That Carlisle, near the border of Scotland, is the prototype of this. Like it, it is built with rectangular streets, from a center square, and is situated between two parallel ranges of lofty hills, which inclose the valley, watered by the Eden and the Calder, where it lies.* But, although the town of Carlisle was laid out according to the instructions of the commissioners as early as 1751, there were, of course, earlier settlers. One of these was James Le Tort, a French Swiss, who was an Indian interpreter, and who erected and lived in a log cabin, probably as early as 1720, at the head of the stream which bears his name, and which flows through the eastern portion of the town. At some unknown period, also, be-

*Carlisle, in England, was originally a Roman station, and its name is often used in the early border ballads

fore the founding of Carlisle, the Colonial Government had erected a stockade fort, occupying "two acres of ground square, with a block-house in each corner," which, two years after the town of Carlisle was laid out, had become a ruin, and given place to another of curious construction within the precincts of the town, which was known as Fort Louther. It had loop-holes and swivel guns, and two years after (1755) a force of fifty men. It rendered important aid in defense of the earlier settlers against the Indians, whose savage cruelties and bloody massacres form such a striking feature in the early history of the Kittatinny Valley.

The first letter of instructions for a survey of the town was issued by Gov. Hamilton April 1, 1751. It was again surveyed by Col., afterward Gen. John Armstrong in 1762. When the town was first located it extended no further than the present North, South, East and West Streets, all the other part now within the borough being known as commons. The courts of justice were first held, for one year, at Shippensburg, but in the succeeding year, after the formation of the county, they were removed to Carlisle. Thus, just twenty-five years before the Declaration of Independence, before the imbecile King, George III, whose stubborn policy provoked the colonies to assert their rights, had yet ascended the throne of England, Carlisle was founded, in the reign of George II, as the county seat.

The first tax upon the citizens of Carlisle, of which we have any record, was laid in December, 1752, and amounted to £25 9s 6d.

A very pretty pen picture of the infant town of Carlisle in the summer of 1753 is as follows. It was written to Gov. Hamilton by John O'Neal, who had been sent to repair the fortifications, and is dated the 27th of May, 1753.

"The Garrison here consists only of twelve men. The stockade originally occupied two acres of ground square, with a block-house in each corner. These buildings are now in ruin. Carlisle has been recently laid out and is the established seat of justice. It is the general opinion that a number of log cabins will be erected during the ensuing summer. The number of dwelling houses is five. The court is at present held in a temporary log building, on the northeast corner of the centre square. If the lots were clear of brush wood it would give a different aspect to the town. The situation, however, is handsome, in the centre of a valley with a mountain bounding it on the North and South at a distance of seven miles. The wood consists principally of oaks and hickory. The limestone will be of great advantage to the future settlers, being in abundance. A lime kiln stands on the centre square, near what is called the deep quarry, from which is obtained good building stone. A large stream of water runs above two miles from the village, which may at a future period be rendered navigable. A fine spring runs to the east, called Le Tort, after the Indian interpreter who settled on its head about the year 1720. The Indian wigwams in the vicinity of Great Beaver Pond are to me an object of particular curiosity. A large number of the Delawares, Shawanese and Tuscaroras continue in this vicinity; the greater number have gone to the west." In October of this year, 1753, a treaty was held at Carlisle between Benjamin Franklin and the other commissioners, and the chiefs of the Six Nations and their allies of other Western tribes. The party of chiefs sat upon the floor of the court house, smoking, as was the custom, during the entire treaty. Conrad Weiser and Andrew Montour were interpreters. One complaint was that in exchange for their lands the white man had given them nothing but rum, and indictments at about this period are to be found in the old records of the court "for illegal sale of liquor to the Indians who live

outside of the inhabited portion of this province." * In passing, we may mention that the whipping post and the pillory erected in 1754 were then and afterward the usual methods of punishment, and that they stood upon that portion of the Public Square upon which the Episcopal Church now stands.

Besides the stockade forts which we have mentioned, there were also, somewhat later (about 1757), breastworks or intrenchments erected northeast of the town by Col. Stanwix, and in this year also the first weekly post was established between Philadelphia, then the largest city in the country, and Carlisle, the better to enable his honor the Governor and the Assembly to communicate with his majesty's subjects on the frontier. In the history of the Indian wars at this period Carlisle holds a conspicuous place. In the autumn of 1755, particularly, the citizens were much alarmed in consequence of numerous massacres by the Indians. The defeat of Gen. Braddock at Fort DuQuesne in this year left the whole western frontier defenseless. In July of this year Gov. Morris, who had succeeded Gov. Hamilton (under whose instructions the town was laid out) came to Carlisle for the purpose of sending supplies to Gen. Braddock, and to encourage the people in the midst of their panic, and it was while he was there that he received the first tidings of the disastrous battle. It was then that Col. John Armstrong, of Carlisle (afterward a general in the Revolutionary Army and a friend of Gen. Washington) decided to take the aggressive and to attack the enemy in their own stronghold. It fell to the lot of the infant town of Carlisle—then only five years old—to turn the tide and to stay the current which threatened to sweep everything away. Col. Armstrong, with a party of 280 resolute men, started from that place, and by a rapid march of some 200 miles, over lofty and rugged mountains, discovered and destroyed the savages in their nest at Kittanning. For this gallant service medals and presents were voted to Col. Armstrong and his officers by the corporation of Philadelphia. The destruction of Kittanning by Col. Armstrong was in September, 1756.

Another Indian council was held at Carlisle on the 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 19th of January, 1756, preceding the Indian catastrophe at Kittanning, at which were present Hon. R. H. Morris, lieutenant-governor, Gov. James Hamilton and several other commissioners. It was held to arrive at an understanding as to the action of the Shawanese and Delawares, who had been under the control of the Six Nations, but who had joined the French. At this meeting, where many belts of wampum, etc., as was the custom, were exchanged, Conrad Weiser and George Croghan were interpreters. In May of the succeeding year (1757) a number of Cherokee warriors, who had come from the South, came to Carlisle to aid the English against the French and their savage allies. At this time it was often necessary that the farmers should be protected during the harvest, in order that they might gather their grain. August 20, 1756, Col. Armstrong writes: "Lyttleton, Shippensburg and Carlisle (the last two not finished) are the only forts, now built, that will, in my opinion be serviceable to the public. The duties of the harvest have not permitted me to finish Carlisle Fort with the soldiers; it should be done, otherwise the soldiers can not be so well governed, and may be absent, or without the gates, at a time of the greatest necessity."

At this time (June 30, 1757) Col. Stanwix had begun and was continuing to build his entrenchments on the "northeast part of this town and just adjoining it." In a letter headed "Camp, near Carlisle, July 25, 1757," he writes "I am at work at my entrenchments, but as I send out such large and frequent parties, with other necessary duties, I can only spare about seventy working

* The expenses of this treaty, including presents to the Indians, amounted to £1,40

men a day, and these have been very often interrupted by frequent violent gusts, so that we make but a small figure yet, and the first month was entirely taken up in clearing the ground, which was all full of monstrous stumps, etc."

From these brief pictures, thus painted by contemporaries, we may form some idea of Carlisle at this early date. Le Tort's lonely cabin on the stream, if it still remained; the stockade fort which had given place to the one which was in ruins; the grass-grown streets; the number of dwelling houses (four years before) only five; the temporary log court house on the northeast corner of the center square; the entrenchments near the town; the Indian wigwams which were an object of particular curiosity; the "monstrous stumps" which told of the primeval forest which was for the first time felled by the hand of man—all point to a period recent in history, but fabulous, seemingly, already, and as strange as can be found.

In 1760 considerable excitement was caused by the murder of a friendly Delaware Indian, Dr. John and family, who had moved to Cumberland County in the winter of that year and lived in a log cabin on the Conodoguinet Creek, near Carlisle. News was immediately sent to Gov. Hamilton, and a reward of £100 was offered for the apprehension of the parties concerned. The excitement was intense, for it was feared that the Indians might seek to revenge the murder upon the settlers.

Another panic occurred about two years afterward. At noon, on the 4th of July, 1763, one of a party of horsemen rode rapidly into the town, and told of the capture of Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, and Venango by the French and Indians. The greatest alarm spread among the citizens of the town and neighboring country. The roads were crowded in a little while with women and children hastening to Lancaster for safety. The pastor of the Episcopal Church headed his congregation, encouraging them on the way. Some retired to the breastworks. Col. Bouquet writes, asking aid from the people of York in building a post here, on the plea that they were protected by Cumberland. Truly these were stirring times. The seed was sown and the harvest reaped under the fear of the tomahawk and rifle. The early history of Cumberland County is fraught with items of the deepest interest to all who hold in grateful remembrance the trials and dangers of the first settlers of this beautiful portion of our State.

We are now at about the close of the Indian war, but from the formation of Carlisle down until this period (1764), there was continued danger and depredations throughout the valley.

THE MEETING OF CAPTIVES.

In August of this year, Col. Bouquet, two regiments of royal troops, and one thousand provincials assembled at Carlisle. The Indians, who by this time had been thoroughly conquered, were compelled to bring back all prisoners whom they had captured. The incidents of the meeting of relatives who had been separated for year, which occurred upon the Public Square, has been graphically told. Some had forgotten their native tongue. Some had married with their captors, had grown to love their bondage, and refused to leave their lords. One German mother recognized her long lost child by singing to her the familiar hymn "Alone, yet not alone am I, Though in this solitude so drear," which she had sung to it in childhood. This incident happened December 31, 1764. (*Hallische Nacht, 1033.*)*

One of the most vivid panoramic pictures might be drawn of a scene

*Col. Bouquet had advertised for those who had lost children to come to Carlisle, "and look for them." Sup. Rupp's Hist. 402, which accounts, we suppose, for seeming discrepancy of dates.



James Coyle.

which happened before the old jail in Carlisle, at about 10 o'clock on Friday morning, the 29th of January, 1768, when a large body of men, some of whom were armed with rifles and others with tomahawks, endeavored, against the earnest protests of Col. John Armstrong, Rev. John Steel, Robt. Miller, William Lyon and John Holmes, the sheriff, to rescue two prisoners, Frederick Stump and Hans Eisenhauer (known as "Ironcutter"), who were confessedly guilty of the brutal murder of several Indian families, from the jail, in order that the prisoners might not be sent for trial to Philadelphia; in which attempt at rescue the mob succeeded, much to the regret and alarm of the government, which was afraid it would awaken an outbreak of Indian retaliation.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

We approach the period of the Revolution. The encroachments of the Crown upon the rights of the colonists found ready resentment from the hardy settlers of this frontier. In July, 1774, at a public meeting in Carlisle, resolutions were adopted severely condemning the act of the English Parliament in closing the port of Boston, and urging vigorous remedies to correct the wrong. They also advocated a general congress of the colonies; non importation of British goods; pledged contributions for the relief of Boston; and urged that "a committee be immediately appointed for this county, to correspond with the committee of this province upon the great objects of the public attention; and to co operate in every measure conducing to the general welfare of British America." James Wilson, Robert Magaw, and William Irvine were appointed deputies to meet those from other counties of the province. The first was afterward a signer of the Declaration, the second a colonel, and the third a general in the Revolutionary Army.

After the battle of Lexington prompt and energetic action was taken; men were pledged, and in July following Col. Thompson's "battalion of riflemen" embraced the first companies south of the Hudson to arrive in Boston, and in January, 1776, this command became the "First Regiment" of the United Colonies, commanded by Gen. George Washington. John Steel, the elder, and his son John Steel, Jr., both led companies from Carlisle, the former acting as chaplain and the latter joining the army of Gen. Washington after he had crossed the Delaware. In short, from the beginning to the end of the Revolution, Carlisle was a central point of patriotic devotion and influence.

We may mention that the two most important facts connected with Carlisle at about this period was the building of the old barracks by the Hessians captured at Trenton, in 1777, and the founding of Dickinson College in 1783.

One year previous to this latter event (April 13, 1782) Carlisle had been incorporated by an act of the Assembly.*

Maj. André's Imprisonment. The town, in consequence of its being seated on what was then the frontier and away from the theater of war, was used as a place of detention for military prisoners. Maj. Andre and Lieut. Despard† were confined here a portion of their time on parole of the town. While here, in 1776, they occupied a stone house on Lot No. 161, at the corner of South Hanover Street and Chapel Alley. They were on parole of honor of six miles, but were prohibited from going out of the town except in military dress.

The Whiskey Insurrection. In 1794 Gen. Washington, accompanied by Secretary Hamilton, rendezvoused at Carlisle with his army of 4,000 men and six

*A new charter was granted March 4, 1784.

†Despard [Despard was an Irish officer, afterward a colonel. He served under Nelson, and had a high reputation for gallantry. He served in the Egyptian campaigns, and was executed for treason in 1803. See Annual Register.] These distinguished persons at this time [March 6, 1776] were Lord Edward Fitzgerald [Fitzgerald was an Irish officer, and, with the exception of Arthur O'Connor, the most prominent of the United Irishmen, he was the only one who died a natural death. He died in 1829. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.], Lord Rawdon [Rawdon was an English officer, and served in the American Revolution. He was created Earl of Moira in 1793, and died in 1826. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.], Lord Cathcart [Cathcart was a Scotch officer, and served in the American Revolution. He was created Baron Cathcart in 1807, and died in 1843. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.], Lord Hay [Hay was an English officer, and served in the American Revolution. He was created Marquis of Tweeddale in 1826, and died in 1840. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.], Lord Hamilton [Hamilton was an English officer, and served in the American Revolution. He was created Baron Hamilton in 1819, and died in 1825. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.], Lord Cornwallis [Cornwallis was an English officer, and served in the American Revolution. He was created Marquis Cornwallis in 1792, and died in 1805. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.], Lord Percy [Percy was an English officer, and served in the American Revolution. He was created Duke of Northumberland in 1766, and died in 1786. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.], Lord Howe [Howe was an English officer, and served in the American Revolution. He was created Viscount Howe in 1782, and died in 1814. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.], Lord Townshend [Townshend was an English officer, and served in the American Revolution. He was created Marquis Townshend in 1787, and died in 1807. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.], Lord Harrington [Harrington was an English officer, and served in the American Revolution. He was created Earl of Harrington in 1742, and died in 1829. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.], Lord Balcarres [Balcarres was a Scotch officer, and served in the American Revolution. He was created Earl of Balcarres in 1793, and died in 1825. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.], Lord Petersham [Petersham was an English officer, and served in the American Revolution. He was created Viscount Petersham in 1784, and died in 1851. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.], Lord Rosslyn [Rosslyn was an English officer, and served in the American Revolution. He was created Earl of Rosslyn in 1801, and died in 1805. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.], Lord Balgonie [Balgonie was a Scotch officer, and served in the American Revolution. He was created Earl of Leven and Melville in 1802, and died in 1820. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.], Lord Digby [Digby was an English officer, and served in the American Revolution. He was created Baron Digby in 1790, and died in 1856. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.], Lord Cathcart [Cathcart was a Scotch officer, and served in the American Revolution. He was created Baron Cathcart in 1807, and died in 1843. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.], Lord Hay [Hay was an English officer, and served in the American Revolution. He was created Marquis of Tweeddale in 1826, and died in 1840. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.], Lord Hamilton [Hamilton was an English officer, and served in the American Revolution. He was created Baron Hamilton in 1819, and died in 1825. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.], Lord Cornwallis [Cornwallis was an English officer, and served in the American Revolution. He was created Marquis Cornwallis in 1792, and died in 1805. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.], Lord Percy [Percy was an English officer, and served in the American Revolution. He was created Duke of Northumberland in 1766, and died in 1786. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.], Lord Howe [Howe was an English officer, and served in the American Revolution. He was created Viscount Howe in 1782, and died in 1814. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.], Lord Townshend [Townshend was an English officer, and served in the American Revolution. He was created Marquis Townshend in 1787, and died in 1807. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.], Lord Harrington [Harrington was an English officer, and served in the American Revolution. He was created Earl of Harrington in 1742, and died in 1829. 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See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.]

teen pieces of artillery, on his way to quell the whiskey insurrection. He was enthusiastically received. The old court house was illuminated with transparencies, speeches were made, and troop of light-horse and a company of infantry promptly offered their services, and marched to Fort Pitt.

A Royal Exile.—In December, 1797, Louis Philippe, then twenty-four years of age, accompanied by his two brothers, the Duke of Montpensier and Count Beaujolais, passed through Carlisle on their way to New Orleans. An incident of their brief stay in that place is related in "Chambers' Miscellany." They arrived at Carlisle on Saturday, when the inhabitants of the neighboring country appeared to have entered the town for some purpose of business or pleasure, and drove up to a public house, near which was a trough for the reception of oats. The Duke of Montpensier sat in the wagon, when the horses became frightened and ran away, upsetting it and his highness, who was somewhat injured. Getting back to the tavern he there acted as his own surgeon, and performed the operation of letting out some of his royal blood in the presence of a number of bucolic admirers, who, believing him to be a physician, proposed that he should remain at Carlisle and begin there his professional career. At this time (1795), by the *Universal Gazetteer*, published in London, we find that Carlisle contained "about 1,500 inhabitants and 300 stone houses, a college and a court house."

WAR OF 1812.

In the war of 1812 four companies were raised in Carlisle; two of which, the "Carlisle Infantry," under Capt. William Alexander, and a "Rifle Company," under Capt. George Hendel, served for a term of six months on the northern frontier. Another, the "Carlisle Guards," under Capt. Joseph Halbert, marched to Philadelphia, and the fourth, the "Patriotic Blues," under Capt. Jacob Squier, served for a time in the entrenchments at Baltimore.

GROWTH OF THE TOWN, ETC.

The town continued steadily to increase. Its population in 1830 was 3,708. Ten years later it was 4,350, of which 2,046 were white males, 1,989 white females, 138 colored males, and 177 colored females.

The common schools first went into operation in Carlisle August 15, 1836. In 1837 the Cumberland Valley Railroad was built through High Street, at the request of some, though not without vigorous protest of other citizens of the town; and in the same year the old market-house, a low wooden structure in the form of the letter L, laid out upon the southeast section of the Public Square, was also erected. It was the third building of the kind, and occupied the site of the original "deep quarry" of 1753, where the present commodius brick structure now stands.

Dr. Crooks, in his "Life of Rev. John McClintock," writing long afterward, but thinking of these early days, gives the following, somewhat imaginative, picture of Carlisle in 1839:

"The valley in the midst of which Carlisle stands has often been compared by the imaginative mind to the happy vale of Rasselas. Encircled lovingly on either side by the Blue Mountain ridge, and enveloped in an atmosphere of crystal clearness, on which the play of light and shade produce every hour some new and stirring effect, it was in a measure withdrawn from the tumult of the world. The tumult might be heard in the distance, but did not come near enough to disturb the calm of studious pursuits."

"The town preserved the traditions of learned culture which has distinguished it from the beginning of the present century. Its population was

not enterprising; manufacturing was but little, if at all, known to it. The rich soil of the valley poured out every year abundant harvests, and the borough was no more than the center of exchange and the market for supplies.

"The steady pace and even pulse of agricultural life seemed here to tone down the feverish excitement which is the usual condition under which American society exists."

Early on the morning of Monday, March 24, 1845, the court house which had been erected originally upon that square in 1765–66, and afterward extended in 1802, was destroyed by fire. The old bell, which had been a much valued gift from the Penn family, gave forth its last sounds as it struck the hour of one, ere it sank to silence in the flames below. This bell, it is said, was originally sent from England as a present to the Episcopal Church or Chapel, but was used, by general consent, for the court house, on condition that it should be returned to the church at some future time.

THE BOROUGH IN 1846.

The local statistics of the borough, January 1, 1846, are as follows: There are 3 printing offices and papers—the *Herald and Expositor* (weekly), edited by Mr. Beatty, and devoted to the cause of the Whigs; the *American Volunteer*, edited by Messrs. Boyers and Bratton, Democratic; the *Pennsylvania Statesman*, by J. S. Gitt, a Democratic semi weekly paper. The first paper established in this county was edited and published by Mr. Kline in 1782, and was called *Kline's Carlisle Weekly Gazette*. There are 10 churches, 48 stores, a number of shops, 4 warehouses, 12 physicians, 3 foundries, common schools sufficient, Dickinson College, under the superintendence of the Methodist Episcopal Church; a new court house, 25 shoe establishments, 4 hatters, 18 tailors, 2 chandleries, 2 auction stores, 7 cabinet makers, 16 carpenters, 2 coach-makers, 3 brick-makers, 20 bricklayers and masons, 2 bakeries, 5 cake bakers, 1 ropewalk, 1 grist mill, 12 taverns, 3 distilleries, 5 tinners and coppersmiths, 5 tanners, 6 saddlers, 5 coopers, 2 breweries, 9 butchers, 6 painters, 3 chair makers, 11 plasterers, 3 dyers, 5 weavers, 2 silver platers, 1 locksmith, 2 gun smiths, 1 lime burner, 3 wagon makers, 3 stone cutters, 14 blacksmiths, 5 watch-makers, 2 barbers, 3 dentists, 1 clock maker, 3 jewelry shops, 1 mattrass-maker, 2 threshing machine manufactories, 3 board yards, 3 livery stables, 2 bookbinderies, 2 spinning wheel manufactories, 1 brush maker, 2 pump-makers, 5 gardeners, 1 dairy, 1 stocking weaver, 2 cigar-makers, 9 mantua-makers, 6 milliners, 1 bird stuffing establishment, 5 music-teachers, 4 justices of the peace, 12 male school teachers, 5 female school teachers, a large market house, 15 lawyers, with a sufficient number of physicians, professors, and ministers of the gospel.

At this time (1846) the appearance of Carlisle was, as might be expected, very different from what it is to day. The present jail had not been built, the present court house had been erected that year; the old open market house, with its low roof and pillars, stood upon the square; the Episcopal Church stood where it now stands, but with its gothic steeple built at its eastern extremity, and with the square enclosed with iron chains, depending from heavy posts. To the west, upon the other square, was, of course, the venerable stone church, but without its modern tower; and beyond, where the house and grounds of Mrs. Robert Givin now are, the long, low line of buildings, the front one of which was used as a hotel. The pavements were of stone flags. The railroad, as we have mentioned, ran through the street, but the square was more open, and the town had a more rural and primitive appearance, more in keeping with the imaginative picture we have presented of it.

McCLINTOCK RIOT.

In June, 1847, occurred in Carlisle what is known as the McClintock riot. It was caused by the resistance made to the capture of three runaway slaves, and resulted in the death of one of the men who had come for them, and in the trial of a great number of negroes and of Dr. McClintock, who was, however, with some of the others, acquitted.*

We have now brought the history of Carlisle down to a period within the recollection of many of its inhabitants. It is a history which is full of interest; which embraces the early Indian days, the "Provincial" and the "Revolutionary" periods, down to the present; during which time a great government has been founded, and a great nation has sprung into existence. To preserve that nation, Carlisle also did its duty.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

During the late war Cumberland County was prompt in furnishing its quota for the defense of the National Government. Six companies left Carlisle and participated bravely in a number of the most severely contested battles of the war.

During a great part of the struggle the inhabitants of the valley were kept in a state of constant alarm by reason of frequent threatened invasions of the enemy, and stampedes often from an imaginary foe. There was almost, therefore, a feeling of relief when the Confederate forces actually made their appearance in the summer of 1863.

The first alarm of the approach of the enemy was early in June, but the alarm subsided, and scarcely had the people begun to be lulled into a fatal security, when the news was received that the entire Rebel army was advancing down the valley. Two New York Regiments, the Eighth and Seventy-first, which had been stationed at Shippensburg, retreated to this place, and began making active preparations for defense. Militia were organized, pickets were thrown out, and rude breastworks were hastily constructed about a mile west of the town. On Wednesday, June 24, the home companies proceeded to the scene of the expected action on the turnpike. During the afternoon the cavalry pickets on the Shippensburg road were driven slowly in, and at evening reported the enemy to be within four miles of the town. A scene of excitement ensued, which lasted during the following day. College commencement was held at an early hour in the chapel, and the class graduated without much formality, troops were drawn up in the streets, and, altogether, the town wore quite a military and rather disturbed aspect. On Friday it was more than usually quiet, but on Saturday morning (June 27), the cavalry pickets fell back through the place and announced that the enemy was at hand. It was Jenkins' cavalry. They were met by several citizens and informed that the town was without troops and that no resistance would be made. Accordingly they advanced and entered the town quietly from the west, with their horses at a walk, but with their guns in position to be used at a moment's warning. A portion went to the garrison and the rest came back and stopped at the Market House Square. The hotels were filled with officers and the streets with soldiers. A requisition for 1,500 rations was made upon the town, and was immediately supplied by the citizens. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the sound of music announced the arrival of Gen. Ewell's corps, which came by the way of the Walnut Bottom road, its bands playing "Dixie" as it marched through the streets of Carlisle. They presented a sorry appearance.

* A full account of this riot and the trial which followed can be found in Dr. Crook's Life of Rev. John McClintock.

Many of them were shoeless or hatless, most of them were ragged and dirty, and all were wearied with their long march. A brigade encamped upon the college grounds and others at the United States Garrison; guards were posted, and strict orders to permit no violence or outrage were issued, and so well enforced that scarcely a trace of occupation by a hostile force was visible after their departure.

Upon the failure of the authorities to comply with an extravagant requisition for supplies, squads of soldiers, accompanied by an officer, were commanded to help themselves from the stores and warehouses. On Monday, 29th, the force showed symptoms of retiring, and before the dawn of the next day the rumbling of the wagon train announced the movement of the army.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon (Tuesday, June 30) some 400 of Col. Cochran's cavalry entered the town from the Dillsburg road, and were soon riding wildly through the streets, shouting, screaming and acting like madmen. During the night the entire force of the enemy left, after having destroyed the railroad bridge, and by Wednesday (July 1) the town was clear of the last band of rebels, when, amid the acclamations of the people, the Union troops entered with several batteries of artillery.*

The most exciting scene in this little drama was yet to come. At about 7 o'clock in the evening of this day (July 1, 1863), a large body of cavalry (under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee) made its appearance at the junction of the Trindle Spring and York roads, and at first were supposed to be a portion of our own forces. Their boldness was well calculated to produce such an impression. They came within 200 yards of the town, sat in their saddles, gazing up the street at the stacked arms of the infantry. After a few shots had been exchanged, they commenced shelling the town. The citizens were upon the streets at the time. The utmost alarm prevailed. For more than half an hour the bombardment was kept up, when they begun raking the town with grape. At about dusk they ceased firing and dispatched a flag of truce with a demand for the surrender of the town. This was indignantly refused. The bombardment was renewed with greater violence than before. The scene which followed it would be difficult to describe. Many persons began fleeing from their homes, some to seek protection in the open country, and others to find a refuge from the shells in the cellars of their dwellings. At about 10 o'clock a great sheet of flame spread over the sky in the northeast, and the angry crackling of the fire, as it mounted heavenward, could be heard amid the roar of the artillery. They had fired the barracks. Just when the scene was grandest the artillery ceased, and, in the silence which succeeded, another flag of truce was sent into the town, and another demand was made for its unconditional surrender. This was again refused. After shelling the town again, more feebly, however, than before, and destroying, in addition to the barracks, the gas works and some private property, the Confederate forces retired.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee withdrew with his forces that night over the mountains, and in the afternoon of that ever memorable 24 of July, the people in Carlisle could hear the heavy thunder of the guns at Gettysburg.

In the light of subsequent events there is no doubt that Carlisle could have easily been captured, and that the shelling of the town was meant, in part at least, only to cover the retreat of these Confederate forces, who were already under the shadow of the great catastrophe which was to follow.

SITUATION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

The borough of Carlisle is situated in latitude 40° 12′ north, longitude 77° 10′ west, eighteen miles west of Harrisburg, in the Cumberland Valley, bounded

*At sunrise Col. Bedy's cavalry, and half past 6 o'clock Gen. Smith, preceded by three regiments

upon either side by the long ranges of the Blue or Kittatinny Mountains. The town lies in the midst of a rolling country which is both beautiful and productive.

The borough is laid out into wide and straight streets, rectangular, well macadamized, and with many trees which, particularly during the spring and summer months, add greatly to the beauty of the town. The two principal streets, High and Hanover, are eighty, and all the others sixty, feet in width. The Public Square in the center of the town, bisected by the two principal streets, is peculiarly attractive. It is handsomely laid out, ornamented with trees, and has the court house, market-house, First Presbyterian Church and St. John's Episcopal Church on its four corners.

A monument erected to the memory and inscribed with the names of the officers and men who fell during the Rebellion, stands upon the southwestern portion of the square. The court house, also upon the southwest corner of the square, was erected in 1846, the one previously erected in 1766 and extended in 1802, to which the cupola, containing a clock, was added in 1809, having been destroyed by fire. The present brick building has a massive portico somewhat after the Greek style, supported by heavy white pillars, and is surmounted by a cupola and clock for public uses. The commodious modern brick market-house, erected in 1878, occupies the whole of the southeastern section of the square. The county jail, on the corner of Main and Bedford Streets, is a large and imposing brown stone structure with high turreted front and round tower, and which might almost be mistaken for a Rhenish castle, if it stood on the green slopes of that romantic river. It was built in 1854, on the site of the old prison, which was erected just one century before, and which was enlarged in 1790. The county almshouse, beyond the eastern border of the town, is as large and commodious establishment, with farm attached. Beyond it, looking toward the town, to the right, and only about half a mile away are the large lawns and long lines of yellow buildings, known heretofore as the Carlisle Barracks. They were built by the Hessians captured at Trenton, in 1777. They have been occupied by troops, cavalry, artillery and infantry, or have been used as a recruiting station during most of the time since the Revolution. They have also been the home, at different times, of many of the officers, both Union and ex-Confederate, who were engaged in the late war. On the night of July 1, 1863, they were almost totally destroyed by the Confederate forces under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, but they have since been thoroughly rebuilt, extended and beautified, and for the last five years have been used as a training school for the education of Indians.

CHURCHES.

There are many churches in Carlisle, so that almost every religious denomination is represented in the structures which they have erected, in which each individual can worship God according to his conscience. Of these, for its solid architectural beauty and its age, the old First Presbyterian stone church, on the northwest corner of the square, is particularly worthy of mention. Although built before the Revolution, two Presbyterian Churches had preceded it. The first church edifice erected in Carlisle by what was then known as the "old side," a two-story building, stood at the northeastern intersection of Hanover and Louther Streets, and was erected about 1758; and the church erected by the "new side" was at the southwestern intersection of Hanover and Pomfret Streets, and was probably erected about the same time. Rev. John Steel was pastor of the former, and George Duffield, D. D., was ordained pastor of the latter in 1761. The next church edifice erected by the old side —which is the present First Presbyterian Church—was begun in 1769 and

probably finished in 1772, at which time Dr. Duffield removed to Philadelphia, and the two congregations were afterward, in May, 1786, united. The large additional stone tower was erected in 1873, but the main body of the building, with its solid masonry of grey limestone with marble trimmings, stands as it was first constructed.

St. John's Episcopal Church, on the northeast corner of the square, was built in 1825, near the site of its predecessor, erected about 1765, and is a very neat and tasteful Gothic building. The chapel was added in 1885.

The Second Presbyterian Church, on the southeast corner of Hanover and Pomfret Streets, is a fine specimen of the usual modern gothic type, and was erected in 1872, on the site of the former erected in 1834. (In 1833 a portion of the Presbyterian congregation, by reason of a doctrinal dispute, organized themselves into a separate congregation and worshiped in the county hall till 1834, when their first church was built.)

Methodist Episcopal Church.—After the Revolution the Methodists met in the market place, then in the court house, and subsequently in a small frame building on Pomfret Street, in which place they formed a small class in 1792–93. A few years afterward, in 1802, they built a small stone house on Lot 61, at the corner of Pitt Street and Church Alley, which was followed in 1815 by a more commodious building on Church Alley; and this, in turn, gave way to another of still larger proportions on the corner of Pitt and High Streets, where the present church now stands. This was taken down in 1876, and the present Centennial Church erected. In 1854 a portion of the members withdrew, and after worshiping for a time in the chapel of Dickinson College, erected the church edifice known as Emory Chapel, which, after the reunion of the congregations, was used as the preparatory department of the college.

English Lutheran.—The German Reformed and Lutheran congregations worshiped on alternate Sabbaths in the same church (which stood upon the present German Reformed burying ground) until 1807, when each congregation erected a house of worship for its own use. The Lutherans built theirs near the corner of Louther and Bedford Streets, but it was burned down in the destructive fire of March, 1851.* It was immediately rebuilt. It is their present place of worship.

The German Reformed Church (built in 1807) was located on the lot afterward used as a preparatory school building of Dickinson College. Having sold it, they built, in 1827, a church at the corner of High and Pitt Streets, which they afterward sold to the Methodist Episcopal congregation, and, in 1835, erected the one which they now occupy on Louther Street. During the year 1866 they remodeled the church, greatly enlarged the building, which they surmounted with a spire 127 feet in height. The style is gothic, with stained windows and interior frescoed.

German Lutheran.—In 1853 the German portion of the Lutheran congregation separated from the English, and erected a neat church on the corner of Bedford and Pomfret Streets.

The Roman Catholic Church, on Pomfret Street, is built in the figure of a cross. It was erected in 1807, and enlarged in 1823. The lot upon which it stands was owned at an early day by the Jesuits of Conowago, who had upon it a small log church, in which the Roman Catholic congregation worshiped until the present one was built.

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*On a windy night, the 13th of March, 1851, occurred one of the largest fires that has ever devastated the town. Some forty-two buildings were destroyed and among these was the English Lutheran Church, near the corner of Bedford and Louther Streets. It was immediately rebuilt. On this occasion all the inmates of what was then the old jail, were liberated, necessity compelling the jailer to give them temporary freedom.

An Associated Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1798. They had bought, two years previously, a lot from the Penns, and on it they erected a stone church, on South West Street, in 1802, which was purchased and remodeled in 1866, and re opened as the Church of God. It is now the Methodist African Zion Church.

The Evangelical Association has a very creditable church upon Louther Street, built in 1869. Besides these which we have mentioned, there are several African churches in the town, and a very beautiful gothic mission chapel, built in 1884, in the northeastern portion of the town, a donation of Mrs. Mary Biddle, of Philadelphia.

CEMETERIES.

The two principal burial places of the borough are the beautiful Ashland Cemetery—with its winding walks overshadowed by green trees—which was dedicated as a place of burial, on Sabbath afternoon, October 8, 1865; and the Old Graveyard, coincident with the borough in its birth, which contains the monuments of very many old families and noted names.

SCHOOLS, INSTITUTES AND COLLEGE.

The public school buildings of the borough, eight in number, are ample in size and well adapted to their purpose. (The common school system went into operation in Carlisle August 15, 1836. There were then 16 schools and 928 scholars. In 1879 there were 20 schools and 1,003 scholars, 481 being males and 522 females). The schools, now 21 in number, are judiciously graded, and the high school will compare favorably in grade and thoroughness of training with similar institutions elsewhere.

The importance of education was fully appreciated by the earlier settlers, and the church and the school were inseparable companions. A classical academy was in existence in Carlisle prior to the Revolutionary war.

An account of the "Metzgar Female Institute," "Indian Industrial School" and "Dickinson College" will be found in the Educational Chapter XI., page 195.

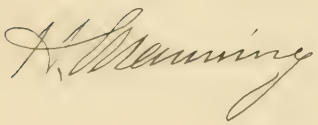
LIBRARIES.

The libraries in the borough consist of the Law Library, in the court house building, which, containing not only the various State reports, but the English reports also, and many text-books, is as complete as can be found in any town in the State; the College Library, and the libraries of the two societies belonging to the College; and the Hamilton Historical Library, for which a separate building, comparatively as yet without books, has been erected from funds left by its founder, James Hamilton, Esq.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in Carlisle was called *The Carlisle Weekly Gazette*, edited by Messrs. Kline & Reynolds. It was a small four page paper, the first number of which was issued in July, 1785. The present papers in Carlisle are the *Carlisle Herald*, the *American Volunteer* and the daily and weekly *Valley Sentinel*. The *Carlisle Eagle* (Federal) was commenced as early as 1799, and was the progenitor in a straight line of descent, of the present (Republican) paper. The *American Volunteer* was born September 15, 1814, and has always been consistently, or inconsistently, Democratic. The *Valley Sentinel* (Democratic) was started in April, 1861, at Shippensburg. It was purchased by Mr. H. K. Peffer, its present proprietor, in May, 1874, and removed to Carlisle. *The Daily Evening Sentinel* was first issued in December, 1881.





MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.

Carlisle is still, as it always has been, chiefly the county seat and center of a rich agricultural district, but of late years, with the more developed resources, and more extended railroad facilities of the Cumberland Valley, it has grown with its growth and awakened to the importance of the manufacturing industries also. The most extensive industrial establishments are the shoe, carriage and large car factories, the chair and spoke works, machine shops and foundry. The new car works are very extensive buildings, erected in 1882, lying within the eastern boundary of the borough. There is, of course, the usual, or more than the usual, number of various mercantile establishments, banks, etc., of which the town seems always to have been well supplied.

GAS AND WATER COMPANY.

Carlisle is plentifully supplied with pure limestone water from the reservoir on the Conedoguinet Creek, and the streets of the town are also lighted with gas, both reservoirs being under the control of an incorporated stock company, started in 1853.

SOCIETIES.

The *Young Men's Christian Association*, of Carlisle, was organized March 21, 1859, by a number of leading Christian men in the town, when Mr. Joseph C. Hoffer was chosen president. The association opened a public reading room in Marion Hall on West High Street, on September 19, of the same year. They had a library of 405 volumes, the gift of the citizens, and in their rooms and upon their tables and files were found six daily newspapers, fifty weekly religious and secular papers, and magazines. The association also sustained a series of free lectures, which were largely attended, and it also maintained a union prayer meeting, which was held weekly under its auspices. The association did a good work for the community by its free reading room and religious work. The records show 1,944 visits to the rooms from the 19th of September, 1859, to March 21, 1860. After some time the rooms were closed, but the religious work of the association was sustained, when, on Friday evening, August 2, 1867, pursuant to a notice given at the young men's prayer meeting, which was held on Monday evening, previous, a committee, consisting of a number of leading church members, was appointed to take into consideration the practicability of reorganizing the Young Men's Christian Association. The committee reporting favorably, the organization was at once effected, with Mr. Jacob C. Stock as president, who filled the office until January, 1868. Public reading rooms were opened on the second floor of the Kramer building, on the corner of West High Street and Court House Avenue. A circulating library was again opened and six leading daily newspapers and eight monthly magazines were provided, besides a number of weekly papers. A daily morning meeting was instituted, cottage prayer meetings were carried on under the direction of the association, and monthly sermons were preached for the benefit of young men. Mr. H. K. Peffer was elected president for the year 1868. In the spring of 1869 the association vacated their rooms on West High Street, moving into the second floor rooms, known as the "Halbert corner," on the southeast corner of North Hanover and Louther Streets. In connection with the other religious services of the association, open air meetings were conducted in different parts of the town on the Sabbath evening during the summer and early fall. Mr. John T. Green served the association as president during the years 1869 and 1870. In the spring of 1870 the young men vacated their rooms, sustaining a religious work of the association and holding

their business meetings at the homes of members. Mr. J. C. Stock was again elected president, serving from 1871 to 1873 inclusive. The association instituted Sabbath afternoon meetings at the jail and also at the county almshouse, and a tract distributor was appointed for the town work. In the beginning of the year 1872, the association purchased the Mission Chapel located at the corner of North and East Streets, known as Dickinson Mission Chapel, the amount paid being $900. Mr. J. C. Stock was elected superintendent of the school, which numbered about thirty scholars. The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pennsylvania was held at Carlisle September 10 and 12, 1872, with 150 delegates in attendance. Mr. John H. Wolf was elected and served as president of the association for the year 1874. Mr. Andrew Blair was president during the year 1875, he was also elected by the association as superintendent of the Mission Sunday-school. Mr. Samuel Coyle was elected and served the association as its president from 1876 until his death which occurred August 23, 1879, when Rev. William Halbert was chosen president serving until within a short time of his death, in March, 1881. In October, 1879, the association again rented and furnished rooms in the Patton building, northwest corner of West High and North Pitt Streets. The Mission Chapel was sold to Mr. Andrew Blair in December, 1880, for the sum of $500. In March, 1881, Mr. A. A. Line was elected president of the association, serving until January, 1883. In April, 1881, the association moved into the Given building, located on Church avenue, north of West High street. December 5, 1881, the following resolution was passed by the association: That Allan A. Line, president, Harry Wetzel, Levi Brenneman, Reuben Brubaker and Charles E. Eckels, members of the executive committee, and W. Scott Coyle, treasurer, and Mirvin McMillen, recording secretary, are hereby authorized and directed to sign the application of the court of common pleas for a charter of incorporation of this association under the corporate name of "The Young Men's Christian Association of Carlisle, Pennsylvania." The boys' work was established in the fall of 1882, when weekly entertainments were held for them, consisting of talks of travel, chemical experiments on scientific subjects, magic lantern entertainments, etc. In November, 1882, the association with the assistance of W. A. Bowen, assistant State secretary of Pennsylvania, raised a subscription of $1,000 to meet the current expenses of the association for the coming year, including the employment of a competent general secretary to have charge and oversight of the entire work of the association, the maintaining of a free reading room, and the general enlargement of the work. Mr. David R. Thompson was elected president of the association for 1883. Prof. J. A. McKnight of Pennsylvania, was chosen as general secretary to the association, at a salary of $50 per month. He took charge of the association January 25, 1883.

The boys' branch was organized as a part of the association, which, in a short time, numbered forty members. Also the ladies' auxillary society was organized as part of the association. August 13, 1883, the association moved into Marion Hall building, on West High street, using the parlors on the first floor for daily and evening reading-rooms, and having control of the halls and rooms on the second floor front, also the large back building and spacious yard. Mr. D. D. Thompson was elected president of the association for the year 1884. In November, 1884, Prof. J. A. McKnight, the general secretary, was called to the Allentown Association, when Mr. F. M. Welsh, of Philadelphia, acted as general secretary for the Carlisle Association, until July, 1885, when J. F. Mohler, of Carlisle, served as general secretary until the following October, when Mr. A. B. Paul, assistant secretary of Columbus (Ohio) Associa-

tion, was called to fill the position, and is general secretary at the present time. Mr John C. Eckels, Jr., served as president of the association for the year 1885, when his successor, Dr. George Neidlich, was called to the chair for the year 1886. The membership of the association has varied at different times throughout its history, numbering from thirty to sixty, while at the present writing it numbers 165, active, associate and sustaining. A decided step in advance was taken when the association employed a general secretary for the supervision of the work. Religious meetings are held for young men only on Sabbath afternoons, with an average attendance of thirty. A class for Bible study on Tuesday evenings. A meeting for boys semi monthly on Friday evenings, when they are provided with practical talks, wonder lectures and entertainments. At stated times public receptions are held at the rooms for members and contributors, for clerks and mechanics, and during the winter of 1885-86 a course of lectures and entertainments was arranged for the public, which have given great satisfaction. The association, in its present appointment, is meeting the demands needed for the work among the youth and young men of the community. (*Communicated.*)

Temperance Societies.—The subject of temperance received early attention in Cumberland County. As early as 1829 a society, pledging its members to total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, was formed in Carlisle, the first of the kind in the county. Distilleries were regarded then as legitimately necessary business enterprises, and the drinking of ardent spirits was not only approved by society, but a failure to do so was looked upon with disfavor. It may well be conjectured that moral heroism was required to join a total abstinence temperance organization at that time, when the Cumberland Valley had some eighty distilleries.

But the cause of temperance grew, and with it a public conscience on the subject. Men of position finally gave it their sanction and influence. Organizations in various parts of the county sprang up, whose meetings were largely attended. On Christmas Day, 1835, the annual meeting of a county organization was held, at which such men as Rev. Dr. Durbin, of Dickinson College, and John Reed, president judge of the court of common pleas, participated, and succeeded in passing the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the cause of temperance is the cause of humanity, of philanthropy and of religion; and that all laws licensing or in any way recognizing the traffic in, or sale of, ardent spirits, are erroneous in principle and injurious in practice."

Temperance has an unceasing warfare to wage. The conflict between the stomach and the brain is a severe one; and with the unthinking, who seek present gratification at the expense of personal and society welfare, victory usually declares in favor of the stomach. Hence the beneficent results expected by temperance advocates have not always been fully realized.

St. John's Commandery, No. 8, M. K. T. Number of present members, seventy-nine. Names of present officers: Rev. Jeremiah M. Carvell, E. C.; Samuel R. Cloudy, Genlo.; William R. Bailie, Capt. Gen.; Joshua P. Bitler, Treas.; John G. Bobb, Recorder.

St. John's Chapter, No. 171, R. A. M., organized August, 1853. Charter members: Dr. Charles E. Blumenthal, John Hyer, Dr. George Z. Bretz, Dr. O. H. Tiffany, John Gutshall, James M. Allen, S. M. L. Consor, Ephriam Cornman, George Weise. Present number of members, sixty seven. Present officers: Charles W. Strohm, M. E. H. P.; Rev. Jeremiah M. Carvell, K.; Edward J. Gardner, S.; John Hyer, Treasurer; John G. Bobb, Secretary.

Cumberland Star Lodge, No. 197, F. & A. M., organized November 6, 1824. Charter members: Willis Foulk, George Patterson, Jr., and John Lease. Pres-

ent membership, ninety. Present officers: Niles M. Fissel, W. M.; E. J. Gardner, S. W.; John Olliver, J. W.; W. Vance, Treasurer; Theodore Cornman, Secretary.

St. John's Lodge, No. 260, F. & A. M. Organized April, 1852. Charter members: Dr. Blumenthal, John Hyer, Dr. Geo. L. Bretz, Dr. O. H. Tiffany, R. K. Burns, Michael G. Ege, Rev. Herman M. Johnson, William J. Collisshaw, H. J. Meck. Present number of members, eighty-two. Present officers: Chas. W. Strohm, W. M.; John A. Means, S. W.; Joseph L. Herman, J. W.; William H. Bretz, Treasurer; John G. Bobb, Secretary.

Carlisle Lodge, No. 91, I. O. O. F. Instituted December 22, 1843. Charter members: Edward P. Lyons, N. G.; Holmes Fernald, V. G.; Thomas Conlyn, Sec.; John C. Williams, Ass't Sec.; Peter Monyer, Treas. Present number of members, 119. Present officers: J. H. Gardner, N. G.; Dr. I. M. Bentz, V. G.; Theodore Cornman, Sec.; H. G. Beetem, Ass't Sec.; Robert Sheaffer, Treas.

Conodoguinet Tribe, No. 108, I. O. R. M. Established September 27, 1868. Charter members: F. C. Kramer, C. C. Faber, Levi Leeds, John Yaiser, L. Leidig, John Liszman, H. Gotverth, Wm. Elmer, P. Liszman, Peter Miller, John Doner, A. More, H. Linekhul, Fred A. Chel. Number of present members, 55. Present officers: Harry G. Beetem P.; Louis Klucker, S.; J. R. Brown, S. S.; Charles Faber, J. S.; A. B. Ewing, K. of W.; C. C. Faber, C. of R.

Knights of the Golden Eagle, Carlisle Castle, No. 110. Instituted in July, 1886. Present membership, 75. Present officers: J. E. Barnitz, N. C.; O. F. Conly, V. C.; William Vance, P. C.; —— Weltzel, H. P.

Patriotic Order Sons of America, Washington Camp, No. 171, was chartered June 18, 1886, with 43 names.

Sons of Veterans, Captain Beatty Camp, No. 35, was instituted January 30, 1883.

There was also instituted, in October, 1885, for social and insurance benefits, the *Improved Order of Heptasophs.*

CONCLUSION.

We have given briefly, in the foregoing pages, a general outline of the history of this old and historic borough. The town, until of late years, has been noted principally, not as a mercantile or manufacturing center, but as a place of homes. In it there are many handsome residences, built by those who have left the more busy scenes of active life, or those who have always lived retired lives, withdrawn, in a measure, from the tumult of the world. Its capital has often been idle, and it has been conservative in its business interests. On the other hand, the beneficial influences of its institutions of learning are clearly perceptible, while the social atmosphere of the place, although much changed since the days when it was a military post, makes it still a distinctive town in the Valley in this respect

CHAPTER XVII.

BOROUGH OF MECHANICSBURG.

Its Beginning—Growth—William Armstrong—Population—War of the Rebellion—Schools and Educational Institutes—Churches—Newspapers—Public Hall and Market House—Banking Institutions—Gas and Water Company—Societies—Conclusion.

MECHANICSBURG is the second town in population and importance in the county. It lies almost midway between Carlisle and Harrisburg, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and almost midway between the mountains north and south, in a rich and productive portion of the valley.

It dates its early history as a settlement, from nearly the beginning of the present century. In 1790 the woods or underbrush grew where the town now stands, and the deer and other animals could be seen. About this time, or shortly afterward, there were two houses built at what are now opposite ends of the town; the lower one an inn, built by one Frankenberger, and the upper one by some one now unknown. Even as late as 1806 the greater part of the site of the town was covered with underbrush or woods. A "few straggling houses were to be seen," of which only one or two remained in 1846.

Considering the date of the formation of the county, the town is therefore of comparatively recent origin. Its beginning was unpretentious. The first brick house was not built until after the war of 1812. This was a house built about 1816, in the western portion of the town, by Lewis Zearing.

For some time after the settlement, which had begun in 1805 or 1806, the place was known as Drytown, owing to the great scarcity, at times, of water, and as Stoufferstown after Henry Stouffer, who owned the land in what became afterward, the central portion of the town. The houses which existed up to 1820, had been built before any lots were regularly laid out and we have no evidence to show that the place was known as Mechanicsburg prior to this time. Up to this year, 1820, the number of houses, we are told, had increased to twenty five or thirty; but about this time, or in the succeeding year, a number of lots were laid out in the eastern portion of what is now the town, upon which some six or eight houses were soon afterward erected. In 1828, Henry Stouffer laid out some lots upon his land in the central part of the town, and a number of dwellings were erected. In April (28th) of this year, it was incorporated as a borough, and a new impetus was given to the place. From this time it grew rapidly. Within the next three years some twenty or thirty houses were put up. In December, 1831, Maj. Henry Lease and David Brenizer bought eight or ten acres of land, on the south side of Main Street, from George Steinbring, which they laid out in lots. From that time forward, for the next fifteen years, the town gradually increased, until in the year 1845, it had, according to the description given of it by "Rupp," 133 comfortable dwellings, 41 of brick, 67 frame, 35 plastered; 4 churches: a Union, Methodist, Lutheran and Bethel; a commodious schoolhouse, in which three public schools were taught; 3 taverns; 3 warehouses on the railroad; a foundry and machine shop; a number of mechanics' shops and of mercantile houses, and a population rising to 800. After its incorporation in 1828, a burgess and town council were elected.

This was on the 16th of May. Henry Ford was the first burgess and Lewis Zearing the first president of the town council.

Nine years later (1837) the Cumberland Valley Railroad was finished through the town, and opened for travel and transportation, thus giving to it increased facilities for future growth. For a quarter of a century after its incorporation the town steadily improved, and from 1853 to the breaking out of the Rebellion, its progress was still more marked, both in population and in material development. During this period several new churches were erected, Cumberland Valley Institute and Irving Female College were built, two or three forwarding houses, a new town hall and engine house, and a large number of dwelling houses were put up, all adding greatly to the appearance and prosperity of the town. During the period of the war there was but little improvement, but after it was over the town started on what seemed to be an unexampled period of prosperity. Houses sprang up as if by magic, and the borough was extended. In one summer alone not less than 120 houses were erected, mostly by men of moderate means. Mechanicsburg threatened to outstrip her sister towns. But this period of rapid development was of short duration. She had grown too rapidly, and a reaction came. This, however, lasted only for a few years, since which time the town has continued steadily to improve. Within the last ten years new streets have been added, and many handsome residences and villas have been erected. Particularly is this true of the east and west ends, and the southern side of the town, where its rapid improvement has been most marked. The whole new portion of the town, south of Simpson Street, has been built up within the last quarter of a century, and many of the handsomest residences in Mechanicsburg have been erected within the last few years.

POPULATION.

The total population of Mechanicsburg, in the different years here given, was as follows: 1830, 554; 1840, 670; 1850, 882; 1860, 1,939; 1870, 2,569; 1881, 3,018.

In 1876 the population, in detail, was as follows: White male adults, 719; white female adults, 947; white male children, 645; white female children, 645; colored male adults, 29; colored female adults, 39; colored male children, 27; colored female children, 30. Total, 3,081.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

In June, 1879, Mechanicsburg lost its oldest citizen in the death of William Armstrong. He was a native of the northern portion of Ireland, born April 6, 1779. When but three years of age his parents immigrated to this country, landing at Philadelphia, and taking up their residence at Harrisburg, in 1783, then but a small village. About the year 1792 Mr. Armstrong was indentured to Robert Harris, a grandson of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, and with whom he lived until he was about nineteen years of age, when he took French leave and landed in Carlisle, where he was soon afterward discovered by Mr. Harris, who used every effort to have him return with him to his old home, but without avail; so, for a valuable consideration, $40, Mr. Harris released the indentured lad, and "Uncle Billy" was a free man. Whilst in the service of Mr. Harris, Mr. Armstrong, in 1794, then but a lad of fifteen years, witnessed the father of his adopted country, George Washington, crossing the Susquehanna on his way to the western portion of the State, with a force of men to quell the Whiskey Insurrection that occurred in that year. Mr. Armstrong was married by the rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Carlisle, and soon after (1812) enlisted in the Carlisle Guards. He met

Kossuth, the Hungarian refugee, and heartily shook hands with the exiled patriot. In 1853 he came to Mechanicsburg and took up his residence with his nephew, Robert Wilson, and with him continued to live till his death, which occurred June 20, 1879, at the patriarchal age of one hundred years, two months and fourteen days. The deceased was never sick during his century of years, his death being the result, not of disease but old age. He was buried in the Trindle Spring grave yard with the honors of war.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Mechanicsburg contributed many brave soldiers to the war of the Rebellion, and was among the towns of the valley invaded by the Confederate forces in 1863. Some 1,200 or 1,500 of Jenkins' cavalry entered the town at about 9.30 o'clock on Sunday morning on the 28th of June. They came in with a flag of truce, which is explained by stating that they mistook Chestnut Hill, where the new cemetery had just been laid out, for a fortification, and that they supposed Union troops were near. They soon found to the contrary; captured the flag that had been floating in the center of the town, which had been taken down and concealed; when they encamped below the town, the General making his headquarters at the Railroad Hotel. They then demanded rations, which were granted, and after having remained for about three days as uninvited guests they departed, without having done any injury either to individuals or property. By Wednesday morning on the 1st of July, the town was clear of the last band of Confederate troops, who went thence to Gettysburg.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES.

Mechanicsburg has twelve public schools, systematically graded, which are under the control of a competent body of directors. The schools are in buildings comparatively new, and are well furnished with all modern appliances. Besides the public schools, Mechanicsburg had, until within a few years, two other educational institutions—the Cumberland Valley Institute at the upper, and the Irving Female College at the lower end of the town. A brief history of them is as follows: Some time prior to 1853 a select school was opened by Mr. F. M. L. Gillelen, which passed into the hands of Rev. Joseph S. Loose, A. M., who removed it, in 1853, to a building erected for that purpose, which has since been known as the Cumberland Valley Institute. In 1857 it passed into the hands of Prof. I. D. Rupp, of local historic fame, and in 1855 into the possession of Messrs. Lippincott, Mullen and Reese, who conducted it until 1860, when it was purchased by Rev. O. Ege, who, in connection with his son, Alexander Ege, and several adjunct professors, conducted it until 1875, since which time it has not been open for the reception of students.

Irving Female College, situated at Irvington, a name given to the eastern end of the town, was founded by Solomon P. Gorgas, and incorporated as a college by an act of the Legislature in 1857. Its first principal was Rev. A. G. Marlatt, under whose management this institution for the education of young women attained considerable popularity and influence. At his death, in 1865, it passed into the hands of Rev. T. P. Ege, who conducted it until within the past few years, when, owing to the gradual diminution of patronage or want of financial support, the college was closed.

CHURCHES.

The churches of Mechanicsburg, ten in number, are as follows: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Reformed, St. Luke's Lutheran, Trinity Lutheran, United Brethren, Bethel, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, the old Union Church and a handsome Episcopal Chapel in the new portion of the town.

NEWSPAPERS.

There have been a number of newspapers published in Mechanicsburg, an account of which will be found elsewhere.

"*The Microcosm*," started by Dr. Jacob Weaver, in 1835, was the first paper published in the town. *The Independent Journal*, which was created by consolidation of *The Valley Democrat* and *The Cumberland Valley Journal*, by Robt. H. Thomas, in October, 1872, is the paper still in existence, and still edited by Mr. Thomas, who has also since (January, 1873) established the *Farmer's Friend*. As Mr. Thomas is the Principal founder of the State Grange of Pennsylvania he has made this paper the mouth-piece of that prominent organization. The *Saturday Evening Journal*, a small local sheet, is also published in the *Independent Journal* office, and furnished gratuitously to the subscribers of the latter paper.

PUBLIC HALL AND MARKET HOUSE.

Franklin Hall and Market House, on the Public Square, at the corner of Market and Main Streets, is a three-story brick edifice, surmounted by a tower and town clock. The building was begun in 1866 and completed in 1867. The hall was formally dedicated by a *soiree* under the auspices of Irving Female College, on the evening of December 24, 1866. The third story of the main building is used as a Masonic Hall; the second floor is the hall proper, with a seating capacity for 600 persons; while the side and the two-story rear extension on Market Street, are occupied by stores and the commodious market house. The first market in this building was held on the 3d of November, 1866.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

The first bank in Mechanicsburg was started in 1859 by Levi Merkel, Jacob Mumma and others, transacting business under the title of Merkle, Mumma & Co. This institution was incorporated by the Legislature in 1861 as the "Mechanicsburg Bank," and, a few years later, when the National banking system was inaugurated, it applied for and obtained a charter, in March, 1864, as "The First National Bank," under which title it commenced business in May following, with a capital of $100,000. Its first president was S. P. Gorgas; cashier, A. C. Brindle. It now occupies a handsome brick and brownstone building on West Main Street.

The Second National Bank was organized under the United States banking law, February 20, 1863, with a capital of $50,000. Thomas B. Bryson was its first president, and Levi Kauffman its first cashier. Both of the above banks have been successfully conducted and have been of great benefit to the business interests of the town.

GAS AND WATER COMPANY.

Mechanicsburg was first lighted with gas in September, 1868. The gas works are owned by an incorporated company, and are situated at the eastern limits of the borough. The town is also well supplied with water, from a reservoir located in Upper Allen Township. Both the gas and water are under the control of the same "Gas and Water Company," which was chartered in 1854. The water works were built in 1856.

SOCIETIES.

Eureka Chapter, No. 209, R. A. M., was organized July 3, 1866, with the following charter members: Robert H. Thomas, Samuel N. Eminger and George K. Mooney. Number of members, about thirty five. Present officers: Josiah P. Wilbar, H. P.; J. Morris Miller, K.; Robert H. Thomas, Jr., S.; E. Rankin Huston, Treas.; George Bobb, Sec.



Peter A. Ahl

Enoch Lodge, No. 302, F. & A. M., had its charter granted June 16, 1856. First officers: John Palmer, W. M.; Ira Day (now deceased), S. W.; Jacob Dorsheimer (now deceased), J. W. Number of members about 106. Present officers: Levere G. Firestine, W. M.; A. J. Loudon, S. W.; H. S. Mohler, J. W.; J. C. Miller, Sec.; S. F. Houston, Treas.

Mechanicsburg Lodge, No. 215, I. O. O. F., was organized December 21, 1846. Its first officers were Isaac Kinsey, N. G.; John Palmer, V. G.; Henry Carns, S.; John Enralinger, A. S.; Samuel Eckels, T. Number of members, ninety-eight. The present officers are Martin Milleisen, N. G.; Thos. M. Mauk, V. N. G.; S. S. Diehl, T.; R. Senseman, S.

Wildey Encampment, No. 29, I. O. O. F., was organized at Carlisle, and a new charter obtained July 11, 1878, Geo. Bobb, John Webbert, J. A. Sibbet, Jos. Totton, Reuben Senseman, S. B. King, Christian Swartz and Simon S. Diehl being petitioners. Number of members, twenty-nine. The present officers are John Webbert, C. P.; W. H. Hench, H. P.; W. B. Railing, S. W.; J. N. Young, J. W.; R. Senseman, S.; S. S. Diehl, T.

Melita Lodge, No. 83, K. of P., obtained its charter June 4, 1868, charter members being, F. F. Singiser, William Matthews, J. S. Shopp, William Y. Johnson, J. R. West, D. H. Westfall, G. K. Mooney, George W. Titzell, and Henry F. Geyer. Has a membership of about seventy-five. Present officers are S. R. Miller, C. C.; Samuel Landis, V. C. C.; Samuel Kline, K. of R. & S.; G. S. Muckley, M. of F.; Martin Arnold, M. of E.

Washington Camp of Patriotic Sons of America, No. 164, was organized June 5, 1872, the first officers being P. P., A. Z. Hade; P., P. B. Grable; M. of F. & C., J. J. Miller; Sec., S. J. Mountz; Treas., George W. Singiser. Number of members September 17, 1886, 106. Present officers are P. P., L. W. Pierce; P., W. M. Keller; V. P., H. R. Bowman; M. of F. & C., E. C. Rupp; Sec., E. C. Gardner; Treas., J. A. Hutton. (D. H. Barnhill of this camp is District President.)

Order of U. A. Mechanics, Integrity Council, No. 197, was organized March 18, 1869. Number of members, about eighty three. Officers: E. E. Mountz, S. ex C.; Daniel White, J. ex C.; Henry Schriver, Councilor; S. A. King, V. Councilor; E. C. Gardner, Rec. Sec.; F. P. Hall, F. Sec.; S. M. Wagoner, Treas.

Knights of the Golden Eagle, Cumberland Valley Castle, No. 109, was organized July 3, 1886; membership about 100. Officers are H. H. Mercer, N. C.; T. M. Mauk, V. N. C.; Israel Flohr, P. C.; W. H. Coover, K. of E.; George Hullinger, C. of E.; John Felker, M. of R.

There have also been organized, for social and insurance benefits, *Royal Arcanum* and *Improved Order of Heptasophs.*

Allen & East Pennsborough Society for the Recovery of Stolen Horses and Mules and the Detection of Thieves, was originally organized October 22, 1836; revised and adopted June 7, 1854, and again January 7, 1865, and again February 22, 1873, and again February 22, 1886. Chartered November 14, 1870. To Dr. J. F. Staliger belongs the credit of bringing together a number of the citizens of Allen and East Pennsborough Townships, at the public house of Frederick Kuster, in Shrewsburstown, on the 24th day of September, 1836. The stealing of horses having become frequent, and the ordinary protection found insufficient, the community, impressed with these facts, met to form an association for mutual defense and assistance. Daniel Sherban was appointed president, and Levi Merkel, secretary of this meeting. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by laws, consisting of Dr. J. L. Staliger, Levi Merkel and William R. Goggas, met October 26, 1836, agreeable to adjournment, at the house of Frederick Kuster, in Shrewsburstown. Christian

Stayman was appointed president, and Levi Merkel, secretary, when Dr. Stadiger, chairman of the committee, presented a constitution and by-laws. In 1837, Samuel Shoop's horse was the first one reported stolen, and from that time up to the present, January 3, 1885, there have been only about forty stolen, less than one a year and all these recovered except six.

Officers of the Society: Dr. E. B. Brandt, president; J. O. Saxton, vice-president; C. B. Neisley, secretary; H. W. Pressel, assistant secretary; Martin Mumma, treasurer. Board of Managers: Henry Z. Zorger, 1 year; Jacob Kutz, 1 year; Martin Brinton, 1 year; John H. Bowman, 2 years; John Fought, 2 years; Samuel Mumper, 2 years. Past presidents, each elected for one year excepting where indicated: William R. Gorgas, October 22, 1836, to January 1837; Dr. J. F. Stadiger, elected January 1837; Jacob Shelly, 1838; William R. Gorgas, 1839; Michael Hoover, 1840; John Thompson, 1841 (2 years); Benjamin H. Mosser, 1843; George H. Bucher, 1844; Benjamin H. Mosser, 1845; Jacob Shelly, 1846; Christian Titzel, 1847; Benjamin H. Mosser, 1848; Lewis Hyer, 1849; Simon Oyster, 1850; Joseph Mosser, 1851; Jacob Shelly, 1852; Benjamin H. Mosser, 1853; Dr. Ira Day, 1854; Dr. R. G. Young, 1855; Levi Merkel, 1856; John C. Dunlap, 1857; George Sherbahn, 1858; Eli Grabil, 1859; John C. Dunlap, 1860; Dr. E. B. Brandt, 1861 (2 years); H. G. Moser, 1863; James Orr, 1864; J. O. Saxton, 1865; Henry R. Mosser, 1866 (2 years); William R. Gorgas, 1868; Dr. E. B. Brandt, 1869 (18 years).

Library and Literary Association.—At Mechanicsburg, in the autumn of 1871, steps were taken for the organization of "The Mechanicsburg Library and Literary Association;" and on April 4, 1872, a charter was obtained from the Legislature. Additions were made from time to time until several thousand choice volumes were secured, making it a well-spring of intellectual life to the community.

CONCLUSION.

Situated, as Mechanicsburg is, in the midst of a purely agricultural region, it is also one of the most enterprising industrial towns of its size in the State. It has become a productive center for certain kinds of manufactured goods. Among its leading industries may be mentioned the manufacture of agricultural implements; of carriages, particularly by the long-established firm of Schroeder; the iron foundry of Houck & Comstock, the inception of which dates back to 1847; and three spoke and wheel works, for the manufacture of wheels, spokes, hubs, etc., which has grown to be a distinctive industry of the town. One of these, that of Frederick Seidle, won medals at the Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, at Paris in 1878, and at Atlanta in 1881, for superior workmanship and goods; while the shipment of any of these firms is not limited to our own country, but extends to France, Germany, Russia, England and Australia.

Mechanicsburg has, besides these industries, which we have mentioned, a planing-mill, wagon and plow works, tannery, two horse-net factories, boot and shoe factory, a brick-yard, a grain-fan factory, and a number of other industries of lesser note. It is a handsome town for residence, the center of a rich agricultural community, of growing importance as a manufacturing center, and, in every way, one of the most prosperous towns of its size in the State.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BOROUGH OF SHIPPENSBURG.

ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT—EARLY REMINISCENCES—LIST OF ORIGINAL LAND PURCHASERS—EARLY HOTELS IN SHIPPENSBURG—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—SCHOOLS—NEWSPAPERS—BANK—SOCIETIES.

SHIPPENSBURG is the oldest town in the valley and, with the exception of York, the oldest town in the State west of the Susquehanna River. The first settlement at this place is said to have been made by twelve families in June, 1730.* In May, 1733, there were eighteen cabins in the settlement, which had, as yet, no name. Those cabins were mostly at the eastern end of the town, which was the first to present the appearance of a village. "When the town was subsequently laid out by the proprietor, the point where Queen Street crosses King was selected as the centre."

The following letter, written in May, 1733, will serve to give some vivid idea of this settlement at that period:

May 21st, 1733.

Dear John: I wish you would see John Harris at the ferry and get him to write to the Governor to see if he can't get some guns for us, there's a good wheen of ingens about here, and I fear they intend to give us a good deal of troubbel and may do us a grate dale of harm. We was three days on our journey coming from Harrises ferry here. We could not make much speed on account of the childer; they could not get on as fast as Jane and me. I think we will like this part of the country when we get our cabbin built. I put it on a level peese of groun, near the road or path in the woods at the fut of a hill. There is a fine stream of watter that comes from a spring a half a mile south of where our cabbin is built. I would have put it near the watter but the land is lo and wet. John McCall, Alick Steen and John Rippey built there's near the stream. Hugh Rippey's daughter Mary [was] berried yesterday; this will be sad news to Andrew Simpson when he reaches Maguires bridge. He is to come over in the fall when they were to be married. Mary was a verry purty gerl, she died of a faver, and they berried her up on rising groun, north of the road or path where we made choice of a peese of groun for a graveyard. She was the furst berried there. Poor Hugh has none left now but his wife, Sam and little Isabel. There is plenty of timber south of us. We have eighteen cabbins bilt here now, and it looks [like] a town, but we have no name for it. I'll send this with John Simpson when he goes back to paxtan. Come up soon, our cabbin will be ready to go into in a week and you can go in till you get wan bilt, we have planted some corn and potatoes. Dan McGee, John Sloan and Robert More was here and left last week. * * * Tell Billy Parker to come up soon and bring Nancy with him. I know he will like the country. I forgot to tell you that Sally Brown was bit by a snaik, but she is out of danger. Come up soon. Yr. aft. brother

JAMES MAGAW.

In the year succeeding the Penn purchase of the land in the north valley, Edward Shippen obtained (in January and March, 1737) patents for two tracts of land, containing in all, 1,312 acres, on the first of which, west of the center and not far from the southeastern border stood the nucleus of the village, which thirteen years later, became, for a brief time, the county seat, and which, from that time until this has been known as Shippensburg.

Edward Shippen, the founder and proprietor of Shippensburg, was born in Boston July 9, 1703. He moved to Philadelphia, where he married Miss Mary

*These names were Alexander Steen, John McCall, Richard Morrow, Gavin Morrow, John Culbertson, Hugh Rippey, John Rippey, John Strain, Alexander Askey, John McAlaster, David Magaw, John Johnston Steen after, Benjamin Boyche, John Campbell and Robert Caskey.

Plumley, in September, 1725. His fourth son, Edward (born February 16, 1729), became chief justice, and, by the marriage of his daughter Margaret, he was the father in-law of Benedict Arnold. The elder Shippen removed from Philadelphia and lived in Lancaster. He died in 1781.

For some time after the buying of the land by Mr. Shippen, the population of the town seems to have increased rapidly. Three years after (1740) the first fort was built. The whites, seeing that the Indians were becoming alarmed at the rapid increase of population, met at the public house of the Widow Piper, and determined to erect a fort. A time was fixed, the people assembled, cut the logs, and erected the building on the northeastern side of the town. This was in the spring, and in the autumn of that year Gov. Thomas sent a garrison of twenty-two men to supply the fort. A well was afterward dug by soldiers and citizens within the outward inclosure of the fort, the traces of which are still visible on Burd Street, just outside of what is known as the "Fort Field." This log structure was named "Fort Franklin," probably in 1755, to distinguish it from Fort Morris, which was then in process of construction.

As early as 1740 or 1741 a log flouring-mill was built by William Leeper (then of Shippensburg) on the west bank of the stream, south of the town. In this year, 1740, the Campbells, Culbertsons, Duncans, Reynoldses, Rippeys, McCalls, Dunlaps, Pipers and Lowerys were among the leading families of the place.*

It is not certain when the town was first laid out, but it seems to have been as early as 1749. From the time of the Shippen purchase until February, 1763, the first inhabitants held their lots upon grants or permits issued by Mr. Shippen. In the above mentioned year deeds, or leases as they were then called, were issued by him, with the reservation of an annual quit-rent (of $\$1.66\frac{2}{3}$) on each lot of sixty-four feet four inches in breadth. After his death, in 1781, when the property descended to his sons, the quit-rent upon the remaining unsold lots was $4.

When the county of Cumberland was formed in January, 1750, the first courts of justice were held in Shippensburg. This was, indeed, "the only town in the valley," and, although it had not regularly been so appointed, it was regarded as the county seat. There were but four terms of court held in Shippensburg; the first on the 24th day of July, 1750, and the last April 24, 1751.† In this latter year the courts were removed to Carlisle (Letort's Spring), which had been chosen by the proprietors as the county seat, which action on their part caused great excitement and called forth a vigorous protest from the inhabitants of the upper end of the county. In what house the courts were held, in Shippensburg, is not known; there was, however, a public whipping post, which is said to have stood at or near the intersection of King and Queen Streets.

For some time after this period the growth of Shippensburg was slow. This was not owing to the removal of the courts, but to that terrible period of Indian depredation, which began in 1753, and ended in 1764.

Among the Indian depredations in 1757, near Shippensburg, are the following: "On the 6th of June, 1757, two men were murdered, and five taken

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*Francis Campbell was a man of culture, a ready and forcible writer, and one of the first merchants in Shippensburg. He died in 1790. Daniel Duncan built a stone house on Lot 52, in which he kept a store and tavern. His son Stephen represented the county in the Colonial Legislature, and was at one time the heaviest tax-payer in the place. The others were names of prominence, but there is not a male descendant of any one remaining in Shippensburg to-day. See sketch by late Hon. John McCurdy.

†This date is, by an error in the records, marked 1750, which make the four terms at Shippensburg stand thus: July 24, 1750; October 23, 1750; January 22, 1750; April 24, 1750. But those of July and October are the first on the records, besides which the next regular term in Carlisle, July 23, 1751, follows naturally, if we correct the error.

prisoners, by a party of Indians, a short distance east of where Burd's Run crosses the road leading from Shippensburg to Middle Spring. The names of the killed were John McKean and John Agnew, and those of the captured, Hugh Black, William Carson, Andrew Brown, James Ellis and Alexander McBride. All but Ellis, it appears, made their escape. These escaped prisoners stated that Ellis was the only one who remained, as a white girl, whom this band had captured in Maryland, previously becoming exhausted, had been killed and scalped by them on the evening before they made their escape. On the 18th of July, 1757, a band of savages surprised a party who were harvesting in John Cessna's field, about a mile east of Shippensburg. They approached the field from the east through the woods, which bounded it on that side, and, when within short range, fired, killing Dennis O'Neiden and John Kirkpatrick; then rushing forward they captured Mr. Cessna, his two grandsons, and a son of John Kirkpatrick, and made their escape with their prisoners. There were other hands in the field at that time, but a thicket which stood between them and the Indians concealed them from view. The next day, in a field belonging to Joseph Steenson, nine persons were killed and four taken prisoners."

When the town was laid out, the old Indian path became the main road, and was chosen for the location of King Street. Three fourths of the residents of the town, in 1751, lived upon that portion of this street, which lies between Washington Street and the top of the hill west of the toll gate.

In the spring of 1755 the road cutters were at work opening a road west. Braddock's army was in the field, and it was proposed to make Shippensburg the base of supplies.

On June 14, 1755, Charles Swain writes to Gov. Morris from Shippensburg: "I arrived at this place on Monday, and judge there are sufficient buildings for storing the provisions without erecting any; these will want but a small repair, except the fastings, and to be had on easy terms, as they are all left, to be possessed by any one who will inhabit them. The owners do not seem inclined to take any advantage of their being wanted on this occasion. I find not above two pastures here; these but mean as to grass, from drought; but there is a fine range of forage for upward of four miles in the woods, quite to the foot of the South Mountain; also a good run of water, that the cattle will be continually improving after they come here. I shall use the methods practiced here of keeping their beasts together; have a constant watch on them; daily see to them myself. I can find but little cellaring here for securing the pork, but have pitched on a shady and dry spot in the woods for making a cellar for what I can not store in such cellars as are in the town. There are no bricks here, and little lime at present, so the making of ovens would be difficult, and, if made of clay, then there would be some iron wanting. The principal expense which seems to attend the magazine here will be the hire of some person or persons to attend the cattle, also to watch the stores and pork, etc. * * The coopers in these parts have plantations, and they but occasionally work at their trades * * The mills, also, here have no bolting cloths, so that they make only a coarse flour." In another letter, dated July, 4, 1755 (just five days before Braddock's defeat), Mr. Shippen says: "I shall give orders to Mr. Burd's servant, a cooper, to take charge of some cattle, as Mr. Swain shall direct. The cattle are provided with a range of pasture. But the place which shall be agreed upon by the General (Braddock) for the magazine, ought to be protected by at least twenty or thirty soldiers; and there should be a blockade built, otherwise they (the Indians) may easily destroy the cattle, for they can march through the woods, undiscovered,

within twenty miles of Shippensburg, and they may come these twenty miles one way on a path, leaving Jacob Pyatt's near Tuscarora Mountain, on the right hand and see but two houses till they are within two miles of my place."

Within a few days after the writing of this letter Braddock was defeated, and the ominous danger-cloud which had threatened the inhabitants of the valley, burst.

At Shippensburg they began immediately to erect another fort. This fort was called Fort Morris, after the Governor of the province. In a letter written by Charles Swain to him, July 30, 1755, he says: "A defeat is, I believe, beyond doubt. I suppose that the people will now come fast into these parts, and shall use all expedition in forwarding a fort. I have pitched on a piece of ground of Mr. Shippen's, and the timber about here is all his; therefore should be glad he was to write about it, if your Honor thought proper, that there may be no afterclaps on his part." On November 2, of this year (1755), James Burd writes to Edward Shippen, at Lancaster: "We are in great confusion here at present. * * * This town is full of people, they being all moving in with their families—five or six families in a house. We are in great want of ammunition; but with what we have we are determined to give the enemy as warm a reception as we can. Some of our people had been taken prisoners by this party, and have made their escape from them and come in to us this morning. * * * We have 100 men working at Fort Morris every day."

He also wishes that they would send guns—"great guns, small arms and ammunition"—from Philadelphia. This fort seems to have been completed in 1756.

"It stood," says Hon. John McCurdy, "on the rocky hill at the western end of the town. The brick schoolhouse now standing there, which was built some [forty-two] years ago, stands within the boundaries of the fort, the foundation of a part of which can still be traced." The walls were built of small stone, with mortar which became hard, and were about two feet in thickness. The roof and timbers of the building were removed before 1821, and the remaining portion of the walls were torn down in 1836.*

In the sudden unslaught of the Indians, and the panic which ensued, in 1763, there was, on the 25th of July, 1,384 of these fugitives in Shippensburg, of whom 301 were men, 345 women, and 738 children, many of whom were obliged to lie in barns, cellars and sheds, the dwelling houses being all crowded. Fort Franklin had, before this time, we are told, been enlarged with additions, and during the Indian troubles of this period the various sections were occupied by private families. It was afterward allowed to decay, and was torn down about 1790.

At the time of these Indian troubles in 1763, and previous to it, various parties, and, among others, those living around Shippensburg, sent piteous appeals to the Government for aid, but they seem often to have been powerless, or to have turned a deaf ear to the supplications of these border inhabitants.

In February, 1763, Mr. Shippen began to issue the first deeds or leases to purchasers, and to those who had previously settled upon the lots. The list of the original purchasers, with the number of the lot is as follows:

* On the 19th of March, 1764, the Indians carried off five people from within nine miles of Shippensburg, and shot one man through the body. The enemy, supposed to be eleven in number, were pursued successfully by about 100 provincials. The houses of John Stewart, Adam Simms, James McCammon, William Baird, James Kelley, Stephen Caldwell and John Boyd were burnt. These people lost all their grain, which they had threshed out with the intention to send it for sale by further down among the inhabitants.—*Gordon's History of Pennsylvania*, p. 624.

1 Samuel Montgomery.
2 David Magaw.
3, 4 Francis Campble
5 Peter Miller
6, 7 William Piper.
8 John Cunningham.
9 Anthony Maule.
10, 11 Richard Long.
12, 13, 14 Francis Campble.
15 Alexander Sterrit.
16 William Cowan.
17 John Brady
18 William Reynolds.
19, 20 James McCall.
21 Robert Chambers.
22 John Cesna
23 William Hendricks.
24 George Ross.
25 Andrew Wilkins.
26, 27 William Barr.
28 Andrew Wilkins.
29 Thomas Finley.
30 Humphrey Montgomery.
31 Thomas Finley.
32 Daniel Duncan.
33 Isaac Miller.
34 John Montgomery.
35, 36 Samuel Perry.
37 John Corbet.
38 Daniel Duncan.
39 Blank
40 Daniel Duncan.
41 Archibald Flemming.
42 James Lowery.
43 Andrew Keith.
44 James McClintock.
45 William Leeper.
46 Blank
47 David McKnight.
48 William Barr.
49 William Sutherland.
50, 51 John Miller.
52 Martin Holderbaum.
53 Samuel Tate.
54 William Brookins.
55 Samuel Duncan.
56 Matthew Adams.
57 William McConnel.
58 Blank.
59, 60 Meeting-house, graveyard.
61 Richard Long.
62 Henry Davis.
63, 64 Edward Lacey.
65 Archibald Mahan.
66 James McKeeny.
67 Jacob Kiser.
68 Blank.
69 Dr. Robert McCall.
70 Blank.
71 George Taylor.
72, 73 Andrew McLean.
74 Church lot free.
75 Benjamin Coppenheffer.
76 Robert Reed
77 Joseph Campbell.
78 John Reynolds.
79 Jacob Milliron.
80 Valentine Haupt.
81 Simon Rice.
82 Adam Carnahan.
83 James Reynolds.
84 Robert Peebles
85 Anthony Maule
86 James Dunlap
87 Gideon Miller.
88 Andrew Boyd.
89 Joseph Parks.
90 Tristram Miller.
91 John Reobett
92 Anthony Maule.
93 James Reynolds.
94 George Ehley.
95 William Duncan.
96 Anthony Maule.
97 John Mains.
98 Robert Brown.
99 John Heap. Meadow lot.
100, 101 Samuel Rippey.
102 Lucinda Piper.
103 Samuel Rippey.
104 Robert Peebles.
105 John Smith.
106 Anthony Maule.
107 Johnson Smith.
108 James Piper.
109 Samuel Rippey.
110 William Wilson.
111 Margaret McDaniel.
112, 113 Benjamin Kilgore.
114 Blank.
115 Anthony Maule.
116 William Campbell.
117, 118 James McCall.
119 George McCandless.
120, 121 Daniel Duncan.
122 Blank.
123 Blank.
124 David Ellis.
125 John Montgomery.
126 James Russell.
127 Blank
128 John Montgomery.
129, 130, 131 Blank.
132 Thomas Atkinson.
133 Blank
134 Robert Beatty.
135 Samuel Perry.
136 John Carnahan.
137 Samuel Perry.
138 John Cessna.
139 Alexander Askey.
140 John Mahan.
141 to 147 including 148 Blank.
149 Alexander Johnston.
150, 151 John Dietrick.
152 Abraham Beidleman.
153 Anthony Maule.
154 Jacob Lightner.
155 John Gregory.
156 George McCandless.
157 Jacob Kiser.
158 John Davenport.
159 Joseph Mitchel.
160 Thomas Moore.
161 John Dietrick
162, 163 Frederick Shipley.
164 John Stall.
165 Christian Gish

166 Andrew Patterson.
167, 168 Blank.
169 Casper Sallsgibber.
170 David Duncan.
171 Christian Gish.
172 Frederick Sheval.
173 Walter Welsh.

The place in early days was sometimes spoken of as "Shippen's Farm." As a specimen of the deeds, an indenture made on the 13th of March, 1764, "between Edward Shippen of the Borough of Lancaster, of the one part, & Archibald Machan, of the other," conveys, subject to the quit rent "a certain lot of ground Scituate within a certain new town called Shippensburg, in the county of Cumberland, containing in breadth sixty-four feet four inches, & in length 457, 4 inches, No 65, Bounded on the South by King Street & on the west by Lot No 60 granted or intended to be granted to James Mackeney, & on the east by Lot No 64 Granted to Edward Lacey & on the north by a fourteen foot alley, &c. (Signed) Edward Shippen."

In the Revolutionary war Shippensburg was prompt to respond to the call for men. Capt. Matthew Henderson, at the beginning of the war, raised a company of 104 men in Shippensburg, and another, but not a full one, was raised by Capt. Mathew Scott. It is said that at this time there "was scarcely an able bodied man in the place who was not enrolled in one or the other of these organizations."

In December, 1775, Capt. William Rippey, of Shippensburg, enlisted a company, of which he was commissioned captain January 9, 1776, which became one of the companies of the Sixth Regiment, commanded by Col. Irvine. With the brigade to which it shortly afterward belonged it was sent to Canada, where, at Trois Rivieres, Capt. Rippey with his colonel and most of the men were captured. Rippey made his escape, and after the war resumed keeping the Branch Hotel in Shippensburg—down to the time of his death in 1819.

Until 1790 there was no postoffice in Shippensburg. Previous to this time the people depended simply upon private carriers. But by an act of Congress in 1788, "posts" were established for the regular transportation of mails between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh by the route of Lancaster, York, Carlisle, Chamberstown and Bedford, from which mails were dispatched once in each fortnight. The first postmaster, at the establishment of the first "post" in Shippensburg, May 13, 1790, was Robert Peebles.

During the "Whiskey Insurrection" of 1794 Gen. Washington passed through Shippensburg, at which place he remained for some portion of the day. It is said the citizens gathered to pay him their respects, but others, a few days after his visit, in order to show their disapprobation of the use of a military force to suppress the insurrection, during the hours of night, erected a "liberty pole" on the corner where the council house now stands. This pole was afterward cut down at night by the opposite party—or by parties "to whom its presence was objectionable."

Although Shippensburg is the oldest town in the valley, it was not incorporated as a borough until January, 1819.

The population of the place at various times was as follows: In 1800, it contained less than 800 inhabitants; in 1810, 1,159; in 1820, 1,410; in 1830, 1,308; in 1840, 1,473; and at present about 2,500. Although it has not increased rapidly in population, the town in other respects has improved greatly within the last quarter of a century.

EARLY HOTELS IN SHIPPENSBURG.

The earliest public house in Shippensburg was, in all probability, that of "The Widow Piper." It existed as early as 1735, when a number of persons living in the vicinity met to protest against the new road running through



Daniel V. Ahl

"the barracks."* Here, for many years, the public business was transacted, and in it, it is possible, the first courts were held †

"A brewery was started at a very early day in the building now known as the Black Bear Hotel. This building was erected for that purpose, and the business of brewing was carried on there for a number of years; at first by Adam Carmahan, and afterward by James Brown. This house was subsequently converted into a tavern, and was first kept by a man named John Saylor, who was succeeded by Jacob Rahm, he by John Snyder, and he, in 1821, by Jacob Hartzell. ‡ We find that this hotel was known as the "Black Bear" as early or prior to 1792; for in the records of the court, August, 1792, there is a petition for a "road from the sign of the Bear in King Street past Reynold's mill to Middle Spring Church," which was granted. And, among public papers owned lately by the late Jason Eby, kindly furnished to us by Christian Humrich, Esq., we find the original petition presented to the court in August, 1792, as follows: "The humble Petition of Jacob Rahm, of Shippensburg, Humbly Sheweth That your Petitioner, having provided a Commodious House & accomodations for Travellers in the Town of Shippensburg, Humbly prays your Honorable Court to grant him a licence for the purpose of keeping a house of intertainment in the said town," etc. §

There was also a hotel in Shippensburg prior to 1792, known by the name of the "Black Horse." For in another petition to this term of court (August, 1792) from Patrick Cochran, we find "that the petitioner hath lately rented and now occupies the commodious and long accustomed public house known by the name of the Black Horse, in Shippensburg, where he is well provided with liquor and all other necessaries for a public house, and also has had many repairs made for the better accommodation of travellers." There was also another hotel in Shippensburg, in and prior to 1792, know by the name of the "King of Prussia." The application is by Conrad Beamer, presented at the same term of court (August, 1792), who prays that "Whereas your petitioner continues to keep the old accustomed and commodious tavern known by the name of the 'King of Prussia,' in Shippensburg," that the court will recommend him to his Excellency the Governor for license to continue a public house in the said place. One other petition is made, also August, 1792, by George McCandless, who "hath kept a house of entertainment in the house where he now lives, the preceding year, and is desirous of continuing the same." And this is all we know of the "taverns" of ye Town of Shippensburg," before the beginning of this century.

Following the Indian moccasin, "when the days of the pack horse had passed away, the Black Bear Hotel became the principal stopping place for wagons engaged in the transportation of merchandise to the West." Shippensburg was then lively with this traffic to and from Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. But the Conestoga teams, with their noise and bustle, have passed away. They have ceased "to collect nightly in groups around the house," and the recollection of them, even, has grown dim.

Sixty years ago there were six wagon maker shops, each employing a number of hands, and nine blacksmith shops all busily employed.

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* Historical Discourse, Middle Spring, by Rev. S. S. Wylie.

† Thereon, in the records, a will of one Hans Jannet Piper of Shippensburg, innkeeper, in 1755.

‡ Hon. John Mc[illegible]'s sketch in Wing.

§ The petitioner of this is recommended by John Heap, a handsome signature, Jacob Bucher, James Gia[illegible]. Several queries: James Moore, Patrick Cochran and Samuel Ripley. The letter by John Scott, Thomas Wilson, Robert Edwards, Samuel Edwards, Alexander Beattie, W[illegible]. Ely, [illegible] Jonny White, Samuel Poulson, R. Mc[illegible], William Brown, Wm. Barr, John Heap and Samuel Mitchel, "residents of Shippensburg and parts adjacent."

‖ Many of these wagons were made at Shippensburg and London, and this was one of the most prominent industries of the place.

CHURCHES.

The Scotch Irish Presbyterians who settled at Shippensburg belonged to the church at Middle Spring, so that no church of that denomination was for some time erected. Mr. Shippen and his agents, and the Government employes at Forts Morris and Franklin, located at Shippensburg, were Episcopalians, and "an effort was made to establish an Episcopal Church. This scheme, however, never promised to be successful, and when the agents withdrew, was abandoned."*

In 1767 Lot 59 was conveyed by Mr. Shippen to Francis Campble in trust, for a *Presbyterian Church*, "with yearly rent of one penny sterling," and a log house was erected about 1768, but little used, and was turned into a schoolhouse, neglected, and finally torn down. The adjoining Lot 60 had previously been set apart and used for the burial of the dead. There was early a Reformed Associate Presbyterian Church in Shippensburg. "Lot 216 on the village plot was, June 2, 1794, deeded by the Shippen brothers to this church, and a stone meeting-house was erected on it about 1797, which was subsequently enlarged," and is still standing. Its pastors were Rev. James Walker, ordained September 4, 1799 (of congregations of Shippensburg and Chambersburg, giving to each half his time), resigned August 8, 1820. Rev. Thomas Strong, ordained (over the two churches) October 23, 1821, at which time a union was formed between his congregation in Shippensburg and the members of the church at Middle Spring, who resided in or near the village. On February 18, 1824, Rev. Henry R. Wilson, D. D., was installed and remained till October, 1839. He was born near Gettysburg in 1780; graduated at Dickinson College under Nesbit; was chosen professor of languages in that institution in 1806. He preached in the First Presbyterian Church at Carlisle, as colleague with Dr. Davidson. In 1814 accepted call at Silver's Spring, from which place he went to Shippensburg. He died in Philadelphia March 22, 1849.

He was followed by Rev. James Harper in 1840, who served till May 8, 1870, and was succeeded, in 1872, by Rev. W. W. Taylor, succeeded, in May, 1875, by Rev. W. A. McCarrell.

In April, 1839, a suit was brought for the exclusive right to the church property by a few Associate Reform members still remaining in the town, which was successful. The little society gradually dwindled away, and the church building was leased to the borough for school purposes for ninety-nine years, for $1,000. When this case was decided, the Presbyterian Congregation purchased a lot in another portion of the town and erected the neat brick edifice in which they worship. A new church is now being erected.

Methodist Church.—The first church was built in 1790. It was a log structure, one story high, and stood on the northwest end of the lot where the old brick church stands. At first the congregation was small, but it grew in strength and importance, and has included in its membership many of the most prominent residents of the town. In 1825, a new brick church was erected on the southwest end of the old lot. It was used about half a century. The present church, on King Street, was built in 1875.

German Reformed and Lutheran.—Some time during the latter part of the last century a lot located on the southeast corner of Orange and Queen Streets was selected as a place of burial by the Lutheran and Reformed denominations, and on it a log church was erected, which was used until about 1812.

*Until the (Presbyterian) organization was effected, the Episcopal element was, perhaps, dominant in the borough, through the influence of Mr. Shippen, the proprietor, who was connected with that denomination."—*Nevin's Churches of the Valley*, p. 155.

In about that year a brick church was erected, where the German Reformed Church now stands, and was at first used as a place of worship by both congregations. After some time the two congregations separated, each erecting a church edifice of its own.

A brick church was built by the denomination known as the *Church of God* about 1828, which was torn down in 1870, when the present one was erected.

In 1868 the *United Brethren* built their present church on North Penn Street.

CEMETERIES.

The burial places of Shippensburg having become full of the bodies of those who, during more than a century of its existence, had taken up their abode "in the dark house and narrow bed" in the various inclosures. A new burial place, known as the "Spring Hill Cemetery," was incorporated January 18, 1861, and twelve acres of land, which were purchased for that purpose, were laid out into lots. We may mention that the first burial in these grounds was that of Robert McFarland, who had contracted a fever in the army, and that of thirty two soldiers who served in the late war are buried beneath its sod.

SCHOOLS.

There are nine public schools in Shippensburg, which are taught for eight months during the year; but the main educational institution is "The Cumberland Valley State Normal School," which was chartered in 1870 and opened on April 15, 1873, with a registered list of 300 pupils. Its cornerstone was laid on May 31, 1871. The building, which is about one-fourth of a mile north of town, is a handsome architectural design, and is situated on a commanding eminence, surrounded by beautiful and spacious grounds, tastefully laid out. It was erected at a cost of over $125,000.

NEWSPAPERS.

There have been ten papers published in Shippensburg since the formation of the town. One, the "*Valley Spirit*," was, about 1846, moved to Chambersburg, where it is still published. Another, the *Valley Sentinel*, was bought by Henry K. Peffer, Esq., who moved it to Carlisle, where it is still published. The present papers in Shippensburg are the Shippensburg *News*, established in 1844, and the Shippensburg *Chronicle*, started in 1875.

BANK.

There is one National Bank in Shippensburg, which was established under the title "The First National Bank of Shippensburg," in 1866.

SOCIETIES.

Cumberland Valley Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M., was instituted February 18, 1858, with following named charter members: Rev. James Colder, Rev. F. A. Rupley, Henry Ruby, Sr., Jacob Heck, John S. Blair, John Wunderlich, R. J. Lawton and Rev. D. A. Laverty. Present membership, twenty nine. Present officers: John Wolf, W. M.; J. M. Gardner, S. W.; S. M. Houston, J. W.; S. C. Henderson, Treas.; W. M. Geesaman, Sec.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 38, A. Y. M. (colored), instituted in 1868; has about eighteen members. Present officers are Henry Johnston, W. M.; George A. Barnes, Jr., S. W.; Edward Arthur, J. W.; William A. Barnett, Sec.; Thomas Miller, Treas.

Valley Encampment, No. 34, I. O. O. F., was chartered June 22, 1846, with charter members William F. Carey, John C. Altick, William B. Cochran,

John Fisher, J. H. M. Peebles, John A. Clippinger and John Bender. Present membership thirty-eight. Present officers: G. F. Cressler, C. P.; G. S. Clark, H. P.; Elmer E. Shelley, S. W.; R. W. Hockersmith, J. W.; J. K. L. Mackey, Scribe; W. J. Angle, Treas.

Cumberland Lodge, No. 90, I. O. O. F., was organized December 12, 1843, the charter members being William F. Carey, B. F. Irvin, William H. Hoover, John McCurdy and John C. Altick. Present membership, seventy-two. Present officers: George W. Noftsker, N. G.; J. E. Wolfe, V. G.; John A. Fleming, Treas.; J. K. L. Mackey, Sec.

Mount Alto Lodge, G. U. O. F., No. 1941 (colored), was organized in 1879 with about twenty members. Discontinued working in 1885.

Royal Arcanum.—There was also organized, August 24, 1886, for social and insurance benefits, a council of the Royal Arcanum.

CHAPTER XIX.

BOROUGH OF SHIREMANSTOWN.

LOCALITY—ORIGIN OF NAME—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES—MISCELLANEOUS.

SHIREMANSTOWN is situated on the main road leading from Carlisle to New Cumberland, known as the Simpson Ferry Road, and within a short distance of the Cumberland Valley Railroad in a fertile and highly improved portion of the county.

It is twelve miles east of Carlisle and five miles west of Harrisburg. It derives its name from Daniel Shireman, one of the first residents and landowners of most of the place upon which the town is built, and who kept a hotel there for a period of some years. The first house was built by John Davis about 1812 or 1814. It was afterward used as a hotel, and still later as a store, which was the earliest one kept in the town.

Shiremanstown was incorporated as a borough in August, 1874.

CHURCHES.

There are three churches. The first was originally a frame building, one story high, erected as a union house of worship in 1838, but since enlarged and remodeled by the *Church of God.*

United Brethren.—This society erected their church in 1854. It is two stories high, the lower portion being built of limestone, and the upper part of brick.

Messiah's Church.—This is also two stories in height; was erected in 1867, and is the handsomest church edifice in the town. The seats and doors are made of polished chestnut. Its bell, cast in 1787, is the oldest one now in Cumberland County.

SOCIETIES.

Irene Lodge, No. 425, K. of P., instituted in March, 1874, has a membership of about fifty-seven. The officers are D. Y. Zimmerman, P. C.; D. C. Eberly, C. C.; William Welty, V. C.; John G. Bentz, P.; L. O Sheaffer, K. of R. and S.; W. H. Zearing, M. of F.; J. Morris Miller, M. of E.; J. E. Straining, M. of A.

Beneficial Society of Shiremanstown was organized in 1841, with the following officers: William R. Gorgas, president; Dr. William Mateer, vice president; Levi Merkel, treasurer; Daniel Shelley, secretary. Membership numbers about seventy. Present officers are Dr. W. S. Bruckart, president; Christian Stoner, vice president; David C. Mohler, secretary; Joseph A. Willis, treasurer; A. H. Dill, financial secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The borough, besides its warehouses, wagon shops and stores, has also a large, commodious, brick schoolhouse, built in 1868 by Lower Allen Township before the borough was incorporated.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad passes through the borough from east to west, and does considerable business at this point.

CHAPTER XX.

COOK TOWNSHIP.

COOK TOWNSHIP, at present the youngest township in Cumberland County, was formed from the southern part of Pennsylvania in the year 1872. The whole of it is mountain land, well timbered, and containing at places large quantities of valuable iron ore. There are several streams in the township, the most important of which is the Mountain Creek, which, after being formed by the junction of two smaller streams near Pine Grove, flows in a slightly northeasterly direction through the mountainous portion of Dickinson Township; then almost north, through South Middleton, until it empties into the Yellow Breeches Creek.

The State road from Carlisle to Gettysburg passes through the wild and uncultivated mountain scenery of this township, as does also the Harrisburg & Gettysburg Railroad, which was originally built, in 1869-70, as the South Mountain Road, from Carlisle to Pine Grove, by the South Mountain Iron Company, for the development of their extensive property at that place. In 1883, under the name of the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad, it was extended from Hunters Run, a station on the former road, to the celebrated "Round Top," on the battle field, three miles beyond Gettysburg. It was opened for travel on April 21, 1884.* J. C. Fuller was the first president and William H. Woodward the first general superintendent, secretary and treasurer, a position which he still holds. The road has established a popular and pleasant park near Pine Grove Furnace, in the midst of the wild mountains, and which is one of the most attractive places of its kind which is to be found in the county.

The chief property, however, of the company, in the township, is the Pine Grove Furnace and the Laurel Forge, with about 25,000 acres of land, some small part of which, however, is in Adams County. These Pine Grove Iron Works are located on Mountain Creek about ten miles north of Mount Holly Springs. It is not known when the first furnace was erected at this place. The tract of about 150 acres was originally granted by Thomas and Richard

* In August of this first year, over 7,000 people were carried over the road in ten days to the encampment of the National Guards of Pennsylvania at Gettysburg.

Penn, in July, 1762, to Samuel Pope, and on the 7th of October of that year it was conveyed by him to George Stevenson, who was a partner at that time in the Carlisle Iron Works, at Boiling Springs. George Stevenson was born in Dublin in 1718, educated at Trinity College and came to America about the middle of the last century. He was a prominent man– a judge at one time of the counties of York and Cumberland by a commission in 1755 under the reign of George II. He was later a prominent lawyer at Carlisle. In connection with William Thompson (afterward a general), and George Ross, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, he became a large land-owner and manufacturer of iron, and erected, in 1764, a furnace and forge (known as Mary Ann Furnace) in York County. In 1769 he removed to Carlisle and engaged in the iron business at Mount Holly. He married Mary Cookson, the widow of Thomas Cookson, the deputy surveyor who laid out the town of Carlisle. In 1772 George Stevenson conveyed this Pine Grove property to Findlay McGrew, in which deed it is described "as being the same tract as was surveyed by William Lyon, Esq., and whereon the said Findlay McGrew hath lately erected a saw mill," etc.; and in the year following, McGrew conveyed said tract to Jacob Simons, who, in December, 1782, conveyed it, together with another tract which he had improved, to Michael Ege and the two Thornbergs, Thomas and Joseph. It is in this deed that the property is called the Pine Grove Iron-works—a name by which it has been known ever since. Michael Ege continued to own this property until his death in 1815, after which it was confirmed, by proceedings in partition, to his son Peter Ege, since which time it has passed through various hands, until it came into the possession of the present owners.

The only postoffice in the township is called Pine Grove Furnace, and the only iron way is the South Mountain Railroad, spoken of fully above.

CHAPTER XXI.

DICKINSON TOWNSHIP.

DICKINSON TOWNSHIP was formed from a portion of West Pennsborough Township, April 17, 1785. At its formation it included the townships of Penn and Cook, and in all probability extended from South Middleton on the east to Newton on the west; and from the "great road leading from Harrisburg to Chambersburg on the north," to the Adams County line on the south. It is a rectangular township, now bounded by South Middleton (east), Penn (west), West Pennsborough (north), Adams County (south), and is about twelve miles long, north and south, and about five miles wide. The character of its soil is, in the north, undulating limestone land, which portion is covered with fine farms in a high state of cultivation. The southern portion, beginning at the Yellow Breeches Creek, is sand and gravel land, which industry has made productive; while the extreme southern section of the township is a mountain region, covered with a light growth of oak, chestnut and yellow pine. The Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad and the South Mountain branch, also the Mountain Creek pass through this southern section, while the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, running almost parallel with the Yellow Breeches Creek, passes through the center of the township.

The original settlers of this township were Scotch Irish. They seemed to have settled first upon the Yellow Breeches Creek, upon which stream they purchased from the Proprietaries large tracts of land. Many of the descendants of these original settlers still live upon those lands.

One of the earliest land owners in this section was Michael Ege, the elder, who came into Cumberland County at a very early period. He owned a tract which extended from somewhere about Boiling Springs, to what is now Hay's Station, on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, a distance of about twelve miles. The bulk of this land lay between what is known as the first and second range of hills along the the South Mountain, which, in Dickinson, extend down on the north side of the mountain a considerable distance into the valley, at some places as far north as the Yellow Breeches Creek. This property was distributed among his children, but, with the exception of the Carlisle Iron works, the whole of it passed out of their hands in the first generation. A large portion of this Ege tract, perhaps all of that which went to Mrs. Wilson, a daughter of Michael Ege, a considerable time after her death, and after much of it had been improved and made into farms by the purchasers, was claimed by Mrs. Wilson's heirs. This claim gave rise to very protracted litigation. It involved the title to perhaps a hundred farms or pieces of property in what is now Penn Township. After various conflicting decisions it was finally decided in favor of the purchasers and against the Wilson heirs.

Among the early settlers of the township were the Houcks, or two families of Houcks. They owned what was known as the Salome Forge. The Galbreaths were an old family, as were also the Weakleys and the Lees. The Weakleys probably settled in this section as early as 1732, and owned large tracts of land four generations ago, including that now known as Barnitz Mill. Another branch of the Weakley family settled just above the Cumberland Furnace, and owned the land about Spring Mills, now called Huntsdale, and considerable farm land north, extending to the Dickinson Presbyterian Church, which is built upon land donated for that purpose by (William L. Weakley) one of the family.

Three generations ago the Lees, *(four brothers, Warren, Thomas, Holiday and George), lived on the Walnut Bottom Road. The easternmost of these farms was afterwards owned by the late Sterritt Woods. These men were large fine physical specimens of men, social, and who were fond "of the chace dancing, fiddling and hospitality." Another old family were the Woods'. There was a large cluster of them in what is now the central portion of Dickinson Township. They owned large farms, probably in all about 1,000 acres. Of this family, within the recollection of men living, was Richard Woods, Squire, and Capt. Samuel Woods, who is said to have been the determined juror who was instrumental in acquitting Prof. McClintock when he was tried for inciting the riots in Carlisle. Capt. Woods was a large man, who weighed probably over 200 pounds, walked always with a stoop, was quiet, almost forbidding in his manner, but was in reality one of the most benevolent and kindest men that ever lived. Another, David Gleim, came from the north of Newville, and settled in this portion of the county in about 1825. He owned from the Walnut Bottom Road out to the Yellow Breeches Creek. He is described as a strict Covenanter.

Gen. Thomas C. Miller came (about 1830) and remained in the township until his death. He was the father of William H. Miller, Esq., a prominent

*The Lee family of Dickinson Township, acquired the title to their lands by the old English ceremony of livery of seisen—or feudal investiture, the only instance of this kind which we know of in Cumberland County.

lawyer, still well remembered, of Carlisle. He had been a volunteer officer in the war of 1812, fought at Lundy's Lane and along the Canada border, after which he settled in Adams County, when he was elected to the Senate in the days when Thaddeus Stevens was a member of that body. He then came to Cumberland County and bought the Cumberland Furnace property, quite close to Huntsdale, just on the eastern border of Penn Township. He was a tall, venerable, fine looking man, proud, a good talker, and possessed of unusual ability. During the days of slavery, the South Mountain afforded a hiding place for colored people who attempted to escape from bondage, and Dickinson Township received its full share of these fugitives. In the year 1859, just before the breaking out of the Rebellion, occurred the last case of this kind. Three negroes, John Butler, wife and child, came in 1859 to reside in Dickinson Township, and lived in a small house near the Spruce Run. They had been slaves in Maryland, but had been manumitted by will at the death of their owner. The estate, as it turned out afterward, was insolvent, and the administrators sent their deputies to capture the human property, who were regarded as assets of the estate. At about midnight on the 12th of June, these negroes were stolen from their homes. Prompt measures were taken by the citizens of the township to discover the perpetrators of the crime, and among these, Richard Woods and John Morrison were particularly active. Myers, the principal kidnaper, was arrested just before reaching the Maryland line, and brought to Carlisle for trial.

This incident gave rise to an important case, in which the question was whether they had a right to invade the free soil of Pennsylvania for such a purpose. Judge Watts and A. Brady Sharpe were concerned with the district attorney for the commonwealth, while able counsel, among whom were Bradley Johnston and Johnston Meredith, represented the rights of the State of Maryland. Myers was convicted, but the sentence was suspended and the colored people returned, when they went back to Dickinson Township, where they have since lived. In a previous case, where the slaves of one Oliver passed through the township, one of its citizens was made to pay dearly for his having given them shelter during the night.

There are no villages in the township, and very little manufacturing, as its interests are almost purely of an agricultural character. There are stores at several points, and grist-mills and saw-mills sufficient to supply local demands.

The hotel known as the Stone Tavern was built by James Moore about 1788, and was at one time known, we are told, as the "Cumberland Hall Tavern."

CHURCHES.

There are but two churches in the township; one near Barnitz's Hills, which belongs to the *Methodist Protestant* congregation, and which was erected originally about 1844, but has since been rebuilt and improved; and another church located on Spruce Run. Most of the people of Dickinson attend services in the churches at Carlisle or in Penn Township.

After the Seceder Church was built in Carlisle in 1802, in which Rev. Francis Pringle, from Ireland, was pastor, the Woodburns, the Rosses, the Moores, and a number more of the most substantial and leading families of the congregation, lived at a considerable distance in the country, and for their convenience it was deemed expedient to provide a preaching place in the country, where public services could be occasionally held. Mr. Moore, of Dickinson Township, donated an acre from the corner of his farm, about six or seven miles from Carlisle, as a site for a meeting-house and grave-yard, and here, in



L. Kaufman,

1809 or 1810, a stone church was built. We are informed it was nearly opposite the Stone Tavern. The building, which was but a preaching station does not now exist.

SCHOOLS, ETC.

The common schools, twelve in number, are well sustained and attended, and are taught by efficient teachers. Besides the regular terms of six months, private schools are also maintained in some of the districts during the summer months.

The postoffices in Dickinson Township are Mooredale, Barnitz and Uriah. There is one station on the Gettysburg & Harrisburg main line named Starners, and a station on the South Mountain Branch, called Henry Clay.

CHAPTER XXII.

EAST PENNSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF CAMP HILL.

EAST PENNSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP was originally a portion of Pennsborough Township, which, at that time, embraced nearly all of the territory which is now Cumberland County. As early as 1737 it began to be called east and west, and shortly afterward north and south parts of Pennsborough, but it was not until 1845, when the latter were dropped, that the division of the township into East and West Pennsborough seems to have been definitely recognized. The little fragment of it which now remains as the extreme northeastern portion of the county, and which still retains its maiden name, is bounded by the Blue or Kittatinny Mountains on the north, the Susquehanna River on the East, Lower Allen on the south, and on the west by Hampden Township.

EARLY HISTORY.

At a very early period the Shawanese Indians settled, with the consent of William Penn and the Susquehanna Indians, upon this west side of the Susquehanna River. They became disaffected, and under two chiefs, Shingas and Capt. Jacobs (killed afterward at Kittanning), they took up the hatchet against the whites, assigning as their reason for so doing that satisfaction had not been made to them for lands surveyed into the Proprietary's manor on the Conodoguinet Creek. About 1728 they removed to the Ohio River, and placed themselves under the protection of the French. The whites began to settle in this (Paxton) manor, which embraced all the portion of the township south of the Conodoguinet Creek, about 1730. Most, if not all of them, were Scotch-Irish, and after 1736, when this land was finally purchased from the Indians, the influx of immigrants was rapid. One year later (1736) the first road was begun westward.

On the west shore of the Susquehanna River one Kelso lived, and, in connection with John Harris, managed the ferry. The lots of the Paxton manor which lay within the township were:

No. 1, containing 530 acres. It first belonged to Capt. John Stewart; since to John Rupley, Jacob Rupley and Jacob Moltz; later to Halderman's, George Rupley's heirs and others.

No. 2, 267½ acres belonged to John Boggs; later to Christian Erb, Eichelberger and McCormick; 300 acres belonged first to Caspar Weaver, now owned by Eichelberger heirs, Eichelberger & Musser; 256 acres originally belonged to Col. John Armstrong, now to Hummel's estate and E. Wormley (they formed the present site of Wormleysburg); 227 acres belonged originally to James Wilson, and 227 acres to Robert Whitehill.

Tobias Hendricks had charge of Louther manor, and lived on it, in what is now East Pennsborough. He was the son of Tobias Hendricks, of Donegal, and hence their names have been confounded. He came into the valley at a very early period, possibly prior to 1725. In a letter to John Harris, bearing date May 13, 1727, he speaks of his father as "at Donegal," requesting Mr. Harris to forward a letter to him. He also alludes to "a trader" at the Potomac, of whom he bought skins, and of "the grate numbers coming this side of ye Sasquahannah." The valley was then being rapidly settled, for at this period the Scotch-Irish immigration had begun.

From another source we learn of the Hendricks family, as follows: "Scarcely," says the writer, "had the echoes of the thundering at Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775, ceased reverberating, ere the brave sons of the valley, under the gallant Hendricks, were on the march to the relief of the beleagured city of Boston. Capt. William Hendricks was the grandson of Tobias Hendricks, an Indian trader, and possibly the first actual white settler in the valley, who located at what is now known as Oyster's Point, two miles west of Harrisburg. Here Tobias Hendricks died in November, 1739, leaving a wife, Catherine, and children, Henry, Rebecca, Tobias, David, Peter, Abraham and Isaac. William Hendricks was probably the son of Henry, who retained the "old place" where our hero was born. The company of Capt. Hendricks was raised in about ten days, and as soon as orders were received was on the march, reaching camp the first week in August, 1776. When the expedition against Quebec was decided upon, the company of Capt. Hendricks, of Pennsborough, was one which was detached from Col. Thompson's battalion of riflemen, and ordered to "go upon the command with Col. Arnold," better remembered now as Gen. Benedict Arnold. Capt. Hendricks fell in front of Quebec, and his remains were interred in the same inclosure with those of the lamented Gen. Montgomery. Many of those who went never returned. Some were killed and others were disabled by the severe exposure of that winter's march through the wilderness of Maine.

No. 17, 213 acres. First belonged to Robert Whitehill; afterward to Dr. Joseph Craine and Joseph Sadler.

No. 18, 311 acres. Belonged first to Philip Kimmel; now by numerous parties, and is the present site of the north part of Camp Hill.

No. 19, 267 acres. First owner, Andrew Kreutzer.

No. 20, 281 acres. First owner, David Moore.

Nos. 21 and 22, 536 acres. First owner, Edmund Physick.

No. 23, 282 acres. First owner, also Edmund Physick.

The following is a list of names of the original settlers on Paxton, or Louther, manor: Capt. John Stewart, John Boggs, Moses Wallace, John Wilson, John Mish, Richard Rodgers, Conrad Renninger, Caspar Weaver, William Brooks, Samuel Wallace, Christopher Gramlich, James McCurdy, Isaac Hendrix, Robert Whitehill, Philip Kimmel, Andrew Kreutzer, David Moore, Edmund Physick, Rev. William Thompson, Alexander Young, Jonas Seely, Jacob Miller.

Lands lying west of this had been settled still earlier than this manor, which had been reserved by the Proprietary Government as a special reserva-

tion for the Indians. John Harris had bought from the Penns, at an early date, seven or eight hundred acres of land on the west side of the Susquehanna River, and just north of the Conodoguinet Creek, which included the present site of West Fairview. In 1746 Michael Crouse also had purchased 435 acres from the Penns, lying north, in the great bend of the creek. North of this tract are the Rife farms, at the western boundary of which is Holtze's Run, a small stream which rises at the base of the Blue Mountains, and falls into the Conodoguinet Creek a short distance below, where Holtze's mill once stood.

To the north of the township, where the chain of the mountains is broken by the broad river, whose bright waters are studded with green islands, the scene is of surpassing beauty, and were it not for the many furnaces and forges along the river, which are marked by "a pillar of cloud by day, and of fire by night," we might almost expect to see some painted savage emerge upon its waters in his bark canoe. For there were Indian villages here in these lower parts of the county, which are still traditionally remembered; "on the banks of the Susquehanna, Yellow Beeches, Conodoguinet and other places." "There was an Indian town," says Rupp, "opposite Harris's, * * another at the mouth of the Conodoguinet Creek, two miles above."*

There are few families of the original Scotch Irish settlers left. Four-fifths of the inhabitants of the township to day are of German descent. Among them we find, as early as 1761, such names as Remminger, Kunckle, Bucher, Kast, Herman, Kimmel, Brandt, Kreutzer, Shoff, Coover, Ruff, Schneble and Kisecker, all of which are familiar names at the present day.

Among the prominent citizens of East Pennsborough Township may be mentioned ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and his brother, John Bigler, once Governor of California. Both of them spent their boyhood in this township, and their father kept for many years what was known as the "Yellow Tavern," which has since been converted into a private dwelling.

VILLAGES.

The villages in the township are West Fairview, Wormleysburg, Whitehill and Bridgeport.

Fairview, now called "West Fairview," was laid out by Abraham Neidig, Esq., in 1815. It is pleasantly situated at the spot where the Conodoguinet Creek flows into the Susquehanna River. It has more than 300 houses, four schools, three churches, one hotel, and an extensive rolling mill and nail factory, now owned by the heirs of James McCormick (deceased), which gives employment to many of the inhabitants of the town. In 1700 to 1720 the Indians had a village here. *West Fairview Lodge, No. 612, I. O. O. F.*, at this place has a membership of about fourteen.

Wormleysburg was laid out by John Wormley, Esq., after whom it is named, in the fall of 1815. It contains about forty dwellings, two schools and two churches. For years it was the center of a large lumber trade. The principal dwellings were erected by the proprietor and his sons. Mr. Wormley was for many years the proprietor of the ferry which bears his name, and which still stands.

Whitehill is a post village on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, one mile west of the Susquehanna River, and is called after Hon. Robert Whitehill, the original owner of the land upon which the town is built. After purchasing these lands from the Proprietaries, he erected, in 1771, the first stone house

*See Rupp's History, p. 332

built in the manor of Louther. At this time there were but few houses in it. He was elected a member to the convention in Philadelphia in 1776, in which the Declaration of Independence was approved by Congress, and was a member of the convention which adopted the old constitution of Pennsylvania. For years he served as a representative of the people of Cumberland County, both in the State and in the National halls of legislation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The postoffices in East Pennsborough Township are West Fairview, Wormsleysburg and Camp Hill. The Cumberland Valley Railroad crosses the southern portion of the township from east to west.

BOROUGH OF CAMP HILL.

Camp Hill is beautifully situated on the higher grounds just north of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, two miles west of the Susquehanna River. It is noted as the place where Tobias Hendricks had an Indian reservation as early as 1750. Four people were killed by the Indians near this place in July, 1757. From 1851 to 1867 the town was known as White Hall, from an academy of that name; but since 1867, when a postoffice was established at this place, it has been known by its present name. The "Soldier's Orphan School" is at this place. The town was organized as a borough in September, 1885.

CHURCH AND CEMETERY.

The first church erected in this lower portion of the county, about one mile north of Camp Hill, was a log one, erected in about 1765. It was two stories high, the lower portion being used as a school and residence of the teacher, and the upper story for religious worship. The old church was removed, and the present one, known as the Poplar Church, erected. There is an old grave-yard connected with the church, with partly obliterated inscriptions dating back to 1789.

CHAPTER XXIII.

FRANKFORD TOWNSHIP.

FRANKFORD TOWNSHIP, originally included in West Pennsborough, was formed in 1795. It lies in the northwestern portion of the county, bounded on the north by the North Mountains, east by North Middleton, south by West Pennsborough, and on the west by Mifflin Township. The Conadoguinet Creek forms the line of its boundary on the south, and the whole land of the township is intersected with small streams. The soil is of a slate and gravely character, but under improved methods of cultivation it produces good crops of cereals and fruit in abundance. The earliest settlers were principally Scotch-Irish. Among them were Allens, Armstrongs, Bells, Benders, Butlers, Browns, Dillers, Douglases, Ernsts, Espys, Galbreaths, Goods, Gillespies, Gettyses, Hayses, Leckeys, Logans, Lutzes, Lairds, McCom-

mons, Mountzes, Nickeys, Powers, Sharps, Stoners, Woods, Wagners and Wards. Of these only the names of Douglas, Hays and Logan occur in the tax list of West Pennsborough (which then included Frankford) in 1750. Butler and Brown and Woods occur in the list for 1762. When the Germans began to settle in Frankford is not known, but it was probably as early as the formation of the township.

THE BUTLER FAMILY.

Among the names which we have mentioned (many of which are not now represented in the township or county), there is one family of National fame, worthy of especial mention. Thomas Butler, and Eleanor, his wife, emigrated from the North of Ireland in 1740, and settled first in York County, subsequently removing to a tract of land "adjoining ye Blue Mountains," in West Pennsborough, now Frankford Township, Cumberland County. Here Thomas Butler died in July, 1791, and little more is known of him save that he was the father of a remarkable family of sons. For our account of them, which follows, we are indebted to an article on "The Butlers of the Cumberland Valley," by Rev. J. A. Murray, of Carlisle, published in the first number of the *Historical Register*.

There were five sons, all of whom so favorably distinguished themselves in the American Revolution that afterward Gen. Washington recognized them as "The Five Butlers, a gallant band of patriot brothers." They were generally called the "fighting Butlers." They claimed to be of noble blood, and traced their descent to the house of Ormond.*

These five sons of Thomas Butler were Richard, born April 1, 1743, fell in battle November 4, 1791; William, born in January, 1745, died May 16, 1789; Thomas, born May 28, 1748, died September 7, 1805; Pierce (sometimes Percival), born April 6, 1760, died September 9, 1821; Edward, born March 20, 1762, died May 6, 1803. There was also a daughter, Eleanor, born about 1754.

Richard Butler's first military experience was as an ensign of Capt. James Hendrick's company, First Pennsylvania Battalion, in Col. Bouquet's expedition of 1764. At the beginning of the Revolution he entered the Pennsylvania Line as major of the Eighth Regiment; was promoted lieutenant colonel March 12, 1777, and was transferred to lieutenant colonel of Morgan's rifle command June 9, 1777, whom he afterward succeeded. He was esteemed by Gen. Washington and Gen. Wayne as one of the ablest partizan officers of the Revolution and most familiar with Indian life and affairs. He was also, it is said, familiar with a number of their dialects, and was requested by the commander to compile a vocabulary. He was sent with his rifle command to protect the flank and rear of Gates from the Indians under Brandt, and after fighting successfully at the battle of Saratoga (October, 1777) was ordered back to headquarters. He fought at Monmouth, was assigned as colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania, with which regiment he took a prominent part in the capture of Stony Point, where, says St. Clair (in a letter to Reed, July 25, 1779) "my friend Col. Butler commanded one of the attacks and distinguished himself." After the revolt of the Pennsylvania Line, the Ninth Regiment generally reenlisted under their old colonel in the Fifth Pennsylvania, who commanded in the campaign under Gen. Wayne in the South. In October following, in view of Col Butler's valuable services prior to and at the capture of Yorktown, he was honorably designated to plant our flag upon the British works

*James Butler, Duke of Ormond, was the first of the Anglo-Irish family of Butlers on whom the ducal title was conferred. Lord Dunraven, of the Butler name, in commenting on the "Butlers of Cumberland" and "I consider the five American Butlers as adding lustre to the Butler name." See also account of Pierce Butler as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787, in McMaster's History of the United States.

after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He detailed for this purpose his ensign, Maj. Ebenezer Denny, from Carlisle, but Baron Steuben unexpectedly appropriated this honor, for which reason Butler "sent the arrogant foreigner a message, as every one expected, and it took all the influence of Rochambeau and Washington to prevent a hostile meeting."

"On a plan of Carlisle, made in 1764, the Butler home is then and there indicated as being on Lot 61 West Main Street, north side, and third lot from Pitt Street." In 1789 Col. Butler removed to Pittsburgh, and much of his career follows. The first hotel and a street, at an early period in that city, were named after him, as were also the county and town of Butler, in Pennsylvania.

He was prominent in securing the formation of Allegheny County; was appointed to various positions; was commissioned one of the justices of the court of common pleas of Allegheny County November, 1788, resigned 1790, having been elected to the Assembly. He was commissioned (October, 1788) with Col. John Gibson (father of John Bannister Gibson, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania) to purchase Indian claims to the triangle on Lake Erie. He was appointed, after the failure of Gen. Harmer's expedition, major-general, and second in command (under Gen. St. Clair), and fell, when that army was defeated on the Miami, in the very bloody battle fought against the allied Indians under Brandt, on the 4th of November, 1791. Two of his brothers, Cols. Thomas and Edward Butler were also in this disastrous battle, and the first was severely wounded. "After Gen. Butler," says Dr. William Denny, in his memoir of his father, Maj. Ebenezer Denny, "had received his first wound, he continued to walk in front, close along the line, with his coat off and his arm in a sling, encouraging the men, and retired only after receiving a second wound in the side. The Commander-in-chief sent Maj. Denny with his compliments to inquire how he was. He found him in the middle of the camp in a sitting posture, supported by knapsacks; the rifle balls of the Indians, who now surrounded closely the whole camp, concentrated upon that point. One of the wounded General's servants and two horses were shot here. He seemed, however, to have no anxiety, and to the inquiry of the aid-de-camp he answered that he felt well. Whilst making this reply, a young cadet from Virginia, who stood by his side, was hit on the cap of the knee by a spent ball, and cried so loudly with the pain and alarm that Gen. Butler actually shook his wounded side with laughter. This satisfied Maj. Denny that the second wound was not mortal-that the General being very fleshy the ball might not have penetrated a vital part. He always believed that he might have been brought away and his life saved. Probably his own aid-de-camp, Maj. John Morgan, may have offered to bring him off, as was his duty, and the wounded General declined, conscious that his weight and helplessness would only encumber his brave young friend for no use, and hinder him from saving himself." "About the time to which reference is here made," says Dr. Murray, "it is reliably stated that the youngest brother, Capt. Edward Butler, removed the General from the field and placed him near the road by which he knew the army must retreat, and on returning to the field found his other brother, Maj. Thomas Butler, shot through both legs. He then removed him to the side of the General, who, learning that the army was in retreat, insisted on being left alone, as he was mortally wounded, and that he should endeavor to save their wounded brother. He consequently placed Thomas on an artillery horse, captured from a retreating soldier, and taking a sad leave of their gallant and noble brother 'they left him in his glory.'"

A letter from Edward Butler to his brother Pierce, who had moved to the

South, dated Fort Washington, November 11, 1791, says: "Yesterday I arrived here with our worthy brother, Major Thomas Butler, who is illy wounded, he having one leg broken, & shot thro' the other. * * * He has borne the hard fortune of that day with the soldierly fortitude you might have expected from so brave a man. We left the worthiest of brothers, Gen Richard Butler in the hands of the savages, but so nearly dead that I hope he was not sensible of any cruelty they might willingly wreak upon him." Chief Justice Hugh H. Brackenridge, who spent the last years of his life in Carlisle, where he died and was buried, wrote some lines on Gen Wayne, in which the name of Butler occurs:

"The birth of some great man or death
Gives a celebrity to spots of earth;
We say that Montezlm fell on Abraham's plains;
That Butler presses the Miami bank,
And that the promontory of Sigeum
Has Achilles' tomb."

Gen. Richard Butler's will, dated September 29, 1785, is recorded in Book E, page 251, at Carlisle, and as it is curious and interesting we will quote some portions of it. It was evidently written in haste and before some dangerous expedition. It begins:

"It being proper for all men to consider the interest of their families, and to do justice to all people with whom they have had dealings which can never be done to so much advantage to the parties concerned as when men are in health and out of bodily pain—which I thank God is my present situation. Therefore, in the name of the great God of heaven, creator of the universe, before whom I believe all men will be judged for their conduct in this life I, Richard Butler, being in perfect health and senses, think it my duty as I am going far from my family and into some degree of danger more than generally attend at my happy and peaceful home to make some arrangement of my worldly affairs as I wish and desire may take place in case of my death, which I hope for the sake of my family, the great and almighty God will avert."

The will speaks of his "much loved and honored wife Mary Butler" and children William and Mary. An inventory attached to the will shows his estate to have consisted of a house and lot in Carlisle, furniture, plate, etc.; tract of land in Westmoreland county, adjoining land of late Col. George Croghan; tract on Allegheny River, below and adjoining land of Col. Croghan; tract on Plumb Creek, including the large forks of Plumb Creek, etc.; two lots in town of Pittsburgh, adjoining the lots of William Butler; two lots in the town of Appley, on the Allegheny River, near the old Kittanning; "One thousand acres of land, being a donation of the State of Pennsylvania, and six hundred acres of land, a donation of the United States in Congress these donations are for my services as a Colonel in the United States;" various notes, etc. The testator wishes his executors to construe the will "in the most natural construction of the expressions, as I well know the writing is not done in the most methodical way, or form, not having time even to copy or correct it." The executors were his wife Mary, his brother William, his "respected friend Thomas Smith, Esq., attorney at law, Carlisle, and my friend John Montgomery"; date September 29, 1785.

Col. William Butler, second son of Thomas, was born in York County; served during the Revolution as lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Line, but acted as colonel, as the colonel of that regiment was a prisoner on parole.

Col. Thomas Butler was born May 28, 1748, in West Pennsborough, now Frankford Township, Cumberland County. He was an eminently brave soldier. In 1776 he was studying law with James Wilson, one of the signers of the Declaration, at Carlisle. He entered the war as first lieutenant of the Second Pennsylvania Battalion, under Gen. St. Clair, January 5, 1776; became

captain in the Third Regiment in the line; fought in almost every battle in the Middle States, retiring from service January 1, 1781. At Brandywine (September 11, 1777) he received the thanks of the Commander-in-chief on the field of battle for his intrepid conduct in rallying a detachment of retreating troops, giving the enemy a severe fire. At Monmouth he received the thanks of Wayne for defending a defile in the face of a heavy fire, while his brother's, Col. Richard Butler's, regiment made good their retreat. After the war he returned to his farm, but left it in 1791 to fight the Indians on the frontier. He commanded a battalion in the disastrous battle of the 4th of November, in which his eldest brother fell. Though his own leg had been broken by a ball, yet, on horseback, he led his battalion to the charge. He was subsequently promoted as major (1792) and as lieutenant-colonel (1794); was in command of Fort Fayette (Pittsburgh) during the whiskey insurrection; was sent to Tennessee, 1797, to dispossess intruders on unpurchased lands and treat with Indians.

"Col. Butler," says Dr. Murray, "was subsequently quite well known for disobeying the order to cut off queues, the amusing history of which may be here stated. The Butlers were the stanch friends of Washington and his school, and not very partial to Wilkinson and his clique. The famous military order to cut off queues, issued by Wilkinson, was chiefly designed for Col. Thomas Butler, whose queue was dressed and head powdered (even during a campaign) before *reveille*. When the order reached the command, where it was especially intended, the subordinate officers, who generally wore the offensive appendage, called upon Col. Butler to get his advice and opinion for their guidance; and to the question 'What must we do?' he replied: 'Young gentlemen, you must obey orders.' And when asked if he designed cutting off his queue, answered: 'The Almighty gave me my hair, and no earthly power shall deprive me of it.' For this he was twice tried by court martial; first mildly reprimanded, and secondly suspended for one year, but before the sentence was pronounced he was gathered to his fathers (died at New Orleans September 7, 1805). And this gallant, sturdy, veteran son of Cumberland County died and was buried with his beloved queue." The most interesting fact is to come. The facts which we have briefly mentioned were "worked up with great humor by Washington Irving, in 'Knickerbocker's History,' Gen. Wilkinson being the original Von Puffenburgh, and Keldermeester (master of the cellar) being a Dutch translation of Butler." The passage in Irving is as follows: "The eel-skin queue of old Keldermeester," recounts Diedrich, "became instantly an affair of the utmost importance. The Commander-in-chief was too enlightened an officer not to perceive that the discipline of the garrison, the subordination and good order of the armies of the Nieuw Nederlands, the consequent safety of the whole province, and ultimately the dignity and prosperity of their High Mightinesses, the Lords States General, imperiously demanded the docking of that stubborn queue. He decreed, therefore, that old Keldermeester should be publicly shorn of his glories in presence of the whole garrison; the old man as resolutely stood on the defensive, whereupon he was arrested and tried by a court-martial for mutiny, desertion, and all the other list of offenses noticed in the articles of war, ending with a '*videlicet*, in wearing an eel-skin queue three feet long, contrary to orders.' Then came on arraignments and trials and pleadings, and the whole garrison was in a ferment about this unfortunate queue. As it is well known that the commander of a frontier post has the power of acting pretty much after his own will, there is little doubt but that the veteran would have been hanged or shot, at least, had he not luckily fallen ill of a fever through mere chagrin and mortification,



John Hutton

and deserted from all earthly command with his beloved locks unviolated. He obstinately remained unshaken to the very last moment, when he directed that he should be carried to his grave with his eel skin queue sticking out of a hole in his coffin."

The will of Col. Thomas Butler, filed in the records of the county, is dated September 20, 1787. It begins "I, Thomas Butler, of West Pennsborough Township, in the county of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania, Gunsmith," etc. It bequeathes to his loving son, Richard Butler, and spouse, and to his loving son, William Butler, and spouse, certain property; to his wife, Eleanor, his personal property, with excepted legacies; to his daughter, Eleanor, one hundred pounds, "now in the hands of my son, Edward Butler," also fifty pounds, "now in the hands of my son, Pierce Butler." Also to said Eleanor Butler all claims of cow cattle at the stand in the barn, and her riding horse, also five pounds a year while she remains single. To my "loving and worthy son, Capt. Thomas Butler, all my real estate in West Pennsborough, [now Frankford] Township," county of Cumberland, etc. To loving wife, Eleanor, twenty pounds yearly. To my loving son, Pierce Butler, the sum of one hundred and seventy five pounds. To Edward Butler the sum of one hundred and seventy five pounds. His wife, Eleanor, and sons, Thomas and Edward, executors.

Col. Pierce Butler was born April 6, 1760, in West Pennsborough (now Frankford) Township, Cumberland County. He served in the Pennsylvania Line of the Revolution; was with Morgan at Saratoga and at siege of York town and other engagements. He moved from Cumberland County, after the war, to the South. He was adjutant general in the war of 1812. He was the father of William Orlando Butler, who succeeded Gen. Winfield Scott in Mexico, and ran for Vice President (Democratic ticket) in 1848.

Mr. McMaster, in his "History of the People of the United States," thus mentions Pierce Butler, in speaking of the delegates to the convention in 1787: "Another Irishman, Pierce Butler, was in the South Carolina delegation. Butler was a man of ability, and had attained to some eminence in his State; but no distinction was to him so much a matter of pride as his blood, for he boasted that he could trace unbroken descent to the great family of Ormond"; and in a note he adds: "Butler was often twitted in the lampoons of late years with noble descent. As one of the ten delegates who voted against Jay's treaty, he is described as

> "Pierce Butler next, a man of sterling worth,
> Because he justly claims a noble birth."*

Col. Edward Butler, youngest son of Thomas, was born (March 20, 1762) on the homestead in West Pennsborough, now Frankford Township, Cumberland County. He served as a valiant soldier in several regiments of the Pennsylvania Line. In the operations on the Miami, he was adjutant general under Wayne. He died in Tennessee in 1803. He was the father of Edward G. Washington Butler, of the Mexican war, who still lives, venerable in years (aged now, 1886, eighty six), in Louisiana, and who married the daughter of Lawrence Lewis and Eleanor Parke Custis, of Virginia, then the nearest living relative both of Gen. and Mrs. Washington—her father being the son of Fielding Lewis and Elizabeth Washington, the General's only sister; and the mother being the daughter of Mrs. Washington's only son, John Parke Custis, and of Julia Calvert, granddaughter of Lord Baltimore. Such was one of the distinguished families, whose first American home was under the shadow of the North Mountains, in the county of Cumberland.

*The Democrad—A poem. Philadelphia, 1796.

VILLAGE.

There is only one village in the township, Bloserville, called, like so many of the smaller towns of the valley, from a family who owned the land upon which it is built. The first house was erected at Bloserville in 1847. There is a postoffice here.

CHAPTER XXIV.

HAMPDEN TOWNSHIP.

HAMPDEN TOWNSHIP was formed from East Pennsborough Township in 1845. It is bounded on the north by the mountains which form the dividing line between Cumberland and Perry Counties; on the east by East Pennsborough Township; on the south by Upper and Lower Allen Townships, and on the west by Silver Spring Township.

The soil is well adapted for agriculture, and large crops of wheat and other cereals are raised annually. The Conodoguinet Creek here winds with more than its usual serpentine curvatures, from the center, but extending into the southern portion of the township, the land to the south being of the usual limestone formation, while that to the north is black, sandy loam land near the creek, and red slate farther away. Hampden Township lying near the Susquehanna River, was one of the first portions of the north valley into which white settlers began, about 1730 or 1731, to push their way. These were at first Scotch-Irish, and later Germans.

They began settling in that portion of the township north of the Conodoguinet, and also south of the creek and west of the road leading from the Conodoguinet to the Yellow Breeches, past "Frieden's Kirche" and immediately below Shiremanstown. The portion east had been reserved as a proprietory manor, and upon it, at this period, the whites were not allowed to take up land. The part west of the above road was called the "barrens," because it was poorly timbered.

Among the earliest of the Scotch-Irish settlers were two brothers, John and William Orr, who went from Scotland into Ireland and came from Parish Calade, County Antrim, Ireland, and settled in Hampden Township on the north side of the creek, as early as 1743. The north side was the only side of the creek that then had timber—fine large trees, consisting of hickory, white oak, black oak, walnut, poplar, beech, buttonwood, locust, swamp oak, chestnut and other varieties.* There were plenty of fish in the stream—plenty of shad and a great deal of game on the north side of the creek, because it was woodland, while on the south side it was low, marshy land and brush. There were deer on the south side. As late as 1785 there were plenty of shad, and parties would come to catch them with seines. The Youngs were also early settlers and lived in the next bend above the creek. Other names will be given when we speak of the lots of the Louther (then Paxton) Manor.

One of the earliest, evidently, of the German settlers in this township was Jonas Rupp. After having come from the fatherland, and, in order to become a "denizen," taken the prescribed oath—among other things, "of hav-

*Some sixty or seventy years ago, says the writer's informant, "Mr. James Orr," there were thirty-three varieties of timber, large and small, on "the Orr farms."

ing taken the Lord's Supper within three months before holding of the court."* (See Rupp's *Biographical Memorial, p. 35*)—he removed first to Lebanon and then into Cumberland County.

The pen picture of that early flitting we prefer to give in the language of one of his descendants: "The time of his removal" says I. D. Rupp in his biographical sketch, "had come. On a bright sunny morning the flitting moved orderly and slowly from the happy home, around which clustered hallowed memories, to be, for a while, cast among strangers beyond the Big River. The first place where they halted was at the newly laid out Fredericktown (Hummelstown), nine miles east from Harris' Ferry, to partake of provisions and to bait the horses and stock. The same day, just before nightfall, they reached Harris' Ferry, so named after John Harris, who settled here about 1718 and 1719. Here they tarried for the night. Early the next morning they forded the broad Susquehanna—for the water of the stream at this season of the year was shallow. Onward they went, five miles westward, when they reached, at high 12, the new home."

"Providence Tract" is the original recorded name of the tract or parcel of land which Jonas Rupp purchased from George Thawley. Part of this tract was taken up by William McMeans, Jr., December 10, 1742, and part thereof May 13, 1763. McMeans sold, October 4, 1768, 211 acres to George Thawley, who sold the same, in the fall of 1772, to Jonas Rupp, for £400.

"The improvements consisted of a log cabin, a mere apology for a log barn, and fifteen acres of cleared land, principally inclosed with a brush fence and saplings."

In the spring of 1773 Rupp erected a house one story and a half high, of hewn logs, close to a well which he had sunk. This house is still standing. In the course of ten years 100 acres were cleared and "his farm," says his descendant, "was soon distinguished from those of his Scotch-Irish neighbors."†

MILLS, BRIDGES, ETC.

Along the winding courses of the Conodoguinet Creek there are a number of flour and grist mills in the township. The first is Bryson's, situated in the extreme western portion of the township. It is on the south side of the creek and is supplied with water by the Silver Spring, which here empties into the Conodoguinet. It occupies the site of what was formerly known as "Briggs' mill." Further down, almost in the center of the township, on the north side and at the beginning of the great bend of the creek, is the Good Hope mill, now owned by J. B. Lindeman. It was built by Jonas Rupp about 1820. Across the creek from this mill John Whisler built a woolen factory, which is still standing, and which was once connected with an oil mill. At an early date it seems to have been the habit of every householder living in the country to raise a patch of flax, and oil seems to have been one of the early products of this section.

Three bridges cross the Conodoguinet Creek in this township; one at Eberly's (built about 1842), one at Lindeman's (built 1823), and one in the southern section of the second bend, built, principally, by James Orr in 1834 and 1835. This latter is known as Orr's Bridge.

THE INDIANS.

The Indians had a number of villages in this lower portion of the county. They had a number of wigwams on the banks of the Conodoguinet Creek, north

*The certificate of the church above alluded to is dated September 22, 1765.

†"A house built by 'the first Germans in Pennsylvania,' says Rupp, 'was easily distinguished from that of his Scotch-Irish neighbor's house, by its huge chimney, always in the center of the edifice."—*Biog. Mem. p.* 44.

of the turnpike three miles from the Susquehanna, on lands now owned, or lately owned by Albright, Rupp, Merkel, John Shoop and others. There were also several cabins half a mile north of Frieden's Kirche, in Hampden Township. "An aged aunt" says Rupp (History, page 352) "late of Hampden Township, informed me that she remembered well the evacuated Indian huts north of Frieden's Kirch, and those at Ruby's." The Indians had a path, crossing the Conodoguinet, near those wigwams toward Yellow Breeches.

PAXTON MANOR IN HAMPDEN.

A small portion of the manor of Paxton was embraced in Hampden Township. This, extending from the road past Frieden's Kirche, and between the two creeks to the Susquehanna, was reserved by the Proprietary government as a special reservation for the Indians, and consequently was not so soon settled by the whites as the adjoining lands. Of the twenty-eight lots or parcels of lots into which it was divided, some few fell in Hampden Township. These were:

Lot No. 23, called Westmoreland, containing 282 acres, 36 perches and allowance, a warrant for which was issued to Edmund Physick dated December 10, 1767; patent August 15, 1768; afterward owned in whole or parts by Hershberger, Funk, Nichols, Bollinger, Rupp, Ruby, Shopp, and lately by Albright, Rupp, Meckel, Shopp and others. The Indian wigwams "three miles from the Susquehanna," above alluded to, were on this tract.

Lot No. 24, 287 acres: Rev. William Thompson, Daniel Sherbahn, John Sherbahn; lately William Stephen, Samuel Eberly and others. The cabins "half a mile north of Frieden's Kirche," above alluded to, were on this tract.

Lot No. 25, 150 acres: Alexander Young, Robert Young, late Dr. Robert G. Young.

Lot No. 26, 209½ acres: for this tract, called "Manington," a warrant dated 17th of May, 1767, was granted to Jonas Seely, who conveyed, in December, the same year, to Conrad Maneschmidt, to whom a patent was issued August 15, 1774. Maneschmidt and wife conveyed, September 20, 1774, a portion of this tract to Ulrick Shopp, and it is still owned by his descendants.

Outside of the portion of the township which was embraced in this manor, John Wisler owned a large tract on the south side and within the first bend of the creek. About half a mile farther down and on the north bank was the residence of Daniel Basehore, who settled there about 1791, on what was then known as the Rye Gate Tract. It was while attempting to rob Mr. Basehore's house that Lewis, the robber, was taken prisoner, and lodged in the Carlisle jail. South of this Rye Gate tract there was another tract called "Steyning," containing 187 acres, which was surveyed to James McConnell by warrant January 15, 1763—for which a patent deed was issued January 16, 1808, to Jonas Rupp, which was afterward owned by David Rupp, Sherbahn, Early, and (now) the Erbs.

CHURCHES.

Frieden's Kirche.—The history of the old stone church known as "Frieden's Kirche" is as follows: A German Reformed congregation had been organized in the lower part of the county, and, in 1797, they agreed to build the house (now occupied exclusively as a schoolhouse) for the purpose of holding their religious meetings, and for school purposes until another structure should be built. This house was built of logs, with one portion designed for the teacher's residence. In this same year (May 26, 1797), the congregation purchased land connected with the schoolhouses from Henry Snively and Nicholas Kreutzer; and, in 1798, the stone church was erected under the supervision of a

building committee, consisting of Frederick Lang, Jonas Rupp, Leonard Swartz, and Rev. Anthony Hautz, then stationed at Carlisle and Trindle Spring. Martin Rupp and Thomas Anderson were the builders.

A Lutheran and German Reformed Congregation had been organized in 1787 or 1788, who had a log house for public worship in Louther Manor, several miles northeast of Frieden's Kirche, known as "Poplar Church," so called because it stood in a grove of lofty poplar trees. In May, 1806, this congregation, on the payment of £405 17s. 3d. (being one half of the cost of Frieden's Kirche land, building of schoolhouse, and inclosing the grave yard), became consolidated with the German Reformed congregation of Frieden's Kirche. At this time the following persons constituted the vestry of the congregations: German Reformed—Frederick Lang, Jonas Rupp, Frederick Schweitzer, Christian Swiler, Henry Manessmith and Martin Rupp; Lutheran—Nicholas Kreutzer, John Wormley, Christoph Eichelberger, Andrew Shuely, Christofel Gramlig and Daniel Scherban.

April 20, 1842, the joint congregations purchased five acres more on which the present dwelling house, contiguous to the church stands. In 1830 another small parcel of ground was purchased to enlarge the grave yard. In 1864 about two more acres were purchased from Thomas Oyster for the same purpose.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. In 1865 the Lutherans purchased from the German Reformed congregation their interest in a portion of ground near the old church, and commenced the erection of a new brick building, which, under the name of "St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church," was completed and dedicated July 2, 1866. June 23, of this year, the German Reformed congregation held their last communion service in the old church, which still stands, after having withstood the storms of nearly ninety years, in a good state of preservation. It is used for a Sunday school, and occasionally for funeral services, but it is now chiefly valuable as an antique relic of the past.

The other churches in the township are the Salem Church: Methodist, on the turnpike, about two and one half miles north of Mechanicsburg, erected in 1825; the Good Hope Church (Church of God denomination), erected in 1843; and the Mount Zion Church, on the State road leading from the river to Sterritt's Gap, about four miles from West Fairview, which is a large frame building erected and dedicated in 1857.

HAMLETS.

There are two small places in the township. One is called Good Hope, which consists of a few dwelling houses, a wagon and blacksmith shop, a store, which has been kept there for sixty years, and a postoffice—the only one in the township—established about thirty three years ago. Sporting Hill is a cluster of less than a dozen houses, one of which was formerly a store, and another a hotel. It is about five and a half miles west of Harrisburg, on the turnpike road leading to Carlisle. "During the French and Indian war," says Rupp, "a man was shot by the Indians near this place. Several persons met on public business at Mr. Wood's, late John Everly's; one of the company went down toward McMean's (Kreutzer's) spring, where he was shot and scalped."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hampden is well supplied with good school buildings, five in number, and with numerous good roads in every portion of the township. The oldest of these date as follows: From Harris Ferry westward, November, 1734; from

Hoge's Spring to the Susquehanna River, October, 1759; from Trindle Spring to Kelso's Ferry, January, 1792.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad runs along the southern border of the township, dividing it from Upper Allen and Lower Allen Townships.

CHAPTER XXV.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF NEWBURG.

THE township of Hopewell, a twin sister of Pennsborough, was formed in 1735. These were then the only two townships in the North Valley, and this county was still a portion of Lancaster. They were divided by a line crossing at the "Great Spring," now Newville. Hopewell included then not only the corner of Cumberland, but most all of what is now Franklin County. Later (1741) this township of Hopewell was divided by a line "beginning at the North Hill, at Benjamin Moor's; thence to Widow Hewres' and Samuel Jamison's, and on a straight line to the South Hill," and it was ordered that "the western division be called Antrim, and the eastern, Hopewell." The territory of Antrim was nearly or altogether coincident with what was afterward the county of Franklin. Hopewell was gradually reduced to its present limits by the formation of Southampton, on the south, in 1791, and Mifflin, on the east, in 1797.

The land in the township is of a rolling character, of slate or dark slate formation, and, since lime has been freely used as a fertilizer, has become quite productive. The Conodoguinet Creek runs in a northeasterly direction through the southern portion of the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The early settlers of this upper portion of the county are invariably the Scotch or Irish, or the admixture of both, who, becoming dissatisfied and moved by the spirit of adventure, like Homer's heroes, passed

"The shadowy mountains and the roaring sea"

to found themselves new homes in the, then, almost unknown recesses of this North Valley.

"Roll back the shadows of the crowning years,
And, lo! a sylvan paradise appears!
As bright and bounding then as now thy flow,
Fair Susquehanna, ever murmuring low.
But where the farm land basks, where busy town
Beneath its guardian spires has nestled down,
Stood darkling forests, then of sturdy oak,
Tall pine and poplar, echoing to the stroke
Of men by fever of adventure moved,
Or dream of gain, to leave the fields they loved,
And with fond wives and prattling children roam
Far to these wilds to build anew a home."

As early as 1731 settlements were made along the Conodoguinet, within the limits of what is now Hopewell Township. There is good evidence that, as early as 1738, this section of the valley between Shippensburg and the North Mountain was as thickly settled as almost any other portion of it.*

*The number of freeholders in Hopewell in 1751 was 134.

"There is a well authenticated tradition," says Rev. S. S. Wylie, in his address at the "historical exercises" at Middle Spring Church, in 1876, "handed down in the Johnson family of our church, that John Johnson, the grandfather of George Johnson, with his wife behind him, rode from his residence, three and one half miles above Shippensburg, along a narrow bridle path, through almost continuous forest, passed the former residence of Wendel Foglesonger, crossed Middle Spring at the dilapidated Creamer Mill, and attended preaching in the woods in the vicinity of this church years before there was any house erected; and we know the first meeting house was built in 1738."

George Croghan, the celebrated Indian interpreter, owned a large tract of land in Hopewell Township, a little north of Shippensburg. On or before 1730, one of the Chambers brothers (Robert), settled at Middle Spring. It is a matter of history that the first land taken up in this valley under the "Blunston license" was by Benjamin Furley, and afterward occupied by the Herrons, McCombs and Irwins, a large tract lying on the Conodoguinet Creek in the neighborhood of Orrstown. In evidence of the early settlement of this vicinity, at the house of Widow Piper in Shippensburg, as early as 1735, a number of persons from along the Conodoguinet and Middle Spring met to remonstrate against the road which was then being made from the Susquehanna to the Potomac, passing through the barrens, but wanted it to be made through the Conodoguinet settlement, which was more thickly inhabited. This indicates that at this time a number of people lived in this vicinity. Some of these, who settled here before the year 1738, were Robert Chambers, Herrons, McCombs (McCoombs), Youngs (three families), McNutts (three families), Mahans (three families), Scotts, Sterritts, Pipers; soon after the Brady family, the McCunes, Wherrys, Mitchells, Strains, Morrows and others. It was such pioneers as these who, with their children, made Shippensburg the most prominent town of this valley, prior to the year 1750.* Here, in this northwestern portion of the county, settled, prior to this time, besides the names which we have mentioned, the Quigleys, Laughlins, Nesbitts (Allen, John, and John, Jr.), Hannas, Bradys, Martins, and, if not so early, soon after, the Jacks, Hendersons and Hemphills. Many of these families were represented afterward in the Revolution, and after defending the frontier against a savage enemy, they turned to defend their country against a foreign foe. It may seem almost incredible, but it is known to be a fact, that of the members or adherents of the Middle Spring Church (now in Southampton, but then in Hopewell Township) there were five colonels, one major (James Herron), fifteen captains and twenty-eight privates. Their patriotic pastor, Robert Cooper, surcharged with patriotism, preached earnestly for the cause, and then, like Steel, King and Craighead, went as a chaplain to the field of actual conflict. (His commission is dated December 24, 1776.) He acted as a soldier, bore arms, marched and countermarched through the Jerseys on foot so long as he was able, and stood in the line of battle with the men at Trenton." Among the officers in the number to which we have alluded were Col. Benjamin Blythe, who lived at the head of Middle Spring, and was a noted Indian and Revolutionary soldier; Col. Robert Peebles, who lived on the farm since owned by Gen. David Middlecoff; Col. James Dunlap, who lived near Newburg. Among those also were Capt. Mathew Henderson, Capt. William Strain, Capt. Joseph Brady, Capt. Robert Quigley, and Capt. Charles Leeper, killed at the battle of Crooked Billet, May 1778.

The Rev. Dr. Cooper, to whom we have alluded lived on and owned the farm a short distance south of Newburg now owned by David Foglesonger.

*See Rev. S. Wylie's historical discourse 1876, at Middle Spring

This farm he purchased of John Trimble on the 7th of June, 1776. It contained about 207 acres. The stone end of the house, adjacent to the road, was built for him, it is said, by the congregation. Col. (then captain) Peebles marched with one of the earliest companies which was mustered into the field. It was in the battle of Long Island, August 27, when a portion was captured, and the remainder fought at Princeton, Trenton and White Plains. On his return from the war Col. Peebles resided on Peeble's Run near Newburg.

The Bradys.—Among the earlier settlers in this township was one, some of whose descendants were destined to become of historic interest. This was Hugh Brady, who emigrated from the North of Ireland about the year 1730, and settled first in the State of Delaware, but soon after in Cumberland County, on the banks of the Conodoguinet Creek, within five miles of where Shippensburg now stands.* At this time the county was settled only by a few Scotch and Irish emigrants, simple, religious and sincere. Here he raised a family of nine children: John, Joseph, Samuel, Hugh, William, Ebenezer and James; and daughters, Margaret and Mary.

Of these, John was the father of Capt. Samuel and Gen. Hugh Brady. He was born in Delaware in 1733, but came with his father when they founded their home in Cumberland County. In the quiet preceding the storm of the French and Indian war he followed the usual vocation of frontier life, the primeval forest yearly bowing to the settler's ax. John and his brother Hugh, we are told, studied surveying. His personal appearance has come down to us by tradition; he was six feet high, well-formed, had coal black hair, hazel eyes and was of rather dark complexion.

About the year 1755 he married Mary Quigley, of Hopewell Township, also of that Scotch Irish extraction whose ancestors had read their Bibles by the camp fires of Cromwell's army, and, in the year 1756 his eldest son, the celebrated Indian fighter, Capt. Samuel Brady, was born in Shippensburg in the midst of the tempestuous waves of trouble that rolled in upon the settlements of this valley in the wake of Braddock's defeat.

During this critical period John Brady was very active against the Indians, and, as a reward for his services, was appointed a captain in the provincial lines, which, at that time, was a mark of no small distinction. In the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of April 5, 1764, there is an account of the Indian depredations in the Carlisle region on the 20th, 21st and 22d of March, "killing people, burning houses, and making captives;" adding, "Capts. Piper and Brady, with their companies, did all that lay in their power to protect the inhabitants. No man can go to sleep within ten or fifteen miles of the border without being in danger of having his house burned and himself or family scalped or led into captivity before the next morning. The people along the North Mountain are moving farther in, especially about Shippensburg, which is crowded with families of that neighborhood." John Brady's life was eventful. He served, as we have seen, in the French and Indian war; went as a private with Col. Armstrong from Cumberland County in his expedition against Kittanning; was commissioned July 19, 1763, as captain of the Second Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment; fought in the Revolution; was commissioned (October 12, 1776,) one of the captains of the Twelfth Regiment; was wounded at Brandywine (where his sons, Samuel and John,) the latter only sixteen, who was wounded, fought by his side) and, after leaving this county, he became one of the most prominent pioneers and defenders of the West Branch Valley.

When he left Shippensburg he located himself at the Standing Stone, a

*From a letter written by a descendant we learn: "He settled on the farm now 1869 owned by Joseph Whistler, adjoining the estate of the Smith heirs on the west." His name appears in the list of taxables for 1751.



George Clever

celebrated Indian town at the confluence of Standing Stone Creek and the Juniata River. The present town of Huntingdon stands in part on the site of Standing Stone. From thence he removed to the west branch of the Susquehanna River, opposite the spot on which Lewisburg or Derrstown, in Union County, stands. He also resided near Muncy, where he erected, in the spring of 1776, the semi fortified residence known afterward as "Fort Brady," near which place he was shot from his horse and killed by the Indians on April 11, 1779, a centenary celebration of which event was held at Muncy in 1879, at which time a monument was erected to his memory.

Capt. Samuel Brady, better known as "Capt. Sam," whose name is familiar in history and in fiction as an inveterate Indian killer and captain of the "rangers" or spies, was born in Shippensburg in 1756, and was the oldest of the five sons (James, John, Gen. Hugh and Robert Quigly Brady) of Capt. John Brady, whom we have mentioned.

He entered the Revolutionary Army at the age of twenty; was in the surprise at Paoli, where he narrowly escaped being taken prisoner; fought at Monmouth, and in 1779, at the age of twenty two, was promoted to a captaincy by brevet.* He was afterward ordered to join the command of Gen. Broadhead and to march to Fort Pitt, where he remained until the army was abandoned. In 1778 his brother James was cruelly murdered and scalped by the Indians, and some time after this he began a career which, interwoven as it is with fiction, is certainly one of the most remarkable which can be found anywhere in the annals of Indian warfare. On the Susquehanna, the West Branch, Beaver's Creek, the Ohio and Alleghany, out as far as Sandusky (where he was sent with despatches by Gen. Broadhead), the stories of his adventures, bravery and hair breadth escapes were told.† Says one (John Blair Linn, Esq.,) "When border tales have lost their charm for the evening hour, or when oblivion blots from the historic page the glorious record of Pennsylvania in the Revolution of 1776, then, and then only, will Capt. Samuel Brady of the rangers be forgotten."

Capt. Samuel Brady, the son of Cumberland County, is emphatically the hero of western Pennsylvania, around whom the concealment of romance has most been woven. The fact that his father and brother (who is described as a handsome and noble man) were both killed by the Indians, and that he is said to have sworn eternal enmity against them, has given rise to a popular but erroneous idea of his character. He has been considered as a devoted Indian killer, reckless of all sympathy and destitute of all humanity, whereas he was a gentlemanly, fine looking man, "possessed of a noble heart and intellect of a high order." As Gen. Hugh Brady, his brother, said of him, "Never was there a man more devoted to his country," and few rendered her more important service. Active, vigilant, cool in the midst of danger, with deliberate courage and capacity for physical endurance, knowing all the wiles of Indian warfare, he followed and watched them until his name became a terror to his foes, but a comfort to those on the defenseless frontier who were in danger of their depredations. If he was vengeful, which is doubtful, he had cause. He was a patriot and a protector to the unprotected.

In appearance he was five feet, eleven and three-quarters inches in height, with a perfect form, lithe and active; somewhat reticent in conversation. His walk was peculiar, agile; his step light; his form erect, as was always his posture in sitting, he sat upright. His face was handsome, his manner quiet,

*The party from whom the writer obtained this information has this commission in his possession.

†See "Olden Time," or History of the West Branch Valley, by J. F. Meginess, or the chapters relating to him in "Border Life."

and in speaking or turning he moved his head less than his eyes. His manner and conversation, as it has come down to the living from one who knew him, was, in their language, "that of as fine a gentleman as I ever met."

Of his brother, Gen. Hugh Brady, as he was but a descendant of a pioneer of Cumberland, we have naught to say, except that he was an educated kind-hearted gentleman and lion-hearted officer, who fought under the "mad" Wayne, and of whom his friend and admirer, Gen. Winfield Scott, said, "God never made a better man or a better soldier." The lines from the poem of Rev. George Duffield, of Carlisle, written on the occasion of his death, might apply equally to others of the family we have mentioned:

"And manly eyes may weep to-day
As sinks the patriot to his rest;
The nation held no truer heart
Than that which beat in Brady's breast."

Hugh Brady, one of the seven sons of Hugh Brady the elder, who emigrated from Ireland, married Jean Young, whose father and mother lived on and owned the plantation lately owned by the heirs of Alexander Kelso. They had nine children, one of whom, Hannah Brady, married Samuel McCune and another, Rebecca, married his brother Hugh McCune. Both had large families. James the eldest child of Samuel and Hannah (Brady) McCune, married John Sharpe, a son of Alexander Sharpe of Green Spring, members of an early and one of the most prominent families of that portion of the township now embraced within the bounds of Newton. Two of the sons, James and Joseph, settled in Northumberland County. The former was an eminent citizen of Greensburg, represented the county in the State Senate and was at one time secretary of the commonwealth.

From a letter written some few years ago we learn that Moses Hemphill bought the two farms of the Bradys on the Conodoguinet Creek. "These farms were bounded as follows: On the north by the Rev. Dr. Cooper, at the present time by D. Foglesonger; on the east by the Owens, at present by J. Filer and the Chamberlains; on the south by the Conodoguinet Creek and the Duncans; and on the west by Hendersons. The mansion farm of the Bradys is now owned by John Clippinger, and the Hugh (son of Hugh Brady, the original settler) Brady farm adjoining is now owned by Benjamin Newcomer. The farm owned by James Brady is now owned by Moses Hemphill." There are none now of this family remaining in the county, but we have thought it well to preserve this record of a family whose sons were worthy of their sires.

HOPEWELL ACADEMY.

A classical school, known as "Hopewell Academy," was founded by the learned and genial John Cooper (son of Rev. Robert Cooper, D. D., of the Middle Spring Church), about the year 1810, "which, notwithstanding," says Dr. Alfred Nevin, "the barren hill on which it stood, and its secluded surroundings, sent forth many from its unpretending portals to act well their part." The academy stood near Newburg. Its founder, who was also its only teacher, was a graduate of Dickinson College under Dr. Nesbitt. The name of the school was derived from the township in which it was located. The furniture consisted of a stove (manufactured by Peter Ege at the Pine Grove Furnace) a table, professor's chair and benches. It stood about 150 feet in the rear and to the east of the mansion house of the farm on which it was located. The road from Shippensburg to Newburg at that time ran directly by the academy building. The logs of the structure were used in the erection of a house near the spot on which the plain, substantial building so long stood.

The students of this academy came, many of them, from a distance, and others from the more immediate vicinity of the school.

Some came from Carlisle, others from Shippensburg or Newville, others from more distant points. Some, within a reasonable distance, came daily to the school on horseback. This "academy," like the much earlier "log college" in Buck's County, or the Academy of Blair, (founded by Rev. John Blair, afterward pastor at Middle Spring) at Fagg's Manor, was the last of these unpretentious schools which helped to lift the standard of education and sent men out into the world whose career afterward reflected honor upon these nests where they were fledged.

Among the students of Hopewell Academy, to prove that we have made no idle boast, were such names as Alexander Sharpe, D. D., a prominent Presbyterian divine; Rev. John Kennedy, at one time professor of mathematics and natural sciences at Jefferson College; John W. McCullough, D. D.; the three Williamson Brothers, James, Moses and McKnight, from the vicinity of Newburg, all of whom became clergymen; Judge William McClure, of Pittsburgh; H. M. Watts, minister to Austria; Bishop Samuel A. McCoskry of the Episcopal Church; Charles McClure, afterward secretary of the commonwealth; Com. Gabriel O'Brien, who was afterward lost at sea; John and Alfred Armstrong, from Carlisle; Isaac G. Strain, lieutenant in the United States Navy, who explored the Isthmus of Darien; Jack Hemphill, who studied law with Andrew Carothers, Esq., of Carlisle, but died at middle life in Newburg; the Revs. D. E. Nevin, Edward H. Nevin, D. D., and Alfred Nevin, D. D., LL. D., who was admitted to the bar at Carlisle, but entered the ministry, and who is still living and well known; Thomas McCandlish, who died and is still well remembered in Newville. These and many others whom we have not mentioned, were among the number known by the neighbors at that time as "Cooper's Latin scholars." The disipline of the school was not remarkable for strictness, but there were few temptations. The "entertainments" of the neighborhood were very few and simple. "Often in the evening," says Dr. Nevin, "some of the boys would be pitching iron rings by the roadside, near the gate, whilst others on the porch were playing checkers, and others still, with the violin and flute, were making sweet strains of music to float out upon the gentle breeze, over the quiet and beautiful landscape that lay beneath. Now and then a fishing in the creek was resorted to as an expedient for enjoyment. With well prepared torch lights, nets and poles, all the students would march about dark to the Conodoguinet, and spend five or six hours wading in that beautiful stream, often returning with success, at midnight, to their homes, sometimes with no success, but always with glad hearts, making the surrounding woods echo with their songs."* Such were the harmless recreations, the simple amusements, at this primitive academy, in the township of Hopewell,—scenes such as some modern Goldsmith might delight to picture. The academy closed its existence about the year 1832.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are, at present, six public schools in Hopewell Township; the time for the "log colleges," in remote places, away from the great thoroughfares of civilization, with the ceasing of their necessity, have passed away. In the mean time the township is noted only for its fine farms and industrious agricultural community.

*Dr. Nevin's address at Middle Spring, 1876.

BOROUGH OF NEWBURG.

Newburg is the only village in Hopewell Township. It is situated on slightly elevated ground on the main road leading from Carlisle to Roxbury, about one mile northwest of the Conodoguinet Creek. It was laid out in 1819 by Thomas Trimble. There were then but three or four houses in the place. One at the western end was Mr. Trimble's; another, at the eastern, was occupied by George McCormick; and a third by John Carson and Joseph Barr. In 1845 it is described by Rupp as "a post village in Hopewell Township; * * contains twenty or more dwellings, two stores and a tavern." It has now three churches, three dry goods stores, one drug store, one tavern, tannery and other shops, and a population of about 400. It was organized as a borough in 1861.

In 1858, a school known as "The Sunny Side Female Seminary" was begun at Newburg. It was regularly chartered by the Legislature and issued diplomas, but lasted only for a few years.

CHAPTER XXVI.

LOWER ALLEN TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF NEW CUMBERLAND.*

LOWER ALLEN TOWNSHIP was formed by the division of Allen Township in 1850. It lies in the extreme southeastern portion of the county, and is bounded on the north by Hampden and East Pennsborough, on the east by the Susquehanna River, on the south by the Yellow Breeches Creek, and on the west by Upper Allen Township. The whole of the land of which this township is formed was, long before the formation of Cumberland County, a portion of the proprietary manor known as "Paxtang."

From a period unknown the Susquehanoc Indians inhabited the woods on the western shore of the river, and long before the first white man had crossed it, or the first ax had made the primeval forest ring, some sixty families of Shawanese, who had come from the far south, had settled here upon the river's border. There they remained until about 1727 or 1728, when they removed to the Ohio, and placed themselves under the protection of the French. They, and the Delawares, who also lived on this side of the Susquehanna, assigned as a reason for this course that satisfaction had not been made them for land surveyed into the proprietary manor on Conodoguinet. A number of Indian villages existed in this lower portion of the county, three in Lower Allen Township. One was a little north of the spot where the Yellow Breeches Creek empties into the Susquehanna (now New Cumberland) where James Chartier had a landing place; another Indian village was a short distance north of the house now occupied by William Kohler; and the third on an elevation in the neighborhood of Milltown, where there was an Indian burial place, the graves of which, it is said, were easily distinguishable in the early days of some of the present inhabitants.

Of the earliest white settlers who crossed over the river into the North Valley, we have no knowledge. They were probably "squatters," who settled on lands west of the Susquehanna prior to the final Penn purchase in 1736,

*For Borough of Shiremanstown see page 268.

and who have left no record of their names. On the west shore of the Susquehanna, at a very early period, one Kelso lived, and, in connection with Harris, managed a ferry. This building is the oldest of its kind in the Cumberland Valley. It was built prior to 1740, and possibly before 1730. In 1739 Alexander Frazier bought of the Penn heirs a tract of 200 acres on which the present mills and a part of the town of Lisburn are situated. The elder Harris, at his death, owned land in the Cumberland Valley, including Gen. Simpson's place below Yellow Breeches, extending to the South Mountain. Among the earliest settlers Isaac Hendrix lived upon the manor, as did also William Brooks, of Scotch Irish origin, who purchased Lot No. 12 of the manor plot, situated on the Yellow Breeches Creek about three miles from the Susquehanna River, and erected thereon a grist mill and saw mill, which were very important at that early period. He was a Presbyterian and a very correct man in all his dealings.

In 1749, Peter Chartier, the Indian interpreter, who was of mixed French and Shawnee Indian blood, purchased from John Howard and Richard Penn, 600 acres, bounded on the north by Washington Kinster's and George Mumper's lands, on the east by the river, on the south by the Yellow Breeches, and on the west by property belonging to Andrew Ross and the Flickinger heirs. William Black, from Scotland, purchased property in 1773, now belonging to the above mentioned heirs; and John Mish, a native of Wurtemburg, in 1770, bought 283 acres, Lot No. 6 of the manor, where the Zimmermans live, and built upon the bank of the Yellow Breeches Creek a house and tannery, prior to the period of the Revolution. About this time (1770) John Wilson purchased 200 acres, Lot No. 5 of the manor, now owned by the heirs of Wm. Mateer, and extending from the Feeman to the McCormick farm. The land lying between this tract and the bridge at Harrisburg was purchased by Moses Wallis in 1768-70. It is Lot No. 4 of the manor, and is now owned by the McCormicks. Extensive quarries of limestone are on this land.

John Fleck, who died at the age of sixty five, in the year 1795, was in his day the largest land-owner in this portion of the county, and must have settled there at a very early period. The great grandfather of William R. Gorgas came from Holland near the beginning of the century, but did not settle in the valley and township till 1791. Michael T. Simpson, prominently connected with the war of the Revolution, established the Simpson ferry four miles below Harris', and was a prominent man of the times.

The pioneer settlers in the eastern portion of Cumberland County were principally from the North of Ireland, although some came directly from Scotland and some few from England.

After a time a number of German settlers mingled with them. The fertility of the soil and the beauty of the newly settled valley attracted them into it, where they established homes, and where, by their industry and frugality, they have increased in wealth and numbers, so that they have in a great measure displaced the descendants of the original Scotch-Irish.

The character of the soil in Lower Allen is principally limestone. In the neighborhood of Lisburn, on the Yellow Breeches Creek, the middle secondary red shales and sandstones pass across from York County, overlapping the limestone to a limited extent. The predominant interest is the agricultural, and fine farms, highly cultivated, are to be seen in every part of the township. Iron ore, of excellent quality, has been found in detached portions, and some 10,000 tons were taken from the farm of William R. Gorgas, to supply in part the Porter Furnace at Harrisburg prior to 1846. For various causes, however, we believe they have been long abandoned.

LISBURN.

Lying in a loop of the Yellow Breeches Creek, in the extreme south, is Lisburn, the oldest village in the township. The portion of it north of the public road was laid out 120 years ago by Gerard Erwin, and that part south of the road in 1785 by Alexander Frazer and James Oren. The mills, the old forge and a portion of the town are all located on a tract of land which was conveyed by the heirs of William Penn to William Frazer in 1739. The names "New Lisburn," "Lisborn" and "Lisbon" are found in various deeds and conveyances as far back as 1765, and in them lots are numbered to correspond with a plat of the town which had been made previous to that time. One is "From Ralph Whitsett (Whiteside) to William Bennett for a lot where Jacob Flickernell has built his brick house," which was possibly the first brick house erected in the township. The Lisburn Forge, near the present mill, was built in 1783. It is said of this town that fairs used to be held annually in it to which the people resorted, dressed in the fashions of the "old country." Among the more prominent men connected in early days with the history of this village were Alexander Frazer, the original proprietor, William Bennett, Ralph Whiteside (or Whitsett), James Galbraith, Adam Brenizer, Robert Thornberg, Michael Hart, Benjamin Anderson, Andrew Mateer, Peter McKane, J. Snyder and John McCue.

Of the above names, James Galbraith, the younger, settled in Donegal about the year 1719. He was an Indian trader, and commanded a company of rangers during the French and Indian war. He was also a member of the Assembly for a number of years. He moved to the Susquehanna, established a ferry below Paxtang, but shortly after purchased large tracts in Pennsborough (now Lower Allen) about the year 1761. He went into the Revolution, and was chosen lieutenant-colonel for Cumberland County, but on account of his great age was unable to continue active duty in the field. He died June 11, 1787, aged eighty-three years. He left to his son, Robert, a farm in Allen Township. His granddaughter by his son, Andrew, married Chief Justice Gibson.

MILLTOWN.

Another cluster of seventeen or eighteen houses in the township is known as Milltown or Eberly's Mills. It is pleasantly situated in a dell on the Cedar Spring, three miles southwest of Harrisburg. It is on land originally owned by Rev. William Thompson. Caspar Weaver (or Weber), who owned two lots of the original manor, erected a mill at this point more than a 115 years ago.

A grist-mill was erected by George Fahnestock in 1817, which is still standing. A building which was once a clover mill was, years ago, fitted up as a machine shop, and in it worked Daniel Drawbaugh, who claims to be the original inventor of the telephone, a claim which, after very expensive and protracted litigation, has, either rightly or wrongly, been recently decided against him.

Of the other mills, a quarter of a mile east of Milltown stands the stone one erected by Henry Weber in 1817. The Lisburn Mills were probably first erected as early as 1751, for in that year a portion (some twenty acres) of the Frazer Tract was dedicated to that purpose, and a log mill erected on it. The property belonged to a son of the original proprietor until 1765. Garver's mill was built in 1826 by Jacob Haldeman, who owned it until 1863. The woolen factory on the creek, two miles northeast of Lisburn, was erected upon the site of an old oil, grist and saw-mill in 1857. The old Liberty Forge on the creek, one mile north of Lisburn, was erected some time during the last century. There are a number of other mills in the township, but the list

which we have given embraces those which are the most ancient and interesting

CHURCHES.

There are three churches in the township, the Mennonite, the Bethel at Milltown, and the Union Church at Lisburn. The Mennonites began to come into the county about 1800, or shortly after, and held meetings at the Slate Hill, one mile south of Shiremanstown, in Allen Township. Their brick church was erected here about the year 1818. The church at Milltown was erected upon an eminence near that place in 1842, and the Union Church at Lisburn in 1829.

CEMETERIES.

There are a number of old burial places in the township. Of some of these no record of their origin remains. The one at Lisburn, on the southeastern slope of the high grounds near the creek, is probably one where the early settlers of this section deposited their dead. There is a public cemetery near the Stone Tavern, and a private one near Paul Gehr's residence; one on the farm of John Feeman contains the graves of the Black family, and must have been among the first established in the township. Another is on an eminence known as Bunker Hill, and contains the graves of the Miller family, also dating from the earliest settlement.

There is yet another grave-yard, the origin of which has passed away, seemingly, from the recollection of the living. For our information we are indebted to a note left by the late Dr. Robert Young, whose grandfather, Alexander Young, settled on a lot in Louther Manor in 1769. Says he: "The Scotch-Irish settlers at an early date, somewhere before 1740, and possibly prior to the location of the meeting house at Silvers' Spring, had selected a burial place near to a beautiful spring, about two miles from the Susquehanna River, on the Simpson ferry road, on land long owned by Mr. George Rupp, an estimable citizen and minister of the old Mennonite Society." [It lies just south of the road and a little distance west of the Cedar Spring.] "This ground was brought to the notice of the writer, when quite young, by those who were then old men." At this period the stones had fallen to the ground, and long after, in 1875, the ground was covered with scrubby thorns, briars and long grass.

SCHOOLS.

John Black, one of the early settlers who came into the valley about 1773, erected a log schoolhouse within half a mile west of his residence, for the education of his own and his neighbor's children.

Another school was then, or afterward, where New Cumberland now is, and these were the only schoolhouses in the township until 1815, when the Cedar Spring Schoolhouse was built and maintained by private subscription until the introduction of the common school system. At this latter place, in 1850, a new and substantial building was erected, with a basement intended for a primary department. The schoolhouse, one mile northwest of New Cumberland, known as "Mumpers," was built in 1846, on the spot where a more substantial brick edifice was erected in 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad runs along the entire northern boundary line of the township, and the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad passes through the center portion. The postoffices are Shiremanstown, New Cumberland, Lisburn and Eberly's Mills.

BOROUGH OF NEW CUMBERLAND.

New Cumberland is beautifully situated on the west bank of the Susquehanna River and at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches Creek, in the extreme southeastern corner of the county. It was formerly known as Haldeman's town, after Jacob M. Haldeman, by whom it was laid out in 1814. As late as 1730 a Shawnee Indian village occupied the site where New Cumberland now stands. Here, also, was the landing place of Peter Chartier, a celebrated Indian trader, to whom a large grant of 600 acres, including the present site of New Cumberland, was made by the three Penns in 1739. He was of mixed French and Shawnee Indian blood, and many of these latter, over whom he had great influence, he persuaded afterward (1744) to join the French.

Some eight years before the town was laid out Mr. Haldeman purchased a forge at the mouth of the creek, added a rolling and slitting-mill, and soon became one of the foremost iron men in Pennsylvania. The product of his forge, for many years, was sold to the Government for purposes at Harper's Ferry.

There was then no bridge over the creek at New Cumberland, and none over the Susquehanna at Harrisburg. The ferries were valuable properties, and their owners usually made historic names.

In the early history of the place, large quantities of coal and lumber were brought to New Cumberland, on the river, by means of rafts, which supplied Cumberland Valley and other territory; and flour, grain, iron and whisky were received in great quantities, and sent, by means of "arks," upon the river, to Port Deposit, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

A large grain depot was erected by Mr. Haldeman in 1826, which supplied a terminal market for the Cumberland Valley. Here the great teams which were used in those days might have been seen discharging their loads of grain, and reloading with lumber ere starting again upon their homeward trip. At this time the lumber trade was carried on extensively. Prior to 1814 there were two lumber yards, one just north of the town belonged to John Crist and Robert Church, and another, on the south side of the creek, to John Poist, who built and kept what was known as the White Tavern. Mr. Church married Miss Bigler, and their daughter Mary became the wife of Gov. Geary, and presided at the executive mansion during his term of office.

In 1831 New Cumberland was incorporated as a borough, and, about a year later, the turnpike road through the town was established, with its daily stages, to Washington and Baltimore. At this time no railroad had yet been built in this portion of the country, although the time was fast approaching when one of the first ones built in the United States was to extend through a portion of the Cumberland Valley. This, however, did not reach New Cumberland. The York & Cumberland Railroad was opened for business in 1851, and from that time the long line of teams gradually disappeared from the streets, the lumber was taken away by the cars, the hotels were no longer crowded with the boisterous raftsmen and teamsters, and many of them in the town and vicinity have since ceased to exist. The lumber business, with some periods of depression, continued steadily to increase, reaching its highest point in 1857, when seven firms were engaged in that business. From this time, however, there has been a gradual diminution in the trade, which is now represented by one firm.

New Cumberland has now about 140 dwellings, 2 churches, 2 hotels, a number of stores, 1 flour, 2 saw-mills, and a large planing-mill, while new homes are being yearly erected.



Simon Snyder.

The first church was built in 1828, and was the only one in the town for a period of over thirty years. The present Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1858, and the United Brethren in 1873.

In the early days, about 1816, the Rev. Jacob Gruber, who is still remembered by many on account of his striking eccentricity, and Rev. Richard Tidings, both itinerant Methodist ministers, established an "appointment" in New Cumberland.

Many of the denizens of New Cumberland find steady employment in the Pennsylvania Steel Works, which are on the other side of the river, just opposite the town. They may be seen crossing it at almost all hours of the day or night.

Gen. Geary made this place his home during the period of the war, and lived in New Cumberland at the time he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER XXVII.

MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP.

MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP was formed from a portion of North Middleton, by a decree of the court, confirmed November, 1859.

It is bounded on the north by the North Mountains, on the east by Silver Spring Township, on the south by South Middleton Township, and on the west by North Middleton Township.

The Conodoguinet Creek flows, with a slightly southern bend, until it reaches Middlesex, where, suddenly taking an almost northerly direction, after several smaller bends, it leaves the township. The character of the soil is the same as that of North Middleton,—the slate land lying to the north and the limestone to the south, with the creek as the dividing line.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad runs through the southern and richer portion of the township.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The lands upon the creek were probably the ones where the early settlers founded their first homes. Where the Letort stream empties into it was a large tract, owned by Rowland Chambers, and back of him on the Conodoguinet was a settlement, where, some claims, the first mill in the county was erected. North of this, and beyond the creek, were lands of Joseph Clark and Robert Elliott, who came from Ireland about 1737. Soon after Abraham Lamberton settled on lands lately in possession of his descendants, north of the Rowland Chambers' tract, while still further north Thomas Kenny settled on a tract which is now principally in the possession of the heirs of John Wilson. East of them were John Semple, Patrick Maguire, Christopher Huston and Josiah McMeans. Other parties living in different portions of this neighborhood in 1793, were William Sanderson, Alexander McBeth, Robert Kenny, James Lamberton, David Elliott, Hugh Smith, Robert Morrison, Ralph Sterritt. We find the names also of James Giffen (Given) 1798; Robert Elliott, 1799; James Flemming, 1799; John McClintock, 1801.

Sterrett's Gap was originally called Croghan's Gap, after George Croghan, one of the Indian interpreters of these early days; but whether he ever resided

there, or in any portion of what is now this township, we have not been able to determine.

The family of Clarks were early settlers in Middlesex, and owned a tract now owned by the Clendenin heirs, just above the Carlisle Sulphur Springs. The first brick house built in this part of the county, about one-half mile or more south of Sterrett's Gap, is said to have been built by Philip Zeigler, and is still in the possession of the descendants of that family. Near this, about one mile east, on the public road leading from the Sulphur Springs, was erected the old log house, still standing, with its loopholes through which its inmates watched the Indians. This Zeigler tract was originally owned by Mr. Kenny, who was, we are told, a man of considerable acquirements, and fond of hunting.

MIDDLESEX.

Middlesex, situated at the confluence of the Letort and the Conodoguinet, is one of the oldest settlements in the county. The name "Middlesex" was originally given to a tract of land containing abut 560 acres, located at the mouth of the Letort Spring, and afterward to the village which was built partly upon it. Some of the first buildings erected—several dwelling houses, a grist-mill saw-mill, fulling-mill and distillery—were on this tract Others were built near it. All these, with the exception of the fulling-mill, were built prior to 1757; most, if not all of them, by John Chambers, Sr., the owner of the tract at that time.

Later, from the Chambers family, the Middlesex estate came into the possession of Capt. Robert Callender, one of the largest fur traders in Pennsylvania. He held a captain's commission in the French and Indian war; was a colonel during the Revolution; distinguished himself, it said, at Braddock's defeat; and was a liberal contributor to all the then improvements in Carlisle, a man well educated and highly esteemed. He was one of the justices of Cumberland County in 1764. He commenced to trade with the Indians at an early day, and built the large flouring-mill at the mouth of Letort Run, now Middlesex. In 1774 he was appointed colonel for Cumberland County; died in 1776, and is buried in the old grave-yard at Carlisle. Capt. Robert Callender married, first, a daughter of Nicholas Scull, surveyor-general of Pennsylvania from 1748 to 1759. His daughter Anne, by this wife, married Gen. William Irvine, of Revolutionary fame. His second wife was a sister of Col. Gibson, the father of Chief Justice John Bannister Gibson, by whom he also had a number of children.

In 1791 the Middlesex estate was purchased at sheriff's sale by Col. Ephriam Blaine, from whom it passed to his son, by whom it was conveyed (1818) to James Hamilton, Esq., and afterward (1831) to Hon. Charles B. Penrose, who erected the paper-mill there in about 1850. The first dwelling house stood near the present site of this paper-mill, and was still standing twenty years ago.

In 1846, according to Rupp, the village consisted of eleven dwellings, one of which was a tavern, a store, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, plaster and oil-mill and a woolen factory, at that time owned principally by Mr. Penrose. It is now a scattered village of about twenty-five or thirty houses.

We learn from Rupp that one of the first Indian tracts westward led past Middlesex. It extended from Simpson's Ferry (four miles below Harris') on the Susquehanna River, crossed the Conodoguinet at Middlesex, and thence over the mountain, by way of Croghan's, now Sterrett's Gap.

CARLISLE SPRINGS.

Carlisle Springs is the name of a postoffice village near the North Moun-

tains, in the northwestern corner of the township. It was, for many years, one of the most popular watering places in the county. There is at this place a splendid spring of sulphur water, still flowing into its marble basin, in a now neglected grove. The first hotel, a small two story frame building, was erected by Hon. William Ramsey, who was the owner of the land before 1830. In 1832 his executors conveyed this property to David Cornman, who continued to own it for a period of about twenty one years, during which period it became a very popular summer resort.

A large hotel, which would accommodate several hundred boarders, was erected by Morris Owen and A. P. Norton about 1854, which was destroyed by fire about 1867. A small hotel, near the site of the former one, was built shortly afterward, but has since been converted into a private residence. From this place a small stream, known as the Sulphur Springs Run, flows in a southeasterly direction until it empties into the Conodoguinet Creek at Middlesex.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are eight schools in the township, three bridges crossing the creek, good roads, and many fine farms, with substantial buildings, bearing evidence to the prosperity and thrift of its inhabitants.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP was formed from the eastern portion of Hopewell in 1797, and was called after Thomas Mifflin, then Governor of Pennsylvania. It is bounded on the north by the North Mountains and on the south by the Conodoguinet Creek, while Frankford Township lies upon the east and Hopewell on the west.

The soil is a mixture of clay, gravel and slate, such as lies along the base of the North Mountains, which has become fertile by cultivation. Four streams run from the mountains through the township, and empty into the Conodoguinet Creek.

From what we have said of Hopewell, in which Mifflin was included, it will be seen that this portion of the county was settled at a very early period. Before the time of the white settlers there was an Indian trail, of a local character, through Doubling Gap, and a more important one through the Three Square Hollow, in the northwestern corner of the township, which was a branch of the great trail leading from the Ohio to the Susquehanna. This trail came down through the Three Square Hollow, crossed the Conodoguinet Creek near the mouth of Brandy Run, passed along the Green Spring to the head of the Big Spring, and thence southeastwardly toward Monaghan (Dillsburg) and York. Along this trail, between the two branches in the fork of Brandy Run, it is said that evidence of an old Indian burial ground existed many years ago, and there are traditions that an Indian village existed in the same neighborhood, and that the peninsula in the long bend of the creek, now owned by Matthew Thompson, was used for raising the Indian corn which, in connection with game, constituted their food. In support of these traditions,

says Rev. James B. Scouller, to whom we are indebted for the above, are the two facts that the first settlements made in Mifflin were along this trail, and all the massacres which took place during the old French war were in its vicinity.

The time of the first settlement in Mifflin is earlier than has been supposed.* We have in our possession a letter from Mr. W. C. Koons, a descendant, on the maternal side, of the Carnahans, who were among the earliest settlers in the township, which we will lay before the reader:

"The first settlers in Newton and Mifflin Townships, then included in Hopewell, were Robert Mickey, William Thompson and Andrew McElwain. They were brothers-in-law, and came at the same time to make their homes in this part of Cumberland Valley. Robert Mickey located near the source of the west branch of Green Spring, in Newton Township; William Thompson on the great bend in the Conodoguinet Creek, and Andrew McElwain (or McIlvaine) on the "Fountain of Health" farm, both in Mifflin Township. There is uncertainty as to the particular year of their settlement; but by receipts given to Robert Shannon by John Penn, dated respectively 1732, 1733, 1734, and a deed, on full payment, dated 1735, it is certain that their coming was not later than 1729, as they had preceded Shannon by three years. Still, as the papers indicate that it was not unusual for the settlers to occupy their lands for years before warrants or patents were issued, it is quite possible that the settlement may have been made several years previous to 1729. Soon after they were joined by Stevenson, Shannon, the Carnahans, Nicholsons, Williamsons and others. These were all Presbyterians, and during hostilities with the Indians, they were in the habit of carrying their fire-arms with them to church for protection in case of assault.

The Williamson Massacre.—"The Williamson massacre, as to date and details, is a matter of tradition, as far as known. We find it put down as having occurred in 1753 or 1754. The family lived on the farm adjoining the Andrew McElwain tract on the east side. The evening preceding the massacre several men from the Carnahan Fort were stopping at Andrew McElwain's, distant about three miles from the fort. About dusk Mrs. McElwain went out to look after some cattle. Nearing the stock-yard she heard the sound of footsteps, as of men getting over the fence at the opposite side. Believing them to be Indians she returned to the house and informed the inmates of what had occurred. The men from the fort remained keeping watch during the night. About daylight the sound of guns was heard from beyond the hill in the direction of the Williamsons, nearly a mile distant. Immediately all started for the fort, and after proceeding a little way it was discovered that a babe had been left in the cradle. Two of the men returned, brought the child away,† and all reached the fort in safety. Shortly after their arrival a number of men was sent out from the fort to look after the Indians. Reaching the Williamson farm they found that the whole family—some eight or nine persons, Mrs. Williamson excepted—had been murdered. I may add, that the only material difference between this and other versions of this bloody affair which have come to my notice, is, that Mrs. Williamson, carrying a child with her, escaped.

"Another incident connected with the strife between the hostile Indians and the early settlers I may mention, although not so fully informed as to its details. The Nicholsons lived near the Whisky Run, on what is probably best known as the farm once owned by Rev. John Snoke. The event is put at

*Rev. James B. Scouller, well versed in the local history of the township, places the date of the earliest settlers in Mifflin, in his sketch in Dr. Wing's History, at 1734-36, "because at the time the wave of population flowed up the valley on the north side of the Conodoguinet."

†"This rescued babe," says Rev. James B. Scouller, "was the grandmother of James M. Harlan, of Mifflin."

about 1755. During the night the Nicholsons were disturbed by the barking of their dog. The married brother opened the door to see what was the matter. Instantly he was shot by the Indians, fell dead at the door, was drawn inside and the door closed. The Indians made several attempts to get into the house, but in each case were successfully resisted. The unmarried brother, assisted by the dead man's wife, kept up a constant fire. They had three guns; the women, while the fight went on, made bullets and loaded the guns. The Indians retired, leaving no dead, but blood marks seen in several places on the ground the next morning proved that they had suffered severely.

"The brother and widowed mother each mounted a horse, the former carrying the body of the slain man before him, and the latter a child before her, and another behind, rode to Shippensburg, and buried him there."

Says the writer of the above: "I feel as if I ought to say that I have relied very much upon my own recollection of what I heard my mother, who was born in Mifflin Township in 1795, and her brother William, who was born ten years before, say in reference to the fort, the defense made by the Nicholsons and the Williamson massacre. I am indebted to Mr. Andrew McElwain, of Fannettsburg, Penn., for the names of the first three settlers.

"The places they had located I had known from my boyhood. My recollection of the Williamson affair is confirmed by Mr. McElwain's statements, and it is upon his say entirely that the number of the murdered is put at 'eight or nine.' I have a very clear recollection of mother's statement respecting the killing of Mr. Nicholson, the defense made by the brother, and heroism of the woman who assisted him in loading the guns and molding bullets while the fight went on. But as to the statement which I have added upon information obtained from other sources, in respect to carrying the dead body on horseback to Shippensburg for burial, my memory supplies nothing. I do not make this qualification, however, with a view to cast discredit upon the alleged fact, but simply to indicate that it is well nigh impossible that my mother ever told it to me. With this explanation before you [the township historian] it will be for you to judge of the authenticity and value of these reminiscences."

Besides the early settlers whom we have mentioned, the Laughlins Browns, McLaughlins, Agers, Bradys, were all probably settled in what is now Mifflin Township; before 1751 the names of all are found in the tax-lists of Hopwell (which then included Mifflin) of that year. To these we may add probably the Porterfields and Lightcaps. Seemingly at a later time came the McElhennys, Bells, Scoullers, Sterritts, Morrows, Lusks and others. Most of these families have departed. The Nicholsons were extensive slaveholders, and when Pennsylvania abolished slavery they removed to Kentucky. One of the descendants of the Shannon family has been Governor of Ohio. Of the Carnahans a descendant says: "I have no means of fixing the precise date of the Carnahan settlement, nor can I say that the two brothers, James and William, came the same year. Both, however, settled previous to 1740, and the probability is, that it was but a few years, at most, after the settlement of the first comers (1729). They were Scotchmen. James bought land in Newton Township, William in Mifflin. James and William Thompson joined lands on opposite sides of the creek, and William Carnahan located a little lower down the stream, the upper part of his tract, however, adjoining James', with a tract belonging to one of the Williamsons intervening between his and William Thompson's on the Mifflin side. James had two sons, Adam and James. The son, James, was a captain in the Revolutionary war. Joseph Koons has in his possession the sword which he carried during the war. Adam Carnahan died

in 1800. His brother, James, and Robert Carnahan (son of William) were his executors, and at this death the name of the Carnahans disappears from Newton Township.* Robert only remained in Mifflin. He was married to Miss Judith McDowell, who was born in Philadelphia a few days after her parents landed (1763), and died May 21, 1835. They had four children—two sons, William and Robert, and two daughters, Margaret and Jane. William, the elder son, immigrated to Indiana in 1835 (died 1869, aged eighty-four). Robert went to Cincinnati (died ——). Margaret married Robert McElhenny. They moved to Columbus, Ohio, but, he dying soon after, she returned to the old home in Mifflin. Jane married Isaac Koons.

Block-Houses.—There was a number of smaller forts or block-houses in Mifflin Township. One, probably the oldest, built about the beginning of the French and Indian war, is said to have been located on the creek near the mouth of Brandy Run, on the Carnahan farm. (See sketch of Newton Township.) Others, some of them built at a later date, seem to have been located as follows: One on the Lusk farm, near Sulphur Spring; one at McComb's, near Doubling Gap; one on the old Knettle farm, near Center Schoolhouse, remains of which existed in 1809; and another on the old Zeigler farm, the chimney of which, it is said, is still standing, now the chimney of the house of James M. Harlan.

During the Revolution there lived, in the Brandy Run region, the celebrated Capt. Samuel Brady, the Indian fighter and commander of a company of rangers. He was the grandson of Hugh Brady, the elder, who settled in Hopewell Township, where we have given some account of Capt. Brady in connection with that family. There was also living in this section, it is said, one Joseph Ager (or Aiger, as we find the name in the early, 1751, tax list), more familiarly known as "Joe Aiger," who, returning one day to his home (about 1755), found his father and mother murdered by the Indians. Over their dead bodies, it is said, as of Brady, that he swore eternal enmity against all Indians, and that he would take a hundred of their scalps for each parent who had been murdered. Tradition states that he fulfilled his oath, and that he would wander through the wilderness as far west as the Allegheny River and the valley of the Ohio.

To return again to more certain ground. It can not now be told who settled first along the Big Run. The deed for a tract at its mouth from the Penns to John Scouller was given in 1762. A Mr. Thompson was located higher up, between the Big and the Back Runs, most of which land was sold, in 1765 to 1770, to the Fentons, Mitchells, Mathers, and possibly some others. John McCullough was still further north, near the mountain, on the headwaters of a branch of the Big Spring, on what was since known as the McDannell farm, partly owned by G. Stewart. Adam Bratton and his three brothers in-law, James, Robert and Nathaniel Gillespie, all of whom had slaves, came into the township in 1776. Bratton lived on the farm owned by his grandson Samuel, James Gillespie lived partly in Frankford Township, Robert on the Wagoner farm, and Nathaniel on the Brown or Snyder farm, where he established the first tannery in the township.

In the records of the court for October, 1778, is the petition for a road from the dwelling house of Adam Bratton into the great road at William Laughlin's mill, leading to Carlisle. Viewers: James and George Brown, Robert McFarlane, James Laughlin, Samuel McElhenny and John Reed.

Another petition in 1781, from Newton (Mifflin had not yet been formed),

*Capt. James probably went to Westmoreland County. Of the Carnahans who went to Westmoreland at an early date comes the Rev. J. A. Carnahan, a pioneer preacher of Indiana, now deceased, and doubtless it is to the Carnahans of that county to which the parentage of Dr. Carnahan, of Princeton, can be traced.

is for a road beginning at Hogg Ridge, at the foot of the North Mountain, thence to Col. Chambers' mill; thence to William Laughlin's mill on the Big Spring. Viewers: Hugh Patton, James Scroggs, William Hodge, Robert Sharpe, Robert McComb and Samuel McCormick. Another in 1781, is for a road from Laughlin's mill to James Irwin's mill; thence to John Piper's mill; thence to cross the spring at William Hodges; from thence, by Mr. McCracken's tavern, past John Johnston's, to Squire Charles Leiper's saw mill. Viewers: Col. James Chambers, John Scouller, John Agnew, Allen Leeper, William McFarlane, James Laughlin. Another, still earlier, in 1772, is the prayer for a road from the Three Square Hollow, above Robert McComb's, to Chambers' mill, by John Piper's mill, to James Smith's Gap, in the South Mountain. Viewers: James Jack, Robert McComb, John Piper, John Irwin, Robert Bell, and James Carnahan. Another, in 1782, is for a road from the gap of the Big Run, above Samuel McCormick's, to John Scouller's mill; thence to William Laughlin's mill; thence to Thornberg's Furnace in South Mountain. Viewers: David Sterritt, Adam Bratton, William Hodge and others.

James McFarlan located about 1,000 acres just below Doubling Gap, and in this connection the following will be of interest: In the court records for April, 1791, is the prayer for a road "from Thomas Barnes' sulphur spring, in the gap formerly known as McFarlan's Gap," to Philip Slusser's mill; thence to Samuel McCormick's mill; thence to Carlisle. Viewers: John Moore, John Scouller, William Galbreath, and others. The above indicates to us, seemingly, the original name of Doubling Gap, or the name by which it was known prior to 1791.

McFarlan's land was divided between his two sons, John and William, and his two sons in law, Robert Galbreath and Samuel Mitchell. William McFarlan sold his to Samuel McCormick, who built a grist and saw-mill upon it.

All these early settlers before the Revolution, with the exception, possibly, of a few English, were Scotch or Irish. The Germans came into Mifflin at a later period, and probably not before 1782–83. From 1790 they came in rapidly; until, to-day, they have gradually supplanted many of the descendants of the original settlers.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, ETC.

Sulphur springs exist in various portions of the township. Of these the celebrated sulphur spring, in a beautiful grove in the midst of the mountains at Doubling Gap, is best known and most worthy of mention. The place has been a popular summer resort from the beginning of the present century, if not from a still earlier period. The hotel, also in a grove, with lofty mountains lifting their green tops to the blue sky on either side, is situated in a scene of special beauty. The hotel itself will accommodate more than 100 guests. In front of it, beyond the shadowy groves, which are separated by the road which winds through this bending gap, rises one knob of the mountains 1,400 feet, from whose lofty top, "Flat Rock," the whole beautiful valley, from the gleaming Susquehanna on the east to where the turning mountains seem like subsiding waves to the southwest, lies like a panorama at your feet.

About one third of the distance, as you climb the ascending path, is the recess, under a shelving rock, known as the "Lewis' Cave," so called because that celebrated highwayman and robber once used it for some time as a resort and hiding place from justice. This was probably about 1816 or 1820. Unlike the ordinary highwayman, "Lewis the Robber," is said to have stolen from the rich and given to the poor. This fact, in connection with his faculty of making friends, his love of fun and adventure, has caused him to be remembered as a sort of Robin Hood. One instance of rather humorous generosity

is told, in which he loaned a widow money to save her property from the sheriff, but "recovered" the same from the sheriff himself in the evening as he was proceeding homeward to Carlisle. Some of the neighbors and Nicholas Howard, of Newville, who kept the hotel during those summer days, knew of his retreat, but were fast friends of the generous outlaw. When the coast was clear Howard would hang out a flag from an upper window, which could be seen from the "Cave," and Lewis would come down, and, with some trusted neighbors, have "a jolly night at the hotel." When danger was on his track, he kept concealed in his secret hiding-place, and was supplied with food. In a diary kept by Samuel J. McCormick, who lived two miles south of Doubling Gap, is the following: "On Tuesday, the 20th of June, 1820, the sheriff of Franklin County arrived with a party in search of David Lewis (the robber), and early the next morning proceeded to the mountain southeast of the Sulphur Springs, where they discovered a cave or den, where they found blankets and other articles known to belong to Lewis. But, according to the best information, the inhabitants had decamped on the Thursday before." This was only about three weeks before Lewis' death. It was known that Lewis had a cave somewhere in the mountain to which he fled from time to time, but its locality was not discovered before June, 1820. A confrere, who is described as being coarse and cruel, sometimes encamped with Lewis at this cave, but found no friends in the Gap. He was killed at the same time that Lewis was wounded unto death.

Whisky distilling was a prominent industry of Mifflin more than a century ago. Indeed so common was this habit of turning grain into this fluid form, that a distillery might be seen on almost every farm. From this, two streams, the Whisky and Brandy Runs, derived their names. The western stream is called after the Gap from which it flows, the triangular shape of which suggested, humorously, to some Irishman, its name, "The Three Square Hollow," a name by which it is still known.

CHURCHES.

Beside the early Presbyterians there were a few Covenanters in the township, the former attending service at Big Spring. When the German Reformed and Lutheran population came, they first erected a Union Church, in which the ministers of each would preach alternately. About 1790 ground was given by Jacob Zeigler, near Council Bluff Schoolhouse, for a church and grave yard. Here a log church was erected, with a high goblet pulpit, on the projecting sides of which were painted the four evangelists. Long afterward, 1832, the Lutherans organized in Newville, erected a church, and soon absorbed the Mifflin membership, so that the old church was seldom used and was finally abandoned. Later it was altogether removed.

Some Menonnite families in the upper part of Mifflin erected a log meeting-house many years ago, which has since been turned into a private dwelling. There are other churches in Mifflin, but more modern, and which need no special mention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are eight schools in the township, quite a number of fine farms, and an industrious agricultural community. No railroad touches Mifflin Township, and it has but one postoffice, Heberlig.



Geo. W. Parker

CHAPTER XXIX.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

MONROE TOWNSHIP was formed in 1825, from the western portion of Allen, which then extended to the Susquehanna River. It lies in the southern tier of townships, and is bounded on the north by Silver Spring Township, on the east by Upper Allen Township, on the south by York County, and on the west by South Middleton Township. The northern chain of the South Mountains extends over the southeastern portion of Monroe, bounding its fertile fields with the long line of its blue horizon, and inclosing within its deep recesses a number of valuable beds of iron ore, such as are to be found also in other portions of the township. Beyond the "Callaposink" or Yellow Breeches Creek, which flows in an easterly direction, not far from the base of these mountains, are the slightly rolling hills of the rich limestone and loam land, where fine farms and farm houses everywhere abound, whose fields, cultivated as they are by the industrious farmer, offer an abundant harvest.

The first settlers who came into what is now Monroe Township, when it was a portion of Allen, were evidently the Scotch Irish, although there are few, if any, of the present inhabitants by whom their names are still remembered. They were here soon supplanted by the Germans, who came into this portion of the county (Allen Township) prior to 1775.

Of these earlier Scotch Irish, whom seem first to have taken up the lands along the streams, we know, however, that somewhere east, upon the Yellow Breeches Creek, there was a settlement known as Pippin's tract, where Charles Pippin settled as early as 1742, and that, following the creek westward, were John Campbell, the owner of a mill, Rodger Cooke, David Wilson, John Collins, James McPherson, Andrew Campbell, Andrew and John Miller, Robert Patrick, J. Crawford, William Fear, John Gronow, Charles McConnel, Alexander Frazier, Peter Title, Arthur Stewart, Thomas Brandon, Abraham Endless, and, last, John Craighead, who, as we know, settled upon the stream to the west, in the adjoining township.

Of the Germans who came prior to 1775, all of whom we believe have descendants still living in the township, were John Brindel, Martin Brandt, Jacob Bricker, John and Jacob Cocklin, Samuel Nissley, Joseph Strack, Leonard Wolf, Gideon Kober (Coover), Jacob Miller and a number of others.

George Beltzhoover, Sr., the grandfather of George Beltzhoover, came into the township from York County at a much later period (about seventy five or eighty years ago). Joseph Bosler now owns the George Beltzhoover, Sr., tract. His son John lived on the south side of the creek, on land now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Leidich, and his son, John Beltzhoover. The mill in that vicinity, now owned by the Shaffner heirs, was built by Michael G. Beltzhoover, Jr., upon the site of one bought of the Hopples, and the mill now owned by Mrs. Leidich, on the creek just below Shaffner's, was for many years known as Bricker's Mill after Samuel Bricker, who was owner of it nearly a century ago. The lower part is stone and the upper part frame, which has been added within the recollection of the living. Even's Mill, on the creek

still below, was known as Brandt's Mill, and Givler's, still further east, as Clark's. Some families, eighty or one hundred years ago, were large landowners in the township. The farms now belonging to David Niesley, Herman Bosler, of Carlisle, Mrs. Sample, and David K. Paul, were all owned by the Brickers—Joseph, William and Moses.

The farm at Lutztown, owned by Mr. Pressel, and the one owned by Samuel Cocklin were once, some three-quarters of a century ago, the property of Peter Bricker. The farms now owned by John Musselman, John Engle and Joseph Bosler were owned by George, Abraham, and Martin Brandt. Clusters of other family names can be found in the township, where the sons have often been born on the same homestead, have cultivated the same fields, and walked, almost literally, in the footsteps of their sires.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERY.

Of the Germans, many are Lutherans, but there are some German Mennonites, who have a house of worship west of Churchtown. There is also a Dunkard Church and cemetery on the Lisburn road, about one mile north.

SCHOOLS, INDUSTRIES, ETC.

There are twelve schools in the township, most of them substantial brick buildings. Besides the predominant agricultural interest and the iron ore, the burning of lime is also an industry, and quite a number of kilns can be seen in different portions of the township. The Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad passes through the township from east to west, and the Dillsburg & Mechanicsburg Railroad from north to south, through the eastern part. The postoffices are Allen and Brandtsville.

VILLAGES.

Churchtown (Allen P. O.), the most important village in the township, is situated near its center. It derived its name, about the year 1830, from an old Lutheran and German Reformed Church, which was erected just east of the present town about 1790.

About seventy years ago there was considerable woodland and only three houses in the immediate vicinity of Churchtown. The first town lots were sold by Peter Leivinger in 1830. He was owner of the land on the eastern side of Main Street, between Church and High Streets. The plat of the town contained eight lots east of and fronting on Main, five south and fronting on Church, and one lot north fronting on High Street. The old house which has for many years been occupied as a hotel, was erected by Jacob Wise about 1804, and was the first house built in Churchtown. The town has at present four churches: Mennonite, Lutheran, Bethel and United Brethren. It has two public schools. Some of the earlier residents were Peter Leivinger, Daniel and Rudolph Krysher, Adam Stemberger, David Diller, Jacob Ritner (son of ex-Gov. Ritner, of Pennsylvania), George Lutz, John A. Ahl, Samuel and John Plank.

It was at this place that Jacob Plank, the grandfather of A. W. Plank, now a justice of the peace, came at an early date from Lancaster County, and invented what was probably the first plow patented in Pennsylvania. One of these patents, about 1836, is entitled "J. Plank's improvement in the Plough," and bears the plain and characteristic signature of Andrew Jackson.

Allen Lodge, No. 299, K. of P., has here a membership of about 100. G. W. Eberly is R. & C. S.

Leidich's Station, on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, about two and

a half miles east of Boiling Springs, was called after George W. Leidich, who owned land in the vicinity, and was established in 1874.

The first grist mill here was built by Mr. Wolf about ninety-seven years ago. The farm at this place, now owned by George Beltzhoover, was patented to Leonard Wolf the 19th of June, 1786, and was for a long time in the possession of his descendants. The farm on the south side of the creek, now owned by Jacob Hoffer, was part of this Leonard Wolf tract, owned afterward by his son Leonard Wolf, by whom it was sold to Michael Ege, from whom it was purchased by Samuel Hoffer, Sr.

Brandt's Station, on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, about three miles east of Boiling Springs, was named after Michael G. Brandt, who owned the land on which it is located, and was established in 1874. This land has been in the possession of the Brandt family since 1765. Martin Brandt, grandfather of Michael, was the first of the family who owned it. A saw-mill and clover-mill were built here about 1828.

Worleytown is a small cluster of houses on the York road, not far from the Yellow Breeches Creek. It dates from about 1815, and was called after David Worley, who owned the land in the vicinity.

Roxbury is a small cluster of houses upon the line which separates Monroe and Silver Spring Townships.

CHAPTER XXX.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF NEWVILLE.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP, originally included in Hopewell, was formed in 1767. It is of a wedge like shape, and is bounded on the north by Mifflin Township, the Conodoguinet Creek being the dividing line; on the east by West Pennsborough, Penn, and Cook Townships; its extreme point south touching the line of Adams County, while on the west lie the townships of Southampton and Hopewell.

In its southern portion, extending some two or three miles northward from the base of the South Mountains, are what are known as the pine lands, of a gravelly character, but which produce good crops of wheat. Then, through the center of the township, for the breadth of several miles, is the belt of the richer clay and limestone land, while to the north is found the slate formation which, under the improved methods of agriculture, has grown to produce yearly more abundant crops.

There are a number of small springs or streams in the northern and southern portions of the township. In the south, among the mountains, rises the Yellow Breeches Creek, which is here, however, only a small stream, the name of which is more properly Pine Run. On its northeastern boundary is the Big Spring, which empties into the Conodoguinet Creek, and near its western the Green Spring, in the northern portion of the township. The lands known as the "Barrens" lay near Oakville, a small region devoid of streams. The road from Carlisle to Shippensburg passes through them. When the township was first settled, the southern portion of it was covered with a dense growth of yellow pine, with undergrowth of oak, hickory and chestnut. The center

that known as the "Barrens"—was without timber; but about the middle of the last century, small pine trees began to make their appearance on these barren lands, until, about 1800, they were covered with a thriving growth of valuable timber. Within the last half century much of this timber has disappeared and much of it has been needlessly destroyed.

In the early days, before the white settlers, there was an Indian pack trail through the township, extending along the Green Spring, thence over to the head of the Big Spring, and thence toward Dillsburg and York. There was also, at a later day, a fort known as "Fort Carnahan," or as it was sometimes called, "Fort Jack." It was built on the James Jack farm, now owned by James and Joseph Koons, situated in Newton Township near the Conodoguinet Creek, opposite the William Carnahan tract in Mifflin Township, now owned by Parker Q. Ahl. There is no doubt about this being the fact, says our informant, himself a descendant of the Carnahans. "The Carnahans," says he, "spoke of its location with the greatest certainty." As late as 1840, evidences of its foundations remained, and the channel cut from the Green Spring to supply the fort with water even then could be traced."

What a wonderful change has occurred since those days, seemingly so distant, of the Indian trail, or the log fort, not only here, but throughout this whole universally admired region! As strange, they are in reality, as are the sudden changes in a dream.

> "Look now abroad—another race has filled
> These populous borders; wide the wood recedes,
> And towns shoot up, and fertile realms are tilled;
> The land is full of harvests and green meads."

The earliest settlers in the township were, as everywhere in the county, the Scotch-Irish. Among them were the McCunes, Sharps, Sterritts, Fultons, Graceys, Mickeys, Scroggs, Kilgores, Beattys and others. Some of the descendants of these are still in the possession of the homes where their ancestors settled. Much of the land in Newton Township had not been taken up at the time of its formation in 1767. A tract of 100 acres, partly in Newton and partly in Mifflin Township, was taken up by Robert McCoome in 1746; one was located, of 100 acres, by John Herman in 1752; James Kilgore and Samuel Williamson also each took up a tract this year; John and Hugh Laughlin took up tracts, of 200 acres each, in 1766, and George Thompson 100 acres, while in the following year, 1767, when the township was formed, tracts were taken up by Samuel Bratton, Matthew Boyd, William Carnahan, Joseph Eager, Robert Mickey, William Nicholson and others.

By far the largest amount of land, however, seems to have been taken up in 1794, during which year twenty-five tracts of 400 acres each, aggregating 10,000 acres, were taken up by the following twenty-five persons: William Auld, Horace and John Bratton, Samuel Dickenson, Thomas Heeling, Josiah Lewis, Atcheson and John Laughlin, Adam and George Logue, James Lamberton, William and Henry Miller, James Moore, William McFarlan, Samuel McClintock, William McCracken, Mark and William McCasland, Benjamin, David, George and Alexander McCune and George Wilson.

David Rawlston also took up a tract of several hundred acres on the Big Pond during this year 1794.* Many tracts of land on the North Mountain, from Doubling Gap to Sterrett's Gap, were taken up by various parties in 1794. Nearly all of the early inhabitants of Newton Township were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and among those who came at about or before this time

*There were probably earlier warrants than we have mentioned, as of some known to have existed we can find no record.

was a minister, who settled at Big Spring, whose grandfather, John Brown, a pious carrier of Muir Kirk Parish, Scotland, was shot, in 1685, by Graham of Claverhouse. It was not until near the close of the last century that a few German families began to come into the lower portion of the township. They settled on the pine lands along the mountain. Before 1802 they had erected a small church, which was known as the Dutch Meeting House. Among these were the Seavers, Thrushes, Frys, Brickers and others. Until after 1830 the German inhabitants of Newton constituted but a small portion of its population; to-day they own much of the most desirable land in the southern portion of the township.

Among the families still represented in Cumberland County by numerous descendants, were the Sharps, who settled in Newton Township at an early period. The ancestor was Thomas Sharp, but the first who came to America was his son Robert. He came over at a very early age, and soon returned to the North of Ireland, where they had immigrated at some previous period from Scotland, and persuaded his father to bring his family over. This was not later than 1746.* Thomas Sharp, the father, had married Margaret Elder, the daughter of a Scottish laird, by whom he had five sons and five daughters. All of these owned lands afterward in Cumberland County, in the neighborhood of the Big Spring. These were Robert, Alexander, Andrew (killed by the Indians), John and James. Of the daughters one married John McCune, an other James Hemphill, another —— Fullerton, another John Smith of Lurgan Township, now Franklin but then Cumberland County, and another —— Harper, father of the late William Harper of Dickinson Township. All of these sons, except Andrew, and all the husbands of the daughters, lived and died in the neighborhood of the Big Spring. Their bones and those of their children, and many of their children's children are buried there, in the old grave-yard of the United Presbyterian Church at Newville. All of these sons of Thomas Sharp were, with the exception of Alexander, commissioned officers in the Indian war or the Revolution. Alexander went as a private. The children of Alexander, who married Margaret McDowell, were Andrew, Rev. Alexander Sharp, Dr. William M. Sharp, John, the father of Gen. Alexander Brady Sharpe, of Carlisle, known as "John Sharp of the Barrens;" Col. Thomas Sharp, elder, who died unmarried, aged nineteen, and Ellen, who married Samuel McCune. Rev. Alexander Sharp married Elizabeth Bryson, and his children were Dr. Alexander Sharp, who married Nelly Dent, a sister of the wife of Gen. Grant, and Andrew, who was the father of the late Hon. J. McDowell Sharp, born in Newton Township, one of the ablest lawyers in Pennsylvania, and one of the most prominent members of the Constitutional Convention in 1872–73. Rev. Alexander Sharp lived on the Green Spring, and was pastor of the church at Newville (Big Spring), from 1824 until the time of his death in January, 1857.

Alexander Sharp, the son of Thomas, the ancestor, was the largest landowner in the township, his tract extending from near Newville to the turnpike above Stoughstown, a distance of about four miles in length and several miles in breadth, nearly all of which, variously divided, is in the hands of his descendants to this day. It bordered on the north on the headwaters of the Green Spring, the right to the watercourse of which stream was the cause of the long war between the Sharps and Kilgores. That litigation, after old Mr. Kilgore had been nearly impoverished by it, was brought to an end by the in-

*Two names, one of which was the eldest son, are found in the list of and warrants as issued "to Thomas Sharp" in May, 1746. James Sharp, grandson of Robert and son of Thomas, is one of the signers of a petition from [illegible] to Governor Hamilton for aid against the Indians, July, 1781. See Rupp's History of Cumberland County, etc., page 98.

tercession of Samuel McCune (father of the wife of John Sharp of the Barrens) who was known in the community as the peacemaker. Alexander Sharp had a tannery, distillery, mills, etc., and one of his apprentices at the tanning business, which he carried on extensively, was Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, father of John W. Garrett, former president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and grandfather of Robert M. Garrett, the present president of that road. He sent him, after his apprenticeship was over and before he was twenty years of age, to Baltimore, where he had never been, to begin life, secured for him a warehouse, turned much of the trade of the valley, then carried to Baltimore in wagons, to his place of business, and laid the foundation of the fortune of which he died possessed.

Andrew Sharp, the son of Thomas Sharp, the ancestor, was killed by the Indians at what is now Sharpsburg, a town which was called after him. He went from this valley to Indiana County in 1785, and located on Crooked Creek, eight miles west of Indiana, on the famous Indian trail known as the Kittanning Path, and which Gen. Armstrong followed in his expedition against the Indians at Kittanning in 1756. He took with him his only child, Hannah, born in Cumberland County February 14, 1784 (married in 1803 to Robert Leason), from whom we take the following account of the killing of her father, Capt. Sharp, which was given by her in a letter written to her grand-nephew, William Moorhead: "My father," says she, "was a militia captain, and served under Gen. Washington in the Revolution. He was married to my mother, Ann Woods, in their native place, Cumberland County, in 1783, and with a family of one child moved to Crooked Creek, in what is now Indiana County, Penn. This being a new country, there was no chance for schooling his children. My father, after living there ten years, was determined on having them schooled. He swapt his place for one in Kentucky, where my mother's friends lived. We started to move to Black Lick River, and got into our boat, but the water was low, and we had to land over a day and a night. We started the next. Father had a canoe tied to the side of the boat. It got loose. He went back for it. When he was away, there was a man came and told us the Indians were coming. By that time father got back. All the women and children were in the boat. The men went out to tie up their horses. The sun was an hour and a half high. Seven Indians fired upon them. They were hid behind a large tree that had fallen down. The first fire shot off my father's eyebrow. When he was cutting one end of the boat loose he got a wound in the left side. When he was cutting the other end loose they shot him in the other side, but he got the boat away before they could get in. He saw an Indian among the trees. He called for his gun. Mother gave it to him. He shot him dead. The boat got into a whirlpool, and went round and round for awhile, when the open side went toward land and the Indians fired at us. They followed us twelve miles down the river. They called to us to go out to them or they would fire again. Mrs. Leonner and her son wanted to go out to them. They said the men were all killed or wounded [*i. e.*, the seven who had gone ashore]. Father told him to desist or he would shoot *him*. The Indians shot him dead that minute. He fell across my mother's feet. There were two dead men and two wounded. One of them died the next morning. There was no woman or child hurt. There were twenty in all. They took my father's horses. The others got theirs. My mother worked the boat, and we got to Pittsburgh again by daylight. One man went on before us and had doctors ready. When we got to Pittsburgh there were a great many kind neighbors came to see us when we landed. We lived awhile in the boat. We moved up to the city before father's death. He

lived forty days after he was wounded. There were three [wounds] in him, one on each side and one in his back.* He died the eighth day of July in the forty second year of his age, in the year 1794. He was buried with honors of war in Pittsburgh."

His brother, Alexander Sharp, went from Cumberland County to see him, but Capt. Andrew Sharp had died before he arrived in Pittsburgh. "My uncle," the writer continues, "stayed with us till there were wagons sent for. We went over the mountains to Cumberland County, where our friends lived, and stayed there three years, where we went to school," when they moved back to their old home in Indiana County. "It was a party of twelve Indians that went to Pittsburgh to trade," we are further informed, "who killed Capt. Sharp. The people would not trade with them. They got angry and killed all they could that day. There were three men went down the river in a canoe before us, one of whom was shot dead; the other two were wounded. One of them died and the other got well. He lay in a room next to father's room. He could come to see father. This was the last war which was in that part of the country. It was in the year 1794 when all these things happened."†

We have given the above vivid account, not only because it concerns one of the early pioneers belonging to one of the largest families, or cluster of families, in Newton Township, but also as illustrative of the times, and as one instance of the trials and tribulations of the early settlers, who, impelled by the restless spirit of adventure which was in their blood, moved still farther westward, and were driven back to Cumberland County by the remorseless cruelty of the Indians.

Among the pioneers who settled at an early date in the upper portion of the county were the Moorheads, some of whom resided in that portion which is now Franklin. The name of John Moorhead is found in the tax list of 1750. One of the earliest of this family was Fergus Moorhead, who, impelled westward by the "Saxon hunger for land," left the county in 1769, the year in which the land office was opened for the sale of lands in the northwestern and southwestern counties of Pennsylvania, and purchased, of the Penns, a large tract, known in the patent, after the English fashion, as "Suffield," two miles west of the present town of Indiana, on the road to Kittanning. The smoke of Moorhead's cabin was the first that arose from the chimney of a legal landowner between the Conemaugh River and the old French fort at Le Boeuff. He, like his co-settlers in the Cumberland Valley, was a Scotch Presbyterian, who "carried his Bible in one hand and his rifle in the other."

Two of his brothers, Samuel and Joseph, accompanied him from their old home in Cumberland County, to help in bringing the wagons, live stock and goods. On their trip they traveled partly on the road made by Gen. Armstrong and his men some twelve years before, when he led his expedition against the Indians at Kittanning. Here he lived until the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, when the Indians became hostile to the English. In 1775 he undertook to conduct a man, by the name of Simpson, from his home to Fort Kittanning. Simpson was the bearer of dispatches from the government to the commander of the Fort, who was Moorhead's brother. Near the Fort they were waylaid by the Indians, Simpson was shot, and Moorhead taken prisoner, carried to Quebec and sold to the British. When his wife had become convinced that some misfortune had befallen him, she started through the wilderness for Cumberland County, with one child in front of her on the

* It seems also from the letter that he was recovering, but that the cannons fired on the 4th of July caused his relapse.

†It was in August of this year (1794) that Gen. Wayne gained his decisive victory over the Indians.

horse and one behind her. She went by way of Fort Ligonier, and reached the Cumberland Valley in safety. Just one year after being taken prisoner, Moorhead returned to his father's home in Cumberland County from Quebec, he having been exchanged as a prisoner.

At Fort Shippen, in the Cumberland Valley, he and his brother Samuel (who also had gone away, built a grist-mill above Homer City, which was burned, and he driven back by the Indians) signed a petition to Gov. Penn, that means might be adopted to protect the frontier inhabitants. After the close of the war he returned again to his new home, near Indiana, which he found in ruins; but he soon built a stone house, which is still standing, and which has ever since been occupied by his descendants. It was said to have been built of memorial stones heaped by the Indians upon the graves of their dead. One son of Fergus Moorhead, Joseph, was wounded at St. Clair's defeat; another, James, was killed at Perry's victory, on Lake Erie; another, Fergus Moorhead, Jr., was the paternal grandfather of Silas M. Clark, of the Supreme Court.*

VILLAGES.

The township contains few villages. Jacksonville (Walnut Bottom P. O.), before 1825, consisted of but six log houses. One, a two-story house on the hill, was kept as a tavern by an Irishman named John McCaslin. Some distance east was another, known as the "Bull Ring" tavern, kept by Michael Hawk. The land on the north side of the road was the property of Peter Fry, and the village was at first called Frystown. It was afterward called Canada, and later Jacksonville. About 1820 the pine forest extended to the town.

Stoughstown, on the turnpike in the eastern portion of the township, was called after Col. John Stough, who kept a tavern there for many years, which tavern was also, prior to 1846, kept by his son. The town dates back to nearly the beginning of the century, and the tavern, for many years, was one of the most noted as a relay house for the teamsters and the stages on the road. Near Stoughstown is a large spring, from which a fine stream issues.

Oakville is a small post-village west of the center of the township and a station on the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Prior to the building of this road it had no existence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are small beds of iron ore at places, particularly in the southern portion of the township. The Big Pond Furnace was built some three miles southeast of Leesburg, or Lee's Cross Roads, about forty years ago, near the Big Pond, a deep and somewhat stagnant pool, from which seemingly there is no outlet, made by a mountain stream, on which are Seever's mill, Buchanan's mill, and, after the Three Springs flows into it, Oyster's mill. This furnace, however, at the Big Pond, was long ago abandoned.

The Cumberland Valley and the Harrisburg & Potomac are the two railroads which pass through Newton Township. The postoffices are Newville, Green Spring, Oakville, Big Spring, Stoughstown and Walnut Bottom.

BOROUGH OF NEWVILLE.

The borough of Newville is handsomely situated on the Big Spring, on the line of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, some twelve miles westward of

*As to the Moorheads settlement in Indiana County, see also the sketch of that county in Dr. Egle's History of Pennsylvania, p. 793. The date is there given as 1772, but as we have obtained our information from a descendant, who gives the date as 1769, we prefer to let it stand.

Carlisle. It was first incorporated as a borough by an act of the Legislature on the 26th of February, 1817, but its inception as a settlement ante dates the century, and carries us back to the days of our Colonial Government.

In the earlier part of the last century there was something of a settlement in the country surrounding the Big Spring, as a Presbyterian congregation was in existence at that place prior to 1737. A warrant for a tract of about ninety acres of land was issued by the provincial authorities on March 2, 1744, to four persons, namely: William Lamond, James Walker, Alexander McClintock and David Killaugh, in trust for the Presbyterian congregation at Big Spring, which had previously, about 1738, erected a house of worship.* Upon this glebe the congregation built a parsonage, which was occupied until after 1786, but prior to 1790 it was abandoned as a parsonage, and in 1794 laid out into village lots. A plan of the new town was drawn, which consisted of one (Main) street, extending from the spring westward, with Cove and Glebe Alleys running parallel on the north and south, crossed by Corporation, High and West Streets, the former two extending northward to the boundary of the glebe. The first lots were laid out upon these streets, and the remaining portion of the tract was divided into larger parcels of from two to five acres, for pasture or tillage.

The first sale of lots was September 9, 1790. Other sales occurred during the eight or ten years succeeding, until all were sold. They were not put up at auction, but were disposed of at fixed prices, most of them selling for $6 each.† The pasture lots were all sold April 9, 1795, at prices ranging from $24 to $27 per acre. About eight acres on the northeast corner of the glebe were reserved for a parsonage, and subsequently purchased by the pastor, Rev. S. Wilson. On all of these lots laid out for the new town, there was a reserved incumbrance, with an annual quit rent of 6 per cent to the church, most of which annual quit rents were extinguished in 1836.‡

FIRST HOTELS, STORES, ETC.

The first buildings were erected upon the eastern part of Main Street and on North Corporation. Robert Lusk was one of the earliest citizens, and is said to have been the first innkeeper in Newville. He built the third house from the spring on Main Street, in which he opened the first tavern. This was before 1792, for in the petition to the court for a license in August of that year he speaks of having kept "a house of entertainment in the house where he now lives the preceding year, and is desirous of continuing the same." Samuel McCullough, having provided himself with a house for keeping a tavern in the town of Newville, also prays the court to recommend him to the Governor for a license this same year. John Dunbar shortly opened a hotel in the third house above Corporation Street, but at what exact date is to us unknown.

The first store is said to have been opened on North Corporation Street, on the east side and north of Cove Alley. About 1797 Thomas Kennedy, father of the late Judge John Kennedy, of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and of James Kennedy, for many years a justice of the peace in Newville, opened the second store upon the opposite side of Corporation Street, in what is known as the Woodburn row. "Stephen Ryan then opened where Morrow's brick house stands, and was succeeded by Christian Geese. Joseph Colbertson next

*This same tract was subsumed to the church, by another patent under the state authority, in 1791.

†A few lots not in consequence of exceptional advantages, brought much higher prices, as Lot No. 1, on account of water privileges, $44; Lot No. 20, to William Laughlin, and one opposite, $36, bought by George McKeehan.

‡The incumbrance on lots fronting $2.25 each, making the annual quit rent $1.45; on the back lots $17.25 each, with quit rents of $1.05; on orchards $3.00 per acre, with quit rent of 3 cents. Owing to the annoyance of collecting these rents, the trustees of the church accepted, in 1836, the payment of the incumbrance on most of the lots, and granted to the owners titles in fee-simple.

opened in the stone house on the southeast corner of Main and Corporation Streets, which Gen. Samuel Finley had built in 1799. Joseph Showalter, Alexander Barr, William McCandlish, John Johnson, James Huston and others followed." These were the early merchants of the town. The first resident physician was John Gedds. He came from Silver Spring, and settled in Newville about 1792, after having studied medicine with Dr. McCoskry, of Carlisle. Here he practiced until his death in 1840.

The village must have improved with tolerable rapidity, for in 1799, nine years after the sale of the first lots, there were five tavern-keepers in Newville. These were James Woodburn, Joseph Shannon, Thomas Clark, Thomas Martin and Philip Beck. Two years later, 1801, James Woodburn built the Logan House, which is still standing.

In the year 1800 the first postoffice was established. Before this time there were no offices nearer than Carlisle and Shippensburg. For about twenty years there was but one mail each way per week. Then there were two until the building of the railroad in 1838, when the daily mail and the daily papers first made their appearance. There is now Pullman cars and a variable number of daily mails each way.

Coming down to about 1806 and after, we find that the appearance of the town is within the recollection of the living. James Woodburn kept the hotel on the corner of Main and Corporation Streets. Up two or three lots, John Dunbar kept a hotel. The names of two of the sehotels were "The Indian Queen" and "The Eagle." Opposite was Samuel Crowell, on the corner of Main Street, not yet built up. Near the corner of Main and High, Philip Beck kept a tavern. On the extreme upper end of Main Street Patrick Dunfee and William MacMonagal had their inns. Besides these there were two on Corporation Street, Thomas Clark and Andrew Thompson. The area of these public houses embraced the extreme limits of the town. Few buildings had been erected west of High Street. Clusters of buildings afterward grew up on the western end of Main Street, and the two portions of the town gradually grew together. The original portion of the town, however, was that lying just north or slightly northwest of the old Presbyterian Church and cemetery.

INCORPORATION, ETC.

The town, which was first laid out in 1794, remained for more than twenty years a part of Newton Township. Dissatisfaction existed as to the proportionate assessments of property, and on application to the Legislature a borough charter was granted February 26, 1817. The town, however, continued to pay its proportion of road taxes to Newton Township until January sessions, 1828, when the borough was formed into a township by the court. To get rid of the inconvenience of two sets of officers—borough and township—a more comprehensive charter was granted by the court in 1869.

Since the building of the railroad, the track of improvement has turned south toward the depot, and westward along the line of the road, giving to the plan of the town quite an irregular form.

What was known as Newtown was laid out prior to the war by the McFarlan brothers, John and William Gettys, and some buildings erected. Shortly after the Ahl brothers laid out an addition to the borough, extending southwesterly toward the railroad, on the Jerry McKibbon land, which two portions of the town were taken into the borough of Newville in 1874, and now constitute the South Ward. Until this time the boundaries of the old glebe farm, which had been originally granted to the church, constituted the limits of the borough.

Newville, in 1845, is described by Rupp as having about 100 dwellings, several mills, taverns and churches (two Presbyterian and one Lutheran), and three public schools. Previous to this, in 1840, it is described as having six stores and three taverns. Its population at various periods has been: In 1830, 530; 1840, 564; 1850, 715; 1860, 885; 1870, 907; 1880, 1,650.

The town was divided into the north and south wards by a decree of the court, confirmed July, 1874.

AN HISTORICAL CHARACTER.

One of the most interesting facts in connection with the history of the town of Newville, is that the artizan, William Denning, who succeeded in making the first wrought iron cannon in America, lived, after the Revolution, in the neighborhood of Newville, and was buried in the grave-yard of the old Presbyterian Church at that place. No tombstone, however, marks the spot, although some of the older citizens claim to have located it. He died December 19, 1830. The following account is given of him in Hazard's Register, Vol. VII: "The deceased was an artificer in the Revolution. He it was who, in the days of his country's need, made the only successful attempt ever made in the world to manufacture wrought iron cannons, two of which he completed at Middlesex, in this county, and commenced another and larger one at Mount Holly, but could get no one to assist him who could stand the heat, which is said to have been so great as to melt the buttons off his clothes. This unfinished piece, it is said, lies as he left it, at either Mount Holly or the Carlisle Barracks. One of those completed was taken by the British at the battle of Brandywine, and is now in the Tower of London. The British Government offered a large sum and a stated annuity to any person who would instruct them in the manufacture of that article, but the patriotic blacksmith preferred obscurity and poverty in his own beloved country to wealth and affluence in that of her oppressors, although that country for which he did so much kept her purse closed from the veteran soldier till near the close of his long life, and it often required the whole weight of his well known character for honesty to keep him from the severest pangs of poverty. When such characters are neglected by a rich government, it is no wonder that some folks think Republics ungrateful."

CHURCHES.

The First Presbyterian Church at Newville was erected about 1738. It was a log building, in the southern part of the grave-yard now used by the congregation. The present stone structure was built about 1790. It was a plain stone building, with three doors, and with the pulpit, on the north side. It had pews with high, straight backs. In 1842 it was handsomely remodeled in modern style, and is now one of the handsomest churches in the valley. It is built in a delightful grove near which, in the language of Dr. Nevin, "rolls gently along the clear and lovely stream from which it has received its name, and which for ages has been flowing on, apparently the same, whilst the crowds that have been weekly gathering on its brink have, one after another, lain down within the sound of its murmurs" to their long, last sleep. Thomas Craighead was the first pastor, installed in 1738. He died in the pulpit after the close of an eloquent sermon, while its last words were still upon his lips. His remains were buried where the church now stands, the only monument of his memory.

United Presbyterian Church. This church, originally "Seceder," was built of logs, according to the inscription on it, in 1764. This was followed by a stone church about 1790, a brick 1826, a new brick in 1868. The present

handsome brick church edifice was built in 1882. It is upon an elevation in a beautiful grove, and with its grave-yard just back of it. Upon a tablet in the church building is engraved the dates which we have given: "United Presbyterian Church. Founded A. D. 1764—Erected A. D. 1882."

First Methodist Church.—This was built in 1826. It was of brick and stood on the back part of the present lot on Main Street. The present one, of brick, was built in 1846.

First Lutheran Church.—This was built in 1832 on North High Street, and the present one in 1862 on West Main Street.

"*Bethel*" *Church.*—A Bethel Church was built in 1830, which is now occupied by a colored congregation. The present Bethel Church on Railroad Street was built in 1859.

United Brethren Church.—This is located on Fairfield Street, and was built of brick in 1867.

CEMETERY.

Owing to the necessity for new burial ground, the Newville Cemetery was organized a few years ago. It is beautifully situated west of the town.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

For some years before and after the middle of the century, classical schools were established in Newville. In 1832, Joseph Casey, the father of Judge Casey, of the United States Court of Claims, opened a classical school, which lasted for a period of eight or ten years. He had received his education at Glasgow, and was a thorough Latinist. About 1843 another clasical school was opened, which included all the ordinary academic studies. This was established by R. D. French, who was succeeded, in 1846, by Mr. Kilburn; in 1849, by James Huston; in 1852, by W. R. Linn.

Rev. R. McCachren erected an academy building at about this time, where he and others taught until 1857, when it was succeeded by a normal school. The Rebellion broke this up; but even after the war a classical school was conducted by F. L. Gillelon, who was succeeded by Dr. Stayman and W. H. Thompson. At this time the academy building was used as a female school. Both succumbed, however, either to the growing favor for larger colleges or the public schools.

There are eight public schools in Newville, with fit buildings, one of which, a commodious brick structure with inclosed grounds, has been recently erected.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in Newville was in 1843, but it was a small sheet and of brief duration. *The Star of the Valley* was started in 1858 by J. M. Miller. *The Enterprise*, which had been established at Oakville, in May, 1871, by the Fosnot Bros., was moved to Newville in December, 1874, and the two papers were consolidated as *The Star and Enterprise*, under the management of J. C. Fosnot & Son, in January, 1886. It is an eight page weekly paper. *The Times*, which was begun at Plainfield, and known as the *Plainfield Times*, in the winter of 1881, was moved to Newville in the winter of 1885; it is a neat eight-page weekly paper, conducted by J. W. Strohm.

BANKS.

The first bank in Newville was the "Newville Saving Fund Society." It was organized March 9, 1850 and dissolved March 31, 1858. A private banking firm was started by Rea, Gracey & Co., in 1857, and was reorganized under the United States charter in August of 1863, as the First National Bank of

Newville. It is in a handsome building on Railroad Street. Its capital is $100,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Friendship Fire Company, No 1. meets in the Council Room, East Main Street, on the second Tuesday evening of each month. J. C. Fosnot, president; J. M. Reed, secretary.

Washington Fire Company meets on second Friday evenings of each month. D. N. Thomas, president; Geo. L. Gussman, secretary.

SOCIETIES.

Big Spring Lodge, No. 361, A. Y. M., was instituted June 1, 1866, with the following named charter members: J. A. Kunkel, Harry Manning, W. B. Shoemaker, Peter A. Ahl, David Ahl, A. Byers, Samuel Byers, William Borland, James Elliott, George M. Graham, D. H. Gilmore, J. S. Hays, H. S. Ferris, G. H. Hammer, S. I. Irvine, William Klink, R. R. McAchlan, C. T. McLaughlin, James McCandlish, J. P. Rhoads, Henry Snyder, S. A. Sollenberger, J. A. Woodburn, M. Williams, S. C. Wagner. Number of members September 15, 1866, forty four. Officers: Robert H. Stake, W. M.; G. A. Rea, S. W.; John E. Mickey, J. W.; A. Byers, Treasurer; S. G. Glauser, Secretary.

Conodoguinet Lodge, No. 173, I. O. O. F., was organized May 28, 1846, with the following named charter members: James F. Coxel, A. J. North, J. B. Myers, H. S. Ferris, Archibald Bricker, J. G. Kyle, Joseph Fry, Lewis Rhoads, George Blankney, E. E. Brady and John C. Kyser. Membership numbers sixty. Present officers are D. P. Sollenberger, N. G.; J. H. Ployer, V. N. G.; J. C. Fosnot, Secretary; B. F. Shulenberger, Treasurer.

Big Spring Encampment, No. 92, I. O. O. F., instituted February 23, 1855, has a membership of nineteen. Present officers are George Murphy, C. P.; D. P. Sollenberger, S. W.; G. B. Weast, J. W.; J. C. Fosnot, Scribe; B. F. Shulenberger, Treasurer.

Susquehanna Tribe, No. 131, I. O. R. M., was instituted at Shippensburg June 21, 1870, with the following named charter members: J. Berr Reddig, William H. Lawrence, A. D. Rebok, O. M. Blair, Samuel S. Shryock and H. M. Ash. The tribe removed to Newville December 2, 1875. Its present membership numbers about twenty, and its officers are Joseph Jeffries, Sachem; Joseph S. Tollhelm, Senior Sagamore; J. W. Taylor, Junior Sagamore; J. C. Fosnot, Chief of Records; D. N. Thomas, Keeper of Wampum.

The "I. L. C.," a social and literary club, meeting weekly, was organized June 24, 1884, with the following named members: W. B. Stewart, G. B. Landis and E. D. Glauser. Present membership numbers fourteen, and the officers are George Fosnot, President; George Landis, Vice President; E. D. Glauser, Secretary; W. B. Stewart, Treasurer. This club has a library.

CHAPTER XXXI.

NORTH MIDDLETON TOWNSHIP.

NORTH MIDDLETON was originally a portion of Middleton until that township was divided into North and South Middleton, in 1810, when it became a separate township. It then embraced also Middlesex, which was formed from it subsequently.

It lies just north of Carlisle, bounded on the north by the Blue Ridge or the North Mountains, on the east by Middlesex, on the south by South Middleton, and on the west by West Pennsborough and Frankford Townships.

The Conodoguinet Creek flows, with very abrupt and irregular curvatures, through the southern portion of the township, the land lying on the south side being the usual limestone, and on the north slate, formation. There are very many fine farms in the township, and particularly on the south side of the creek.

EARLY SETTLERS.

This township, like all or most of the others in Cumberland County, was originally settled by the Scotch-Irish, but at a later period many Germans came into it, so that, to-day, very few of the descendants of the original settlers are left. In this sense it stands in marked contrast with some other sections of the county.

One of the very earliest settlers, not only in this township, but among those who first pushed their way into the North Valley, was Richard Parker, many of whose descendants are still living. He, with Janet Martha, his wife, emigrated from the Province of Ulster, Ireland, in 1725, and settled three miles from Carlisle, acquiring land by patent near the Presbyterian Glebe Meeting-House on the Conodoguinet Creek in 1730.

That the Parker family settled west of the Susquehanna in 1725 there is sufficient evidence in the land office, where, among the records, is the application of Richard Parker in 1734 (the year his tract of land was surveyed to him), for a warrant for the land on which he had "resided ye ten years past," which would carry the date of his settlement on the Conodoguinet Creek, near Carlisle, back to 1724. And indeed it is probable that even at this early period there were quite a number of settlers between this point and the Susquehanna. In 1729, when the county of Lancaster was organized, which then included Cumberland, there were "over Sasquehanna," Hendricks, Macfarlane, Silvers, Parker and others, who claimed a residence of from five to ten years, and possibly some periods which were still further back, but which are now unknown. Emigrants did not wait for the purchase of the lands by the proprietories from the Indians, especially the aggressive Scotch Irish, who were "not wanted," where the lands had already been acquired, but were directed to push forward to the frontier.

Thomas Parker, the son of Richard, was also born in Ireland, but came over with his father. He died in April, 1776. A number of the members of this family served in the Revolution; and the widow of one, Maj. Alexander Parker, who laid out the town of Parkersburg at the mouth of the Little Ka-

nawha, and who is buried at the Meeting House Springs, afterward married Charles McClure, near Carlisle, one of whose children, Charles, who was secretary of the commonwealth under Gov. Porter, married Margaretta Gibson, the daughter of Chief Justice Gibson, of Pennsylvania.

Comparatively few of the names of the early Scotch Irish settlers in this township are within the recollection of the living. At an early period Patrick and William Davidson, William Gillingham, James Kilgore, Joseph Clark, Peter Wilkie and John McClure owned land near the proposed site of Carlisle, and portions of it had to be bought back by the Proprietaries. "William Armstrong's Settlement," on the Conodoguinet, was just below the Meeting House Springs. David Williams, a wealthy land-owner and the earliest known elder of that church, James Young and Robert Sanderson were probably included in that settlement. In following the creek, Thomas Wilson resided further to the east, near Henderson's mill, while adjoining him on the east was James Smith, and on the south Jonathan Holmes, by the spring and on the land now owned by Mrs. Parker. Turning westward again upon the creek, just one mile or more north of Carlisle, and just to the left of the "Cave" hill, was the home of Col. Ephraim Blaine,* an officer in the Indian war, a patriot in the Revolution, and the grandfather of the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine. Turning northeasterly from Carlisle, at some early period, Com. O'Brian owned a large tract of about 700 acres, including the tract upon which the almshouse stands and several farms. Mr. Stiles afterward came into possession of about 300 acres of this tract, where the almshouse now stands, and erected his home, which was known as "Clermont." It was afterward purchased by the county for its present purpose. On the glebe belonging to the Meeting House Springs, was the Rev. Samuel Thompson (1798), near which were lands belonging to John Davis, Esq., who at one time (1777) commanded the Second Battalion of Cumberland County troops in the Revolutionary war. Still further up the creek were William Dunbar and Andrew Forbes, near which place a mill was afterward erected by William Thompson.

Among the Scotch Irish who, in the year 1793, lived in the surrounding neighborhood of the Meeting House Springs, were the following: James Douglas, John Dunbar, Alexander Blaine, John Gregg (died 1808 or 1809), Robert Sanderson, John Logan, James Milligan, Ross Mitchell, John Forbes; and at a still earlier period than this, Stuart Rowan, who died there. Other names we meet, with the dates, are as follows: William Parker and David Williamson, 1794; William Templeton, 1795; Alexander Logan, 1797; Andrew Logan, 1798; William Douglas and William Dunbar, 1799; George Clark, 1803; John Reid, William Dinney, James Cameron, 1805; Samuel McKnight, 1807.†

But there is a list of still older names of the "heads of families" in this section, for which we are indebted to a manuscript fragment, made by the Rev. Dr. Robert Davidson, who, in connection with Dr. Charles Nesbitt the first president of Dickinson College, was the first pastor over the United Presbyterian congregations of Carlisle. The manuscript is dated November 26, 1816, and is headed, "Names of the Heads of Families belonging to the different districts of the Presbyterian Church in Carlisle."‡ The list, which is possibly unfinished, is as follows: John Templeton, Andrew Logan, Matthew Agnew, Margaret Logan, David Parker, Andrew Gregg, John Forbes.

*He lived also in Carlisle, and, it is said, that it was at his house that Washington stopped during his brief visit at the time of the Whiskey Insurrection. The old stone homestead just west of the Cave hill, is still standing.

†These dates, taken from authentic documents, indicate that the parties lived in these years, but how much earlier or later, we do not know.

‡All of these early Scotch-Irish were Presbyterians.

And these notes of a few families as they were then (1816) constituted: (1) John Templeton and Jane Templeton, May McKee and Sarah Kennedy. (2) Alexander Logan and Jane Logan, William, Alexander, John, Mary Jane and Elizabeth—three young children. (3) Margaret Logan, Margaret Davidson and Eleanor Logan, with black man Coesen. (4) Mathew Agnew and Rebecca Agnew—two small children.

Families living north in the township, in 1793, in the neighborhood, including Crane's Gap, were as follows: Richard Crane, William Clark, John Sanderson, John Templeton, Widow Stuart, Robert Chambers, Robert Patton, Widow Harper, William Fleming, Patrick Davidson, James Sanderson, Widow Randolph, Joseph Kennedy, William Davidson, Jr., James Douglas.

We meet the names with dates attached, as follows: Joseph Kennedy, 1795; Hugh McCormick, 1795; Thomas Guy, 1797; John Kincade, 1797; John Flemming, 1798; James Mooreland, 1799; James Flemming, 1801; John Stewart, David Williamson and Job Randolph, 1802; John Williamson and Robert Blaine, 1803; Davidson Williams,* 1804; Joseph Clark, 1805; John Goudy, 1805, Paul Randolph, 1806.

Some of these families consisted, in December of the year 1816, as follows: (1) Patrick and Ann Davidson—George, Patrick, John, James, Sarah, Eliza and two small children. (2) Richard Crain, Sr.—Elizabeth Crain, William Crain, Abner Crain and Maria Dill. (3) Joseph Clark and Mary W. Clark—Mary Clark, Ralph Simson, George Crain, and servant girl, Margaret. (4) Thomas and Sarah Guy. (5) Samuel and Elizabeth Guy—two children. (6) Paul Randolph—William, John, Ann, Susan. (7) James and Margaret Flemming—William, John, Margaret and a girl. (8) Rebecca Sanderson—Mrs. Simkins, Miss Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. McMichael. (9) Richard Crain, Jr., and Sarah—Jane, Eliza Ann, Sarah, Richard. (10) Job Randolph—William, Sarah, Eliza Ann, Fanny, Paul and Job. (11) R. Clark and Ann—Alexander Gregg, Widow Crain, Margaret Crain, John, Robert, Ann and Margaret. (12) John and Deborah Kincade—Jane and Susanah, and Francis Kelly. (13) William Manwell and wife—Sarah, Jane, Elizabeth and Mary.†

THE CAVE.

One of the greatest natural curiosities in the county is "The Cave." It is just one mile north of Carlisle, on the Conodoguinet Creek, in a large limestone bluff, which is covered with evergreen trees. The entrance to it is a symmetrical, semi circular archway, about eight feet high and ten feet wide, from which there is a nearly straight passage of about 270 feet to a point where it branches in three directions. The passage is high enough to admit the visitor erect until he reaches this point. The passage on the right is broad and low, but difficult of access on account of its humidity. It leads to a chamber of very considerable length, which is known as the Devil's Dining Room. The central one is narrow and tortuous, and can not be entered for more than a distance of thirty feet, when it terminates in a perpendicular precipice. The passage on the left, at a distance of three or four feet, turns suddenly to the right, and measures in length about ninety feet, with a sufficient opening to permit a small lad to creep along it, after which it becomes too narrow for further progress.

About seven feet from the entrance are several small pools, probably caused by the drippings from the roof, which are called the Seven Springs. Apart from the picturesqueness of the spot, traditions and legends have been asso-

*At this time deceased.

†Here ends the manuscript of Dr. Davidson; for which we are indebted to the Rev. Dr. Joseph Vance, the present pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Carlisle.

ciated with it. It has been stated that human bones have been found in it. It was a place of retreat for Lewis the robber, and probably for Indians at a still earlier period. Several examinations have been made of it, and organic remains of many species of animals were found in it. Among the bones were found those of almost every species of mammals of the State, besides those of one or two species not now found in Pennsylvania, but known in regions not far remote. The bones seem to indicate that the size exceeded that of the same species of the present time. It is stated that, within the recollection of many living, the cave has grown smaller, probably on account of the accumulation of earth in it.

MEETING HOUSE SPRINGS.

About two miles northwest of Carlisle there is a beautiful spring of crystal water, which flows from under limestone rocks, at the bottom of a bluff on the south side of the Conodoguinet Creek.

Near this spot, on the high ground, the Presbyterians, about the year 1736, erected a log church in "West Pennsborough," as it was then called, by reason of which the place has ever since been known as the "Meeting House Springs." The church was one of the very earliest erected in the valley, and years before the formation of the county or the existence of Carlisle. No vestige of this building now remains, nor are there any of the oldest surviving inhabitants of the neighborhood who are able to give anything like a satisfactory account of it. All has passed away. The members of the large congregation which worshiped within its walls, have all, long ago, disappeared, and with them the memory of the venerable edifice and the interesting incidents which were, doubtless, connected with its history.

THE GRAVE-YARD AT MEETING HOUSE SPRINGS.

The old grave yard, however, still remains, with its dilapidated and neglected tombs, needing the chisel of some modern antiquary to make plain their almost illegible inscriptions. Some of them which are still decipherable are dated as far back as 1736. On some there are armorial bearings, which indicate the fondness of our fathers for the family distinctions of their transatlantic home. Some families claim to know the spot where their ancestors are buried; such are the Agnews, Forbeses, Dunbars, Lairds, McAllisters, Greysons, Parkers, Youngs and others; but, in many cases, the inscriptions do not tell us who are buried here.

The place reminds us forcibly of the quaint words of an English writer: "Gravestones tell truths scarcely sixty years; generations pass while some trees stand, and old families last not three oaks."

As a matter of interest we may state that not more than sixty years ago there was a woodland which began within, probably, half a mile northwest of Carlisle, and extended all the way to Meeting House Springs.

This burial place is in a handsome grove of lofty trees, and is inclosed with a stone wall on the high ground of the almost precipitous limestone bluff which here rises above the creek. The tombstones are of an extraordinary character: one small one remaining, of dark slate, most of limestone or brown sandstone, with rude lettering, and some having upon them the rude sculpturing of animals, faces, Masonic emblems or coats of arms. Many are reclining, some lying down. In order that some who have lived and are buried here shall not wholly be forgotten, we have attempted, with considerable difficulty, to decipher some of the inscriptions.

On a bearing granite one, which stands alone in the northeast corner, in large, rude letters some nine inches long, we read: "Here lys the Body of

John and Alexander McKehan." It has no date. Others are as follows: "Here lys ye Body of Janet Thompson, wife of ye Rev. Samuel Thompson, who deceased Sep. ye 29, 1744, aged 33 years." "Alexander McCulloch, who deceased January ye 15, 1746, aged 50 yrs." Another reads: "Here lies the body of James Young, seiner, who parted this life Feb. 22, 1747, aged 79 years." Another reads: "Here lys ye body of Meyr donnel, who departed this life Oct. 15, 1747, aged 64 yrs." On a small, dark slate stone, on which is sculptured a round, cherub face, we read in letters still distinct: "Thomas Witherspoon, who departed this life Mar. 22, 1759, aged 57." The flat tomb, which is without date, reads: "Sacred to the memory of Major Alexander Parker and his two children, Margaret and John."

Others are as follows: "Ronald Chambers, died Dec. 24, 1746, aged 60." "William Graham, died April 24, 1761, aged 67." "John Flemming, died Apr. 22, 1761, aged 39." "James McFarlan, born Dec. 24, 1685, died Oct. 31, 1770." "John Kinkead, died Aug. 4, 1772, aged 51." "Mary Kinkead [daughter], died Aug. 1758, aged 17." "James Weakly, died June 6, 1772, aged 68." "Jane Weakly [wife], died Nov. 30, 1768, aged 53." "James Weakly [infant son of Samuel and Hetty], died Sept. 4, 1777."

Besides these, of later date, we find the names of Drenna, Saunderson, Crocket and others who were well known.

The remains of an Indian, it is said, were discovered a few years ago in digging a grave near the stone wall in the western portion of this burial ground.

Among those buried in this grave-yard in the present century is Samuel Laird, Esq., who died in September, 1806, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was an associate justice in 1791, and one of the commissioners for the county to collect money which non-associators were expected to contribute in lieu of military service in 1778. Upon his tomb we read:

"Of simple manners, pure, and heart upright,
In mild, religious ways he took delight;
As elder, magistrate or judge he still
Studied obedience to his Maker's will.

A husband kind, a friend to the distressed,
He wished that all around him might be blessed:
A patriot in the worst of times approved,
By purest motives were his actions moved."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Col. Ephraim Blaine erected a mill, lately known as Henderson's mill, on the Conodoguinet Creek, about a mile north of Carlisle. Within the past year this mill has been taken down. On its corner-stone was the following mark:

Er
B
1772

which is construed to mean that it was erected by Ephraim Blaine, 1772.

There are six schools in the township, several mills, four bridges (one iron) over the creek, many roads, some of them in good condition. There is no town or railroad within the township, Carlisle and the Cumberland Valley Railroad lying just on its southern border; but there are fine farms everywhere, even on the rolling lands which extend back to the North Mountains. There is a postoffice in the township named Grissinger.

CHAPTER XXXII.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

PENN TOWNSHIP was formed from the western portion of Dickinson in 1860. Cook Township has since been formed from the southern part of Penn, reducing it to its present limits, and including nearly all of the mountain land which was formerly a portion of that township. It is bounded on the east by Dickinson Township, on the south by Cook Township, on the north by West Pennsborough Township, and on the west by Newton Township.

Its physical features, as thus reduced, are the same as those of the upper portion of Dickinson: On the north side of the Yellow Breeches Creek heavy limestone land, very fertile, and which yields to the labor of the husbandman abundant harvests; on the south side a gravely or sand formation, but which, when well tilled, is also well adapted to agriculture. Many excellent farms, in a high state of cultivation, are to be found in almost every portion of the township. This land is also well watered by numerous springs or streams, all of which empty into the Yellow Breeches Creek, which flows in an easterly direction through the township. Most of these have their source in the South Mountains; while, at a point where the Walnut Bottom road crosses the Newton Township line, are what are known as the Three Springs, the water flowing from under the limestone rocks at a distance of a few rods apart.

These springs are somewhat south of the Quarry Hill a sandstone ridge which extends in an easterly direction through Southampton, Newton, and the northern portion of Penn Townships. Of late years they sometimes run dry in the summer months, but it may be interesting to state that before the time when so much timber had, sometimes needlessly, been destroyed, they were much larger and more copious streams. This fact is within the recollection of some who are still living.

The principal stream, however, is the Yellow Breeches Creek, which rises in the mountains and, small comparatively until it reaches this point, twice crosses the Walnut Bottom road the second crossing being at the dividing line between Penn and Newton Townships. Its original Indian name was "Callipascink," meaning rapid or "horseshoe bends."*

We find it was known as the "Yellow Breeches," however, as early as 1740. How it derived this "uncouth appellation" is not now known. One explanation is that the words are a corruption of Yellow Beeches – a number of which once grew upon its banks. Another rather improbable account, but which has received some credit, is as follows: In speaking of the second crossing on the Walnut Bottom road, to which we have alluded, a resident of the township writes: "I was born and raised within 300 yards of that place, and from a boy have known the stream to be called Pine Run down to this second crossing, and from there down Yellow Breeches Creek. I have been told time and again, in my boyhood days, that the name was given to it because a family living at that place (known as "Three Springs"), on a washing day,

*In "Description, Topography, Geology, etc., of Pennsylvania," published 1843, he says (page 3): "The present uncouth appellation given to this beautiful stream renders it very desirable that its original Indian name should be restored. This seems, however, now to be lost, for after the most diligent research we have been unable to discover it."

hung out a pair of leather yellow breeches, which were stolen by a roving band of Indians, after which, in speaking of certain places, this one was known as the place or creek where the Indians had stolen the yellow breeches, from which the creek itself, in time, derived its name —but above this point it is still known as 'Pine Run.'" We have thought it worthy to state this legend here, for, if it be true, then this stream derived its name from an incident which happened in Penn Township.

Iron ore, in detached quantities, is found in various portions of the township, while at Huntsville is the site of the old Cumberland Furnace, built by Michael Ege, but which has long since been abandoned. Grist-mills and saw-mills are along the streams, but for local uses only, while many of the older ones have disappeared.

The population of Penn is more dense than in Dickinson, but fewer of the descendants of the original settlers remain, and there is a larger infusion of the German element, which came into it at a later period. Michael Ege, at one time probably the most extensive land-owner and iron master in Pennsylvania, owned much of the land on the south side of the creek, which descended at his death to his daughter, Mrs. Wilson, and which extended also into Dickinson Township, in the sketch of which we have given an account of its division after protracted litigation. One of the Weakley families owned land in the neighborhood of the Dickinson Church, and up toward Centerville, some generations ago, and there were other family names which are the same as those which are found in Dickinson Township. As the pioneer settlers seemed always to have preferred the lands which lay adjacent to the springs or along the streams, there can be little doubt that such portions of this township as lay along the Yellow Breeches Creek or the Three Springs, were settled at a very early period.

Among the older families are the McCulloughs, and, as a matter of interest, we may mention that Alexander McCullough, who married Elizabeth McKinstry and was father of James, went to California in 1855, and joined the famous Walker's expedition, where he lost his life.

VILLAGES.

Small villages are numerous in Penn Township. Along the Walnut Bottom and the Pine roads are clusters of houses which have as yet no name, but along the former are Cumminstown, called after Rev. Charles Cummins, the second pastor of Dickinson Church; Centerville, so named, it is said, because it is midway between Carlisle and Shippensburg; and Hockersville, called after John Hocker, who owned a farm and tavern stand some years ago at this place. On or near the Pine road are Huntsville, formerly Spring Mills, a station on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad; Brushtown, from the brush that surrounded it; and Milltown, a mile east, so called because of the number of mills (a fulling-mill, grist-mill, saw-mill, plaster-mill, clover-seed-mill and a whisky distillery), which were once in that immediate vicinity. Centerville is described in 1845, by Rupp, as "a small village on the Walnut Bottom road in a well improved, fertile region of the country; it contains a store and tavern." It has now a church, schoolhouse, postoffice, shops, and about 200 inhabitants.

CHURCHES.

There are six churches within the limits of Penn Township. Of these the oldest is what is known as the Dickinson Church, belonging to the Presbyterian congregation. As early as 1810 an application was made, subscribed by James Moore and Joseph Galbraith, for a pastor to supply what was called the

"Presbyterian congregation of Walnut Bottom," but it was not until 1823 that a congregation was organized in Dickinson Township, and not until 1826 that a call was given to Rev. McKnight Williamson, their first pastor, who continued to serve until October, 1834. He was succeeded, in the following year, by Rev. Charles Cummins, who served for a period of ten years, and after whom, as we have seen, the small village derives its name. The place is still better known, however, as the Dickinson Church. At the close of Mr. Williamson's pastorate, the session consisted of Samuel Woods, John Ross, William Woods, Jr., George Davidson and David W. McCullough; at the close of Mr. Cummins', the elders were William Woods, Jr., Robert Donaldson, William G. Davidson and Lewis Williams.

At first the congregation worshiped alternately in the stone church belonging to the Covenanters and in the log church of the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations, both of which were in Dickinson Township. Since the formation of Penn, the Dickinson Church is included in that township, although its name was derived from the one in which it was erected in 1829. It stands on a slight eminence, at a point where the road leading from Mount Rock to Spring Mills crosses the Walnut Bottom road, eight miles west of Carlisle. The lot of ground upon which it is erected was given for that purpose by William L. Weakley. The situation is a beautiful one, and the building itself, with its neat interior, does credit to the taste and liberality of the congregation. The Lutheran Church at Centerville is a handsome brick building, erected in 1852; while south of the Dickinson Church and near the creek is the church of the German Baptists—known as Dunkers—erected in 1863. The other churches of the township are smaller and have been more recently erected than those which we have mentioned.

SCHOOLS.

A private school or academy was begun at Centerville in 1856, by Robert Lowry Sibbet, a graduate of Pennsylvania College, in which were taught Greek, Latin, the natural sciences and higher mathematics. The school was for a time quite successful. Mr. Sibbet was succeeded by Rev. George P. Hays. After a few years, however, it ceased to exist. Of the students of this school two are ministers, one a missionary in Japan, three are lawyers living in Carlisle, one a physician, and several have been teachers. Of its teachers, Dr. Sibbet is now practicing medicine in Carlisle, and his successor was afterward president of Washington and Jefferson College.

At present there are ten public schools in the township, and although the school term is six months, in many of the districts they are kept open three months longer by subscription.

The Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad traverses through the center of the township. The postoffices are Dickinson and Huntsdale.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

SILVER SPRING TOWNSHIP.

SILVER SPRING TOWNSHIP was formed from East Pennsborough in 1757. It contains about thirty-five square miles, part slate and part limestone land, and is bounded on the north by the North Mountains, on the east by Hampden, on the south by Monroe Township and a small portion of Upper Allen and Mechanicsburg, and on the west by Middlesex Township. The township is named after Silvers' Spring, a limpid body of water which rises in it, and which was called after James Silvers, who, with his wife Hannah, came into this valley about 1730 or 1731. He took out a warrant in October, 1735, for a tract of land, containing 532 acres, which adjoins the old Silvers' Spring Church, and extends into the loop of the Conodoguinet Creek, embracing land now owned by Mr. Kauffman, Mrs. Briggs, Mr. Bryson and Mr. Long. Here Mr. Silvers settled and lived. But, although the springs was called originally after James Silvers, common consent seems to have changed the name both of the spring and of the township to the more appropriate designation of "Silver Spring." This spring is one of the most beautiful in the Cumberland Valley. It rises from out limestone rocks, spreads into a large and somewhat circular crystal sheet, and, after serving several mills, empties itself into the Conodoguinet Creek.

This Conodoguinet Creek flows just north of Hogestown, in such circuitous loops or bends, that, although the general direction of the creek through the township is east and west, it is often here more nearly north and south; and although the township is only five miles across, the course of the creek measures more than twice that distance. The windings of the creek enclose the farms of James McCormick, J. C. Sample and Samuel Senseman.

This portion of the township adjoining Silver Spring and Hogestown was settled at a very early period. About 1730 John Hoge bought a large tract of land, including that on which Hogestown stands, and settled upon it.

There were other settlers here in 1733, and the records show that the land between this and the river was, at least, partially occupied at this date. Most of these early settlers seem to have located on the slate land—on account of the spring, leaving the richer lands, called "barrens," unoccupied. These early settlers were all Presbyterians. The old church was erected here at about this time. The congregation is spoken of as "over the river." No road had yet been built. It was not until November 4, 1735, that the court of Lancaster County appointed a commission of six men, among whom was James Silvers, to lay out a road from Harris' Ferry toward the Potomac River. They reported February 3, 1736, but their view was opposed "by a considerable number of the inhabitants on the west side of the Susquehanna in those parts," and another commission of viewers was appointed, who reported May 4, 1736, that "they had reviewed the easternmost part of said road and found it very crooked and hurtful to the inhabitants, and therefore altered it and marked it. From the ferry near to a southwest course about two miles, thence westerly course to James Silvers', thence westward to John Hoge's meadow," etc.

This road was nearly identical with the turnpike, and as it passed James

Silvers' place, it would locate his house on Mrs. Brigg's farm, now occupied by George Messinger.*

ORIGINAL SETTLERS.

Of the early settlers of this portion of Silver Spring we have some interesting reminiscences. Two Loudon brothers, James and Mathew, came from Scotland; one settled in Sherman's Valley, but was driven out by the Indians. Mathew Loudon came to Silver Spring, married Elizabeth McCormick about 1760, and settled on the tract now occupied by the Cathcart heirs. The Hoges lived upon their property, but not where the town now stands, and the McCormicks, northeast of the town, on the Conodoguinet Creek. The Irwins also owned tracts just southwest of the present town. The McCormicks now own a large brick house, just east of town, which belonged to the Hoges. Of this latter family there were two brothers, David and Jonathan. David lived just across the spring south or southeast of the town; Jonathan, just across the run, northeast, along the pike. Of the Galbreaths there were also two brothers, Andrew and John. Andrew lived just below Bryson's (now Eberly's) farm, and John, up the creek, north of Bryson's farm. Mr. Oliver's family lived west of Hogestown, on the ridge, and were intermarried with the McCormicks. Wm. Walker owned two farms which joined the Oliver farms. He married Betsy Hoge. Reese also owned a farm beyond the ridge, joining the Loudon tract, which was purchased by Archibald Loudon in 1788. Immediately west of that was Mr Christopher Herman's farm, while the Junkin tract (owned by Joseph and Benjamin) laid just south. The Irwins' lands near joined the Hermans', Loudons' and Armstrongs' tracts. There were four Irwin brothers, William, Armstrong and John Irwin, all of whose tracts joined, and James, who owned the land which now belongs to Mr. Huston, where the mill is on the Conodoguinet Creek. An old mill stood where the iron bridge now spans the creek, known originally as Kreider's mill, the farm of Kreider's brother was opposite, and the Coble tract, belonging to Daniel and David, lay just north of this latter. Below the iron bridge joining the Kreider farm was Ashleys, and just below it, down the creek, were the two Bell farms (David and Robert), now owned by Benjamin and Samuel Voglesong. Just north of Hogestown, on the road leading to Sterritt's (originally Croghan's) Gap, was the Trimble farm, while recrossing the iron bridge, just joining the Douglas farm, was the old Carothers' farm, belonging to John Carothers, who, with his wife and whole family, was poisoned by a jealous domestic, Sallie Clark.† Of the four sons, John (who married Sallie Hoge) was afterward sheriff, and Andrew, who was crippled by the poisoning above mentioned, became one of the leading lawyers of Carlisle.

Martin Herman, a native of Germany, landed in Philadelphia July 12, 1752, and settled in Cumberland County on the 15th of April, 1771, on a tract of land called St. Martins, in Silver Spring Township, which farm has been in the possession of that family for a period of 115 years.

Besides the names of the early settlers whom we have mentioned, were the Walkers, Clendenins, Hustons, Trimbles, Semples, Fishers, Waughs, Mathers, Barnhills, Beltzhoovers, Hendersons and McHoes, and on the south side of the creek were the Trimbles, Longsdorfs, Kellers, Kasts, Kings, Slonechers, Junkins, Hoges and others.

SOME EARLY EVENTS.

During the Indian wars, from 1753 to 1758, there were many murders and depredations throughout the valley. In Rupp (p. 128) we find: "May 13,

*See Rev. T. J. Ferguson's Historical Discourse on Silver Spring Church.

†This incident was made the subject of a poetical effusion by Miss Isabella Olliver, a volume of whose poems was issued from the press of Archibald Loudon, of Carlisle, in 1805.

1757, William Walker and another man were killed near McCormick's fort, at Conodoguinet." The following account, as it concerns Silver Spring, we take from a former sketch: "The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians, and consequently settled in groups as much as possible for self protection. One of these was at a place called Roaringtown, on the bank of the Conodoguinet, where there is a very fine spring. It is on the farm now owned by Samuel Adams, two miles west of Hogestown. Mr. John Armstrong, one of the old citizens, born about 1760, whose wife was a daughter of Jonathan Hoge, frequently told us that he could see from his house, near the Stony Ridge, groups of Indians prowling about through the barrens several miles distant; also wild animals, which were another source of annoyance to anxious mothers, whose children would stray from home. An uncle of Judge Clendenin, late of Hogestown, went, in company with two others from his father's residence, in the northeast part of the township, where Emanuel Neidich now resides, to watch a deer lick, some two miles up along the mountain foot, on the farm where Michael Garman now lives, and whilst waiting, in the dusk of evening, for the deer to come down from the mountain to drink, and lick the salt placed there to attract them, they were fired upon by Indians in ambush, who severely wounded Clendenin. They fled for home, but his strength failing from loss of blood, his companions secreted him in the bushes and made their escape. He was found in the morning cold and lifeless."

It was one of the members of the Bell family, mentioned elsewhere, of whom the following is told: "Among the many achievements," says Loudon, "against the Indians in our wars with them, few exceed that performed by Samuel Bell, formerly owner of the noted farm on the Stony Ridge, five miles below Carlisle, which was as follows: Some time after Gen. Braddock's defeat, he and his brother, James Bell, agreed to go into Shearman's Valley to hunt for deer, and were to meet at Croghan's, now Sterritt's, Gap, on the Blue Mountain. By some means or other they did not meet, and Samuel slept all night in a cabin belonging to Mr. Patton, on Shearman's Creek. In the morning he had not traveled far before he spied three Indians, who at the same saw him. They all fired at each other; he wounded one of the Indians, but received no damage, except through his clothes by the balls. Several shots were fired on both sides, for each took a tree; he took out his tomahawk and stuck it into the tree, behind which he stood, so that, should they approach, he might be prepared. The tree was grazed with the Indians' balls, and he had thoughts of making his escape by flight, but, on reflection, had doubts of his being able to outrun them.

"After some time the two Indians took the wounded one and put him over a fence, and one took one course, and the other another, taking a compass, so that Bell could no longer secure himself by the tree; but by trying to ensnare him they had to expose themselves, by which means he had the good fortune to shoot one of them dead. The other ran and took the dead Indian on his back, one leg over each shoulder. By this time Bell's gun was again loaded; he then ran after the Indian until he came within about four yards from him, fired and shot through the dead Indian and lodged his ball in the other, who dropped the dead man and ran off. On his return, coming past the fence where the wounded Indian was, he dispatched him, but did not know he had killed the third Indian until his bones were found afterward."

HOGESTOWN.

This village is situated on a small stream known as "Hoge's Run," which rises at the Stony Ridge, and empties into the Conodoquinet Creek at a beauti-

ful grove called "Sporting Green." It was called after John Hoge, who owned all the land on which the town is built and a large tract surrounding. The old stone tavern was for years the only house, and was owned by the Hoge family. The first house built after that was a small log one near the old road, and was erected about 1820. The McCormicks and the Hoges had a stockade at a very early date. John Hogue (or Hoge) married Guintheleum Bowen (said to have been a descendant of the royal family of Wales), who, after her marriage, still retained and was known by her maiden name. It is stated that it was the money obtained from the sale of her jewels which purchased their lands.

NEW KINGSTON.

New Kingston is a post village in Silver Spring Township, on the pike, six and a half miles east of the county seat. The Cumberland Valley Railroad runs within half a mile of the place.

The first owner of the lands upon which the town is built was Joseph Junkin, Sr. He came from Counties Down and Antrim, Ireland (his lands lying on both sides of the line), about 1736 or 1740. At Oxford, Chester County, he met and married a Scotch girl, Elizabeth Wallace, and soon after crossed Harris' ferry, into the wilderness of Cumberland (then Lancaster) County. He took up a tract of 500 acres, which includes the site upon which New Kingston is now built, and erected the stone house which still stands, east of the town, on what was afterward known as the Walker tract. He had a number of children, among whom were Joseph and Benjamin, who afterward owned a portion of this land. Joseph (born in 1750), built the house now owned and occupied by H. W. Kanaga, in 1775–77, in which he resided until he removed to Mercer County in 1806. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war, fought at Brandywine, and was wounded in a skirmish shortly after.

The date of the original patent of this land to Joseph Junkin, Sr., was about the year 1740, and, after his death it was divided into three parts.

One tract was owned by John Carothers, who in 1814 sold it to John King. In the spring of 1818 King laid out the village, which was called after him, Kingston, a name which it retained. A postoffice was established here in 1851, called New Kingstown.

The three stone houses were built long before the town was laid out, but in 1818 a number of dwellings were erected, probably six, by John Wynkoop, Henry Miller, George Williams, Thomas Ashley, Henry Monesmith and John Shoemaker, and possibly one other. These houses were all log buildings. The second tract was owned by Joseph Junkin, Jr., the son of the original patentee, who built the stone house above referred to, in the western portion of the town. The building of this, it is said, had been delayed on account of his absence as a captain in the Revolutionary war during the period of its erection. This tract and property he sold in 1805 to Joseph Kanaga, Sr., after whose death it descended to his son, Joseph Kanaga, Jr., who, after the town was laid out, built the first frame house for a store. It is now owned by Henry W. Kanaga, the grandson of the original purchaser. The brick house in Kanaga's addition was built by H. W. Irvin.

The third tract was owned by Benjamin Junkin, Jr., also a son of the original patentee, who is said to have built two other houses—the hotel, and the dwelling which he occupied until his death. Part of this tract came into the possession of John King, by whom it was conveyed (1830) to Peter Kissinger, who, in 1841, laid it out into the town lots which now compose the greater part of New Kingston.

The town is conveniently situated on the pike road which leads from Car-

lisle to Harrisburg, amid the cultivated farms of this beautiful portion of the valley, and is not distant from the railroad, which passes to the South. It has a hotel, postoffice, stores, three churches, schools and a population of between 300 and 400 inhabitants.

Silver Spring Lodge, No. 598, I. O. O. F., was organized April 20, 1867, with twenty charter members. Its present membership numbers about fifty, and the officers are now (September 15, 1886): R. E. Anderson, P. G.; J. D. Bishop, N. G.; H. W. Morrison, V. N. G.; W. H. Humer, Sec.; Jacob Mathias, Asst. Sec.; J. A. Senseman, Treas.

THE FIRST COVENANTERS' COMMUNION IN AMERICA.

Nearly all of the early Scotch-Irish who came into this valley were Presbyterians, reared in connection with the synod of Ulster, but there were some Covenanters among them, even at the early date. They were not numerous at this time in Ireland, where some secession churches were then being established.

In this valley there were only a few clusters of families scattered here and there in different in different localities, and at first without any fixed place of worship. Sometimes, without an ordained minister, they met at each other's houses. They could not and did not fraternize with the Presbyterianism around them. At about this time two places of worship were established—one at Paxtang, east of the river, and the other on the Stony Ridge, in Silver Spring Township. When the weather allowed they met in their "tent," as it was termed, and, when it was not propitious, in their cabins. This "tent" was pitched in a shady grove, and consisted simply of an elevated platform for the minister, a board nailed against a black oak tree to support the Bible, a few rude benches for seats, and some boards overhead to protect the speaker from the sun and rain. Thus accommodated they worshiped for hours at a time, and their communion services sometimes lasted nine hours. Rev. John Cuthbertson, a Scotchman by birth, from Ireland, preached for the first time in the valley on Wednesday, August 21, 1751 or 1752, at Walter Buchanan's, near the present New Kingston, midway between Carlisle and the river. His text was, Proverbs VIII, 4: "Unto you, O men, I call; and my voice is to the sons of man." He also baptized Joseph Glendenning, John M'Clelland and Jane Swansie, infant children of residents of that neighborhood. August 23, 1752, Mr. Cuthbertson held his first communion in America. It was at Stony Ridge, or the Walter Buchanan or Junkin "tent," in Cumberland County. The communicants came to the table singing the Twenty-fourth Psalm. About 250 persons communed, and this comprised very nearly all the Covenanters in this county, for the place was central, the season pleasant, and they gathered in from their different settlements, the Covenanters also of adjoining counties.

This was the first time that the followers of Cameron and Cargill ever gathered at the communion table in the new world or outside the British isles.

Their next pastor was Rev. Matthew Lind, of the Covenanter congregation at Aghadoe, near Coleraine. He came in December, 1773; locating at Paxtang, and assumed the pastorate of that church and of the Stony Ridge. Walter Buchanan was the only elder in Stony Ridge when Mr. Lind was installed. About that time Joseph Junkin was ordained. He lived upon the present Kanaga farm; built his present stone house, and had the "tent" upon it during his life time. Still later it was known as "Widow Junkin's tent." This little church was always a colony, surrounded by a population which had no sympathy with them. Later, when the Germans came in, they literally crowded out the Irish, and in a few years both congregations were completely ex-

terminated—so completely that there is scarcely a tradition of their existence left among the present inhabitants.

The Beals, and the Swansies, and the Junkins attached themselves to the Big Spring congregation; but in time they, too, passed away, and not a single descendant of the original stock is now known to reside in the neighborhood.

The late Dr. Robert G. Young, of Mechanicsburg, in speaking, in a manuscript note in our possession, of some account of this Covenanters' "tent," says: "The description of this tent is strictly correct, as handed down to us, but there is inaccuracy in the location. The writer of this note, now in his sixty seventh year, during his boyhood and youth was familiar with its location, and his recollection is corroborated by that of an old citizen, formerly a resident of that vicinity. Our statement is that 'Widow Junkin's tent' was about 300 yards from the turnpike road, near to the foot of the Stony Ridge, and almost directly opposite to an old stone house, at the time occupied and owned by Mr. Thomas Bell, in which he had for many years kept a hotel for the accommodation of the traveling public. The 'old citizen' above mentioned says that this 'tent' was an object of nearly every day observation while he resided in the vicinity of New Kingston, and that it disappeared about the year 1830. The recollection of the writer confirms his statement. My paternal grandfather attended divine services when held here, being a descendant of that branch of the Presbyterian Church familiarly called the Covenanters."

THE SILVER SPRING CHURCH AND CEMETERY.

The church at Silvers' Spring, now known as the "Silver Spring Presbyterian Church," was probably, in its inception, the first church established in the valley. The earliest mention made of this congregation, in which they are first spoken of as the "people over the Susquehanna," is in October, 1734. Later they are called "East Pennsborough," and finally "Silvers' Spring." The present stone church, which is built only a short distance from the spring, and is surrounded by a handsome grove of trees, was built in 1783. A wooden one had been erected here, according to Rupp, forty years before. Its inception was at a time when no public road had yet been made through the valley, but when the thoroughfares were the bridle paths of the Indians. It seems that there was a still earlier building, but not upon the site of the present ones, for Col. A. Loudon Snowden states, in an address at the centennial anniversary, in 1883, that although the present church is now less than "a mile, in a direct line, from the creek, the original log structure in which our ancestors worshiped was much nearer the stream than the present building.* Indeed, the traditions which my father received from some of the old settlers, and gave me, make the location within a very short distance from the same, a little way above where Sample's bridge now stands."

The pastors of this church have been Revs. Samuel Thompson, 1739–45; Samuel Caven, 1749–50; John Steel, 1764–76; Samuel Waugh, 1782–1807; John Hayes, 1808–14; Henry R. Wilson, 1814–23; James Williamson, 1824–38; George Morris, 1838–60; Wm. H. Dinsmore, 1861–65; W. G. Hillman, 1866–67; W. B. McKee, 1868–70; R. P. Gibson, 1872–75; T. J. Ferguson, 1878.

* We have already entered into a period of fabulous antiquity. "The church edifice which preceded the present one," says Dr. Nevin, in his history of "The Churches of the Valley," established in 1787, "and which was the first meeting house at Silvers' Spring, was, we have been informed by one who learned it from his grandparents, a small log building near the place where the present house stands." So much of the building of that house, or of the organization of a church up to 1787, can be found; and as the traditions of the congregation at that time are of course all dead and gone it is impossible to tell with certainty when these things were done. It is, however, far more than probable from the facts which we have already given, and from the epitaphs which are found in the cemetery that the old log building, in which the first settlers in what is now the eastern part of Cumberland County, with its beautiful landscapes and thriving villages assembled for the worship of God, was erected about one hundred and twenty years ago." (*Churches of the Valley*, p. 75.)

A burial place in the grove is connected with the church, and some of the inscriptions can be read with dates as early as 1747, if not earlier still. Within a few years past a handsome memorial gothic chapel has been erected in the grove by the McCormick family. The circular grove of trees in which these churches stand is one of the most beautiful which can be found in the valley, and we do not wonder that the beauty and the hallowed associations of this spot gave birth to the following poem, from the pen of an unknown author, which was published about thirty-five years ago in the *Gazette*, a paper published in Mechanicsburg:

SILVER SPRING.

'Twas on a quiet Sabbath,
One warm midsummer day,
When first, with childish eagerness,
I trod its moss-grown way;
Yet paused with every footstep,
Lest my coming might intrude
On the spirit-haunted trysting-place
Within its solitude.

For, where the grass grew tallest
In a myrtle-covered dell,
And softest, deepest shadows
From waving branches fell,
Lay, in unbroken stillness,
Old Scotland's exiled dead,
O'er whose mysterious slumbers
An hundred years had fled.

No pompous, proud mausoleum
Or sculptured marble tomb
Threw round this spot a mockery
Of dark, funereal gloom;
But through the tangled walnut boughs,
Half veiled, but not concealed,
Like a sentinel on duty,
An old church stood revealed.

A beaten, narrow, thread-like path
Wound through the thick green wood,
And, following where it seemed to lead,
I, in a moment, stood
Beside a rill so beautiful,
Of coloring so rare,
I surely thought the sunshine
Had been imprisoned there.

A ledge of gray, uneven rocks
Rested against the hill;
And from their veins the water gushed
With such a gleeful trill—
Such liquid, silver, soothing sounds—
I almost held my breath,
Lest e'en a whisper might disturb
The harmony beneath.

The quiet dead, the old stone church,
And myrtle-covered dell,
Each had its tale of thankfulness
For living love to tell;
What wonder, then, that pleasant
Recollections always cling
Around the sunny Sabbaths
I spent at Silver Spring.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad passes through the southern portion of the township, in a west by northerly direction from Mechanicsburg, till within a short distance of Middlesex Township line, when it takes a sudden southwesterly course.

The postoffices in Silver Spring Township are New Kingstown and Hogestown.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.*

SOUTHAMPTON is the extreme southwestern township of the county, and is bounded on the north by Hopewell, on the east by Newton, and on the south and west by the lines of Adams and Franklin Counties. It was formed, originally, one year before the formation of Franklin County, from portions of Lurgan and Hopewell Townships, in October, 1783. At this session of the court a petition is presented praying the court to erect into one separate township such parts of the said townships of Hopewell and Lurgan as are included in the description given, and that it "be called henceforth by the name of Southampton," which petition was confirmed by the court.

In this petition complaint is made of the great length of the said townships—namely, Hopewell and Lurgan—"which at present extend from the North to the South Mountains at a distance of about fifteen miles." The creation of Franklin County, in September, 1784, disturbed the boundary of this township, so that another petition of a number of the inhabitants of Southampton Township is presented to the court in January, 1791, setting forth that the said township of Southampton was some years laid off from Hopewell and Lurgan Townships into a separate township by the name of Southampton; that, soon after that, the "said township of Southampton was cut in two by a line dividing Franklin from Cumberland County," etc., and states that at a meeting of the inhabitants of Hopewell and Southampton Townships it was agreed that "the future boundary between Hopewell and Southampton Townships begin at Capt. William Strains' mill dam; thence along the southeast side of the laid out road leading from said Strains' mill to James Irvin's mill until it intersects the line between Newton and Hopewell," etc., and prays the court to grant relief by confirming the said boundary; which was done, so that "that part of the said township of Hopewell lying southeast of the road leading from Strains' to Irwin's mill shall be henceforth called Southampton."

CHARACTER OF SOIL, ETC.

The character of the soil in Southampton Township is, in the north, undulating limestone land, more or less rocky, but productive, and in which, at its settlement, was what was known as "barrens," a sort of prairie land where the Indians had burned the forests, which grew up afterward into brush; this limestone land containing oak, hickory, and several varieties of locust and walnut, while on the gravel land south there were large forests of yellow pine

*For borough of Shippensburg, see page 267.

extending from the base of the mountains three miles into the valley. This description is true of the whole south side of the upper portion of the valley until it reaches almost the center of the county. This land is well watered by numerous streams.

Some superior ore banks have been discovered in this township, and therefore it was that, long ago, furnaces were established. The first of these, built by John Moore, of Carlisle, in 1824, on the stream near the foot of the South Mountain, was one known as Augusta. Another, on the same stream, in the forest below, was known as Mary Ann. A third, still later, about four miles east of the latter, was called Big Pond. They have all long since ceased to be in operation. Other mills, and for other purposes, have since been built in the neighborhood of Middle Spring. Deposits of superior hematite iron ore are to be found at different places in the township, while fine farms abound on the limestone land.

One matter in connection with the township during the Revolution is of interest. Two powder-mills were erected, one near the foot of South Mountain, and the other about a mile northwest of Shippensburg. The former was but a short distance on the run above where the Mary Ann Furnace was subsequently built, and the other just below where the Zearfoss flouring-mill now stands. Both mills were blown up, at different times, and in both cases resulted in the death of the proprietors.

EARLIEST SETTLERS.

The southwestern portion of this township was settled at a very early period. Large tracts of land, lying between the southeastern boundary of the first purchase made by Edward Shippen and the base of the South Mountains, were owned by John Reynolds, Benjamin Blythe, Col. James Dunlap, John Cesna and others. John Reynolds' tract joined that of Mr. Shippens on its southeastern side, while south of the latter lay that of Mr. Blythe. Just southeast of the Blythe tract lies the one which was purchased by Col. Dunlap in 1767. East of this tract is the Cesna farm, upon which Dennis O'Neiden and John Kirkpatrick were killed by the Indians July 18, 1757. This farm was one of the first occupied in the township, and remained in the possession of the descendants of Mr. Cesna until about the year 1827. On the north and northwest of the second purchase of Mr. Shippen, were the Brumfields, Duncans, Wherrys, McCunes, Caldwells, Culbertsons, Morrows, Finleys, Montgomerys and others. These were among the earliest settlers in the valley, and most of them were men of intelligence and enterprise, constituting such a group of these hardy Scotch Irish as will bear comparison with any which can be collected at the present day.*

VILLAGES.

There are three villages in the township, namely, Leesburg, Cleversburg and Middle Spring.

Leesburg is situated on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, on the Walnut Bottom road, four miles east of Shippensburg, and was originally settled by Scotch-Irish families, such as the Maxwells, Highlands, Chestnuts and others, who lived upon the lands upon which it is built, or just adjacent. It contains at present a postoffice, a church, three stores, graded schools, and a population of about 300 inhabitants. The town was called from George Lee, who kept a tavern in a log house which stood on the south side of the Walnut

*The writer has to say that some of the above facts were obtained from the late Hon. John McCurdy who seems to have made a careful study of this portion of the county.

Bottom road. This house, a farm house of Mr. Adam Reese, and a house which stood on the north side of the road below that of Mr. Reese, were the only houses then standing within the present limits of Leesburg. The land to the south and west of Lee's house, we are informed, was then covered with heavy timber, consisting of yellow pine, white and black oak, and hickory, nor was there any cleared land on either side of the Walnut Bottom road from that point until within a mile of Shippensburg excepting two farms, the Beltz and Rebrick.

Cleversburg is situated just south of the center of the township, about one mile from the South Mountains, on land which originally belonged to George Croft, but which was purchased afterward by George Clever. The town was begun about 1860. It was called after George Clever, and was laid out upon the lands of George Clever and Wm. Sibbet and others. Up to this time (1860) there were but two houses, and a grist or flour mill which is still standing. Clever owned the Cochenaur, or, originally, Croft, mill. The town contains a postoffice, a furnace, two churches, schools, a grist-mill, and a population of about 350. A branch railroad runs to the ore banks and furnaces from Cleversburg.

Middle Spring is located about two miles north of Shippensburg. It takes its name from the spring and the old church which stands there. There is here a store, postoffice, blacksmith's shop and a number of dwellings.

MIDDLE SPRING CHURCH AND GRAVE-YARD.

For some reason all the old Presbyterian Churches of the Cumberland Valley were erected near a spring or stream of water, and from their location they derived their names. Of these Middle Spring is one. Of the exact date of the origin of this congregation no record has been preserved; neither can it be ascertained from any other source. A log church, thirty five feet square, was erected here about 1738, not far from where the present Middle Spring Church now stands. In 1765 a new structure was erected, and enlarged from time to time, which was succeeded in 1781 by the stone structure, which gave place, in 1847, to the new brick church, which has since been remodeled and improved.

Instead of, ourselves, attempting to describe these churches, we prefer to use almost *verbatim*, the words of one who is more familiar with them. "Those," says Dr. Nevin, "who are familiar with this locality, remember well the green slope to the right on which the building stands; the grave yard in the rear; the beautiful wood stretching back, with its refreshing shadows; the old mill dam to the left; the fountain of fresh water bubbling up close by; the murmuring stream, which rolls on under thick hanging foliage; and the "Lower Grave yard" a little to the north, along which the stream flows in its course, chanting its sweet requiem for the dead." It was in this grave yard that the first church in this region was built. This was about 1738. It does not now stand. It was demolished, and another log one built upon the spot. This was considerably larger, being about forty eight feet long and forty-eight wide. In a little while this was extended, by removing three sides of the building then in use, and embracing a little more space on either side, which was covered with a roof, something in the form of a shed. Up the sides of these additions to the main edifice, and over the roofs, were erected wooden steps, by which access was gained to the gallery. This arrangement was made for want of room in the interior of the building for the construction of a stairway. About the year 1781, the old stone church was erected, whose site, as is well known, was just beside that of the present building. This was still larger than its predecessor, fifty eight by sixty-eight feet, and at about this same

time the grave yard immediately in its rear was located. This was done, not only because the old one was already filled, but also because its soil was of a gravelly description, and its lower section, by reason of its nearness to the stream, was subject to frequent inundation.

The present brick church at Middle Spring was built, but seemingly, at least, not without poetic protest, in 1747–48, as in the volume from which we have quoted, among others, there appears this verse:

"That old stone church! Hid in these oaks apart,
I hoped the newer world would ne'er invade,
But only time, with its slow, hallowing art,
Would touch it, year by year, with softer shade,
And crack its walls no more, but, interlaid,
Mend them with moss. Its ancient sombre cast
Dearer to me is than all art displayed
In modern churches, which, by their contrast,
Make this to stand forlorn, held in the solemn past."*

Of the list of persons, to show the warlike mettle of these men, members or adherents of this church, who took part in the Revolution, we may mention Cols. Benjamin Blythe, Isaac Miller, Robt. Peebles, William Scott, Abraham Smith; Maj. James Herron; Capts. William Rippey, Matthew Henderson, Matthew Scott, David McKnight, John McKee, William Strain, Joseph Brady, Robert Quigley, Charles Leeper (killed at Crooked Billet, May, 1778), Charles Maclay, Samuel Blythe, Samuel Walker, James Scott, Samuel McCune, Samuel Kearsley and Lieut. Samuel Montgomery (lost a leg at Crooked Billet); John Heap, Esq., Samuel Cox, Esq., Francis Campble, John Reynolds, Esq., Thomas McClellan, Joseph McKenney, James McKee, Robert Donavin, William Turner, Thomas McCombs, William Sterritt, John Woods, Esq., William Anderson, John Maclay, James Dunlap, Esq., James Lowry, Esq., John Maclay (mountain), William Barr, Archibald Cambridge, John Herron, David Herron, David Duncan, John McKnight, James McCune, David Mahan, John Thompson, Jacob Porter, Isaac Jenkins (one of five brothers who died in camp of contagious disease, all of whom are buried in the Lower Grave-yard), Samuel Dixon, John Grier. A number of the members of this church were present in the meeting held in the Presbyterian Church, in Carlisle, June 12, 1774, to protest against the closing of the port of Boston.

MIDDLE SPRING CHURCH LANDS.

The history of the lands which belonged to the Middle Spring Church is thus given by Rev. S. Wylie, its present pastor: "On the 27th of May, 1767, there was surveyed and sold to Francis Campble, Robert Chambers, William Duncan and John Maclay, the tract of land in Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, called 'Mount Hope,' very much in the form of a wedge, with the head extending along the Middle Spring, beyond the old grave-yard, and the sharp point reaching almost to Mean's Run in the direction of Shippensburg, containing 49 acres and 110 perches, for which they paid the State of Pennsylvania the sum of £9 and 16s. This land was patented by these men September 17, 1790, and in November, 1793, they deeded it to the trustees of the Middle Spring Church. On the 3d of December, 1813, there was sold of this land, at public auction, nine acres and nine perches, lying along and including the water-right of Middle Spring, to Samuel Cox, at $150 per acre. On the 10th of May, 1825, of the remainder twenty-four acres and fifty-three perches were sold to Mr. George Diehl for the sum of $486.62. There thus remains something above sixteen acres of these lands, which still belong to the church.

*From poem by Prof. W. M. Nevin: "The Guardian," May, 1852.

"The old grave yard belonging to this church was used from its earliest history. The oldest records now legible, however, only date back to 1770. The oldest names appear to be the Wrights and Johnsons. The present stone wall was built before 1805. It had a shingle comb roof and was painted red. The upper or new yard was inclosed in 1842."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Southampton Township is favored with two railroads, the Cumberland Valley and the Harrisburg & Potomac, the former running through the more northerly part of the township, and the latter through the center portion. The postoffices are Shippensburg, Middle Spring, Cleversburg and Lee's Cross Roads.

CHAPTER XXXV.

SOUTH MIDDLETON TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF MOUNT HOLLY SPRINGS.

SOUTH MIDDLETON TOWNSHIP was originally a portion of Middleton, which was created from Pennsborough in 1750, but divided into its northern and southern townships in November, 1810. It lies just south of Carlisle, bounded on the north by North Middleton and Middlesex; on the east by Monroe; on the south by the counties of York and Adams, and on the west by Dickinson and a small portion of West Pennsborough. The character of the soil is not the same in all portions of the township. In its southern extremity the South Mountains slope gradually, like a great wave, broken into crevasses and smaller valleys, until it reaches the rich limestone lands below. There is a great contrast. The former is scrub pine and forest mountain land, and was long ago described as "a wild and desert region covered with forests, which yield fuel for furnaces in them or on their borders; but offering little attraction to any except the woodcutter and the hunter," while below the soil is of almost exceptional fertility, with highly cultivated farms, good buildings and large barns.

If one reaches the South Mountains he finds that the rocks are of a different character from those of the level region. Lying along this range he meets with compact white sandstone, some portions timbered, some barren, others with laurel undergrowth and brush. At Pine Grove, on Mountain Creek, there is a detached bed of limestone land, with brown argillaceous earth and hematite iron ore, which had always furnished a plentiful supply to the furnace of that place.

Among the numerous branches of the Cumberland Valley Railroad the South Mountain, originally built to Pine Grove Furnace for the transportation of the iron ores and manufactured products of that region, but now extended to Gettysburg, is exceedingly interesting on account of the wildness of the scenery. The view as you pass along over these mountains toward Gettysburg is varied by intervals of forest, rude rocks, abrupt or broken declivities, deep chasms, over which the road is supported by trestle work, reminding one still of the unbroken and silent wilderness, but into which civilization is already

pushing its way. These remarks apply only to the southern or mountainous portion of the township, for the greater part, the northern and limestone land consists, as we have said, of fertile fields and farms.

ROADS AND STREAMS.

Of the numerous roads which lead in every direction, and many of which are well macadamized, we may mention particularly the old Carlisle and Hanover turnpike, which was for many years the principal route to Baltimore, and which was laid out principally by parties who lived in South Middleton Township in 1812.

The streams by which the township is well watered are the Yellow Breeches Creek, Letort Spring, Boiling Spring and Mountain Run; the former flowing through nearly the center of the township, east and west, and the two latter nearly north and south.*

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

This portion of Cumberland County, which is now South Middleton Township, was settled at a very early period. James Le Tort, a French-Swiss, and one of the old Indian interpreters, lived in the township at the head of the spring which bears his name, as early, it is said, as 1720. William Patterson afterward owned this farm at the head of the Letort, and Hugh Stuart, the grandfather of Jos. A. Stuart, also occupied this "Patterson tract." The earliest warrant of land which lay in what is now South Middleton, of which we have any knowledge, was one granted to George Brandon, in 1743, of a tract of land which lay on the York County line on the turnpike.

The Craigheads were among the earliest settlers on the Yellow Breeches Creek. Most, if not all, of these earlier settlers were Scotch-Irish. Such were the Craigheads, Stuarts, Pattersons, Mahaffeys, Eges, Grahams, Moores, Saundersons, McClures, Dennys, Holmes, and others, all of which names date back to the formation of the county. Among other old families, besides those mentioned elsewhere, are the Burkholders, Gliems, Myers, Zugs, Weakleys, Bradleys, Givins, Ritners, Searights, Ahls, Flemmings, Kauffmans (whose descendants laid out Boiling Springs), Peters, Goodyears, McFeeleys, Eisenhaeurs, and others.

The name "Trent" is found at a very early period, and the gap now known as Mount Holly was originally called Trent's Gap. Of the present families who live upon the lands originally settled, James B. Weakley occupies part of the original tract taken up by his grandfather, James Weakley; William Moore and the Craigheads also occupy a portion of the lands first settled by their families. The only land in the vicinity of Boiling Springs which is still in possession of (maternal) descendants of first settlers of it is that now owned by A. M. Leidich. Andrew Holmes owned a large tract in the township, upon a portion of which Mr. George W. Hilton now lives. The Pattersons were early settlers, and occupied a large tract on Letort. Stephen Foulk lived in the township, on a farm near the toll gate, now owned by Joseph Stuart. George A. Lyon, Esq., and James Hamilton, Esq., both lawyers of Carlisle, owned large farms in the township.

Above the Richard Peters' tract, west of Boiling Springs, large tracts were taken up at a very early period by Joseph Gaylie and Patrick Hasson. On the south side of the Yellow Breeches Creek large tracts, extending to the mountains, were taken up by Charles and Guian Mahaffey; while to the east of

*Letort Spring rises in the township, from a large fountain as its source, near Carlisle; Boiling Spring flows but for a short distance; Mountain Creek flows down through the winding orges of the mountains, and, at a point near Craighead's Station, empties into the Yellow Breeches Creek.

Boiling Springs lands were taken up originally by James and Andrew Crockert. In the vicinity of Boiling Springs there are three tracts which are particularly worthy of mention: The ore banks, a large tract adjacent, and the land upon which the town of Boiling Springs is built. The three ore banks seem to have been taken up at a very early period, and afterward the large tract surrounding them. This latter is described as "one tract in Middleton [now South Middleton] Township, in the county of Cumberland, containing 1,644 acres, surveyed in the name of John Rigby & Co. on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 12th days of July, 1762," and which was returned in pursuance of certain warrants issued by the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, dated May 31, 1762, "to John Rigby, Francis Saunderson, and Joseph, Samuel and John Morris, Jr." This tract was divided into sixteen equal parts. John Armstrong and wife owned two in 1764, but re conveyed them to Michael Ege in 1792. Two parts belonged to Robert Thornburg, and the rest remaining in the original owners or their descendants, the whole tract passed, by various conveyances, to Michael Ege, the elder. The earliest mention in these various deeds or conveyances of the Carlisle Iron Works is in 1765, but they had been evidently, at this period, for a number of years in existence. The probabilities are that they were started when this original grant was given, in July, 1762, if not at a still earlier period. At these works, it is said, the earliest cannon manufactured in the United States were made, one of which is said to have been captured during the Revolutionary war and removed to the Tower of London. The three ore banks were described as having about twenty acres each, but these tracts were embraced in an original sale of land made by William Penn to Adam Kroosen, then of Holland, by deed of 7th of March, 1682, the right whereof was afterward vested in Richard Peters, secretary in the land office in Philadelphia, who, in April, 1761, conveyed to Jacob Yoner, of Lancaster, 1,000 acres of the said land; but Jacob Yoner, in pursuance of a warrant from the proprietaries, dated April 16, 1761, caused to be surveyed to him, instead of the 1,000 acres, the three ore banks above mentioned. By deed of Jacob Yoner, 6th of November, 1761, these banks, were conveyed to John Rigby and Nathaniel Giles, and a patent of confirmation was granted, and by various conveyances they became vested in the firm known as Rigby & Co., which consisted of John Rigby, Francis Saunderson, and the Morrises, of Philadelphia. They afterward came into possession of Michael Ege, the elder, who was at this time one of the most prominent iron men in Pennsylvania, at one time owning the forges and furnaces at Pine Grove, at Mount Holly and at Boiling Springs.

The third tract was the one upon which the Carlisle Iron Works and the town of Boiling Springs is built. It is described as "a tract of 398 acres, 132 perches, and all called Boiling Springs, situated on the Yellow Breeches Creek, granted by the proprietaries of Pennsylvania to Richard Peters, by patent dated 13th of October, 1762."

A portion of this tract was granted to John Dickey, embracing the head of Boiling Springs; another portion to David Reed, embracing the upper or smaller spring, and about twenty nine acres to Rigby & Co. for the Carlisle Iron Works. It was a portion of this tract of land, originally granted in October, 1762, to Richard Peters, which, after being owned by John Dickey and his descendants, came into possession of Michael Ege, the elder, and afterward, by deed dated April 4, 1808, became the property of John and Abraham Kauffman.

SOME EARLY REMINISCENCES.

The following letter, written by Thomas Craighead, Jr., in 1845, is full of

interesting reminiscences: "John Craighead settled at an early date on the Yellow Breeches Creek, near Carlisle. * * * He married, spent the fortune, all but a few webs of linen, with which he purchased from the proprietor 500 acres of land on Yellow Breeches, which is now descended to the fifth generation by inheritance, and the sixth is born on it. * * * I have seen many a pack-horse loaded with nail-rods, at Ege's Forge, to carry out to Somerset County and the Forks of Youghiogheny and Red Stone Fort, to make nails for their log cabins, etc. I have known the farmers' teams to haul iron from the same forge to Virginia, load back corn for feed at the forge. All the grain in the county was not enough for its own consumption. I have known fodder so scarce that some farmers were obliged to feed the 'thatch' that was on their barns to keep their cattle alive. James Lamb bought land in Sherman's Valley, and he and his neighbors had to pack straw on horses across the mountains. He was on the top of the mountain waiting until those going over would get up, as they could not pass on the path. I saw the first mail that passed through Carlisle to Pittsburgh. * * * I happened, a short time ago, to visit a friend, Jacob Ritner, son of that great and good man, ex-Gov. Ritner, who now owns Capt. Denny's farm, who was killed during the Revolutionary war. The house had been a tavern, and, in repairing it, Mr. Ritner found some books, etc., which are a curiosity. Charge, breakfast, £20; dinner, horse feed, £30, and some charges still more extravagant; but we know it was paid with Congress money. So late as 1808 I hauled some materials to Oliver Evans' saw-mill at Pittsburgh. I was astonished to see a mill going without water. Mr. Evans satisfied my curiosity by shewing and explaining everything he could to me. He looked earnestly at me and said: 'You may live to see your wagons coming out here by steam.' The words were so impressed on my mind that I have always remembered them. I have lived to see them go through Cumberland County, and it seems to me that I may see them go through to Pittsburgh; but I have seen Mr. Evans' prophecy fulfilled beyond what I thought possible at that time; but things have progressed at a rate much faster than the most gigantic minds imagined, and we are onwards still."

Think of it! the old wagons, the thatched barns, the narrow roads, and we may form some faint conception of those times.

SCHOOLS.

This township is among the most advanced in the matter of education. There are nineteen schools, some graded, and with the schoolhouses in good condition, supported for six months in the year by public and for three months additional by private funds. So, here, as in every portion of the county, some contemplative Jaques can see

> * * * "the whining school boy, with his satchel
> And shining morning face, creeping like snail
> Unwillingly to school."

RAILROADS AND POSTOFFICES.

The South Mountain Railroad, from Carlisle to Pine Grove Furnace, was built in 1869 and 1870 by the South Mountain Iron Company. In 1883 it was extended to Gettysburg and organized under the name of the "Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad." It now extends from its junction at Carlisle to Round Top, beyond Gettysburg, which is one of the prominent points of that famous field. J. C. Fuller was the first president; William H. Woodward, first superintendent, treasurer and secretary.

The Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, which runs east and west, passing through nearly the center of the township, was incorporated in May, 1869, as the "Meramar Iron Company." Its name was afterward changed to its present one. Work was begun on the road in October, 1871, and that part which extends between Mount Holly Springs and the Dillsburg branch of the Cumberland Valley Road was completed before 1875. Daniel V. Ahl was the first president.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad runs partly along the northern border of the township, forming the greater part of the boundary line between it and North Middleton Township.

The postoffices in the township are Mount Holly Springs, Boiling Springs, Hatton and Hunter's Run.

BOILING SPRINGS.

This place was laid out by Daniel Kauffman, son of Abraham Kauffman, who owned all the land upon which the town is built, during the year 1845. The first survey of the town was made in the fall of this year by A. M. Leidich, who also purchased the first two lots, Nos. 1 and 2, where he now resides and the one adjoining. At this time there were but two buildings, the stone tavern built by Philip, and the stone farm house opposite, built by Frederick Brechbill. The village of Boiling Spring is beautifully situated in the rolling bluffs of rich land which lie almost at the foot of the South Mountain. The town is handsomely laid out, part of it fronting on the beautiful sheet of crystal water, from which the tract originally, and the town afterward, derives its name. Under this beautiful sheet of water there are subterranean springs, coming from cylindrical rocks, where the water is thrown perpendicularly upward from its rocky bed to the surface which it disturbs, at places, giving to them the appearance of water which is "boiling," thus suggesting naturally the name by which it is known. The largest of these outlets is said to have a capacity of about twenty hogsheads per minute. The main body of the water, however, has an untroubled surface, and is deep and clear. Handsome shade trees near it also enhance the beauty of this spring, the water of which flows into the Yellow Breeches Creek near Island Grove, a beautiful spot not far distant from the village. The town itself is laid out in wide streets, on which there are a number of handsome residences: First, Second, Third and Fourth Streets running east and west, and Front, Walnut and Cherry north and south. The town has many shady trees and, situated as it is upon the beautiful spring from which it derives its name, and with exceptionally beautiful scenery surrounding it, promises to become, if it is not already, as beautiful a town as can be found in the Cumberland Valley. It has postoffice, railroad, iron works and forge, three churches (one Lutheran, one Methodist and one Dunkard), one double and two single schoolhouses, many private dwellings, and a population of about 500.

The furnace which stands near the spring came into the possession of C. W. and D. V. Ahl, in 1859, from the assignees of Peter F. Ege. It was operated successfully until 1882, when a large anthracite furnace was erected by C. W. Ahl and son, which is still being operated under the firm name of C. W. Ahl's Son. There are ore banks near the town, which were leased in 1873 to the Pennsylvania & Reading Railroad Company, under the management of Asbury Derland, and other banks in the South Mountains, which are being successfully operated by J. C. Lehman, a citizen of Boiling Springs.

BOROUGH OF MOUNT HOLLY SPRINGS.

Lying almost within the shadow of the South Mountains and at the entrance to the gap from which it derives its name, is the beautiful borough of Mount Holly Springs. The town lies partly in the mountain gorge called Holly Gap, and partly in the mountains called Upper Holly, through which flows Mountain Creek. Holly was the name originally given to the gap at a very early period, on account of a large holly tree which stood where Upper Holly now is.

The borough now comprises what was formerly known as "Upper and Lower Holly," "Kidderminster" and "Papertown." In the original plan of the town, in 1815, it was also known as South Middleton.

It appears that prior to the year 1812 there were not over one-half dozen houses between what is now called Upper Holly and the present paper-mills of William A. and A. Foster Mullin. As to who built the first house we have no record, but it is certain that the oldest house of any importance erected within the present borough limits was the old stone mansion of Mrs. Jane Thompson, which stands back in a yard nearly opposite the present Holly Inn, and which was erected as early as 1812 or 1817. There was also, at a very early date, an old log tavern-stand belonging to Mrs. Thompson, on the site of the present Holly Inn, which was replaced in 1822 by a stone structure, which was then an inn, and which still stands as a portion of the present hotel. Mrs. Thompson was the mother of Elizabeth Thompson, who married the Rev. Jasper Bennett, who resided in the old stone mansion above mentioned till about 1857. Two small log schoolhouses occupied successively the lot where Mr. Simeon Fisk's residence now stands, which was built also for a schoolhouse in 1855, and afterward used as such until it was purchased by him and converted into a residence. A small story-and-a-half building stood near where the late Mr. Samuel Schriver's house now stands, and was purchased by him many years ago. It was then owned by Rev. Jasper Bennett, who owned all the land within the borough, from the present Holly Inn to where the Methodist Church now stands, including that lot on the east side of Baltimore Avenue, and most of the land on the west side. The Carlisle and Hanover Turnpike was then what is now called Baltimore Avenue. A small log house stood where William A. Mullin's house now stands, and another where Daniel Stees' house is erected, and these, with the old paper-mill of W. A. & A. F. Mullin, were the only buildings in the place in the year 1812.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND INDUSTRIES.

Tradition has it that Elizabeth McKinney, grandmother of Mary Smith, was the first settler in Holly Gap. Their house stood on the present site of the old stone house adjoining the residence occupied some years ago by A. Mansfield. They moved out of the fort at Shippensburg which the people had erected to protect themselves against the incursions of the French and Indians. The building occupied by the McKinneys was a log structure, and was torn down by Mr. Foulk preparatory to the erection of the present stone building.

An early settlement of the lands around Mount Holly Springs was occasioned by reason of the large deposits of iron ore which were found in its vicinity. Furnaces were built there at a very early period, and the manufacturing of iron was for many years the sole employment of its inhabitants. The first furnace of which anything definite is known was built by Stephen Foulk and William Cox, Jr., about the year 1785. It was called the "Holly Iron Works," and was situated near the present site of the paper-mill at Upper Holly. It is quite probable that the first iron works were established at Mount Holly before

the year 1765, and that these early works were frequently remodeled and rebuilt. Tradition says that there was a furnace at Upper Holly before the furnace built by Foulk & Cox, but nothing authentic on this subject can now be definitely ascertained. In the year 1803 this furnace of Foulk & Cox was sold at sheriff's sale, and was purchased by Michael Ege.

During the year 1812 George Ege, a son of Michael Ege, built a new furnace near the site of the former furnace erected by Foulk & Cox. It was known as the Mount Holly Furnace, and stood upon the site of the present paper mills at Upper Holly. It is stated on good authority that prior to the erection of Holly Furnace, a forge for the manufacturing of cannon occupied the furnace site, that a mill for the boring of the barrels stood near the toll gate on the turnpike, and that the oldest cannon at present in the United States was manufactured at this forge. A former historian says: "The lumber used in building the Carlisle Barracks was sawed upon a mill erected in Holly Gap. The parties were Englishmen." More probably they were Hessians, captured at Trenton, who built the Carlisle Barracks.

At this time there was very little improved land between Mount Holly and Carlisle. In 1812 a paper mill was erected by William Barber on or near the site of the mill now owned by the Mullin brothers. It was subsequently owned by Messrs. Barber & Samson Mullin, the grandfather of the owners of the present mill. It afterward passed into the hands of Messrs Knox and McClure, and was burned December 25, 1846. The present mill was then erected in the succeeding year by William B. Mullin, the father of the present owners. This earlier paper-mill was the first ever erected at Mount Holly Springs. Paper making now became the chief industry of the place, so that the name Holly Iron Works was rarely applied to it, but it everywhere began to be known by the name of Papertown.

About the year 1827 that portion of Mount Holly Springs in the vicinity of the brick mills now owned by the Mount Holly Paper Company, was called Kidderminster, from a factory for the weaving of carpets there erected by Samuel Givin, near the present site of that paper-mill. It was a five story brick building, and was afterward converted into a mill for the manufacture of paper by Robert and Samuel Givin, for which purpose it was used until its destruction by fire in 1864. The present paper-mill in Lower Holly, belonging to the Mount Holly Paper Company, and which was built near the site of the old Kidderminster factory, was erected in 1866.

The large mill at Upper Holly was built by the Mount Holly Paper Company at its organization in 1856. Its original incorporators were Samuel Kempton, of Baltimore, William B. Mullin, Sylvester Megargee, of Philadelphia, and Robert and Samuel Givin.

There was another old paper-mill to the north of the town, which was destroyed by fire, the ruins of which still stand.

The land belonging to the Mount Holly Paper Company, with many other tracts sold to private individuals, belonged originally to Charles McClure, who took out a patent in 1772. Later the Eges owned much of the mountain land. The Givins came into their estate by deed dated 1827, Mr. James Givin, of Ireland, being the original settler and grantee. The handsome residence of Robert Givin, which stood in the beautiful grove northwest of the brick mill, was consumed by fire in March, 1865.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Mount Holly Springs responded promptly to the proclamation of the President for troops to put down the Rebellion, so that many of its citizens are

found in the various regiments. On the call for the State troops in 1862, one company (Company G, Twelfth Regiment), under the command of Capt. Charles H. Mullin, was raised entirely from the town.

If, in this connection, we may for a moment drop the dignity of the historian, we would like to picture a panic—one of those little comedies in the real tragedy of war, which occurred here in this part of the great world-stage, in the first act, in the year 1861. The object of history is not only to preserve dry skeleton statistics, but to present to the reader also panoramic pictures of the past; and whether they make us laugh or cry does not much matter, in this world where the two are kin, and both are brief. Well, the report reached here that the Confederate Army was advancing; that they were marching toward Holly Gap from Hanover Junction, that the Carlisle Barracks was one of their objective points, and that they were spreading desolation without delay and consternation with ruthless hands. A company, quickly organized, under Capt. Robert McCartney, of Carlisle, marched to protect the village. Upon reaching the town they took a fortified position in the Gap, ready to sweep like a besom of destruction upon the foe. To achieve this mighty victory (alas, the grandest scene of all the war was played within their hearing), and to immortalize themselves like those sturdy Spartans in a pass of old, they came with flint-lock muskets, many minus locks, and others armed with knives for closer conflict in the mountain passes. The company had come prepared to die in the last ditch, and many of the farmers joined to show "the mettle of their pasture;" but after holding peaceable possession of the Gap, they finally concluded that the reports which had disturbed them were untrue, and when the first rays of the morning sun had dispelled both the mists of the mountain and the fears of invasion, they departed, some of them, we have no doubt, reluctantly, to their homes, where some remained, having no doubt become unfitted to perform further military duty on account of disease contracted at the bloodless battle of Mount Holly Gap.

The signs of the severer conflict were to follow. In 1863 Gen. Ewell's corps passed through the town on their way to Gettysburg to reinforce Gen. Lee. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry also passed through the town. Many of the Pennsylvania and New York militia marched through the streets on their way to Gettysburg. Taking the Confederate and Union soldiers together, not less than 40,000 men passed through Mount Holly Springs during the months of June and July, 1863.

INCORPORATION, ETC.

Mount Holly Springs was incorporated as a borough in 1873. It is a beautiful, clean town, with one long principal macadamized street, on which are a number of handsome residences. The place is not only noted for the manufacture of fine paper, but is an old and established summer resort, dating from a very early period. Its situation is delightful; protected by the mountains, cool in summer, particularly in summer evenings, it lies amid scenery which might afford an inspiration to an artist. The Mountain Creek, flowing rapidly down through the long gorge from its high recesses, here rests in wider crystal sheets, "where the green mountains bending hang their heads," and are reflected as in a mirror. These sheets, particularly the Upper Holly Dam, afford both boating and piscatorial sport, as well as ample motive power for the mills. From Upper Holly the stream runs in a deep bed beside the turnpike, and under the shade of many trees, and with the mountains on either hand. There are few more beautiful places in Pennsylvania; and it will, on account of its situation and scenery, its pure mountain air and summer climate, continue to attract the weary who are longing for recreation or rest, and the lover of nature who seeks to live where she lavishes her beauties.

The borough lies almost due north and south, and the longer streets, Walnut, Chestnut, and Baltimore Avenue, run almost parallel with the creek, in this direction. The streets running east and west are Butler, Pine, Harman and Railroad. The principal street is Baltimore Avenue, which consists of all that portion of the turnpike road embraced within the borough limits. It is a wide, level street, a mile or more in length, sixty feet in width, beautifully macadamized with fine gravel taken from the mountains. With the exception of our large cities, there can be found no finer street in the State.

Mount Holly Springs lies twenty miles southwest from Harrisburg, the capital of the State, and six miles south of Carlisle, the county seat. It is connected with Carlisle and Harrisburg by two railroads. A daily line of stages runs to York Sulphur Springs, Carlisle, and other points, so that its mail facilities are equal to those of any like inland town elsewhere. It is now a thriving and prosperous town, and bids fair to become a still more beautiful and important one in the future. The various paper mills afford continual employment to hundreds of operatives, who, in their turn, contribute to the development of its resources.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND NEWSPAPER.

The churches of the borough are the Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Baltimore Avenue, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, a commodious structure, erected in 1860, also on Baltimore Avenue. There are five schools—four white and one colored—in the borough. The press is represented by the *Mountain Echo*, a weekly paper, established by R. Melvin Early in 1872.

HOTELS.

The hotels in the borough for the accommodation of the public will compare favorably with those of larger towns and cities, and of these the "Central" and the "Holly Inn," which was for many years known as the "Mullin Hotel," but which has been remodeled and refitted, and is now under the charge of a stock company, are particularly worthy of mention.

SOCIETIES.

Holly Gap Lodge, No. 277, K. of P., was organized December 8, 1870, with the following named charter members: S. P. Goodyear, J. L. Wolf, Samuel G. Givin, T. J. Wolf, Jacob Hemminger, F. L. Goodyear, M. S. Goodyear, Chas. H. Mullin, J. L. McAllister. Number of present members, seventy five. Present officers: Dr. R. B. Pollinger, V. C.; James A. Stees, P.; Lincoln Vinck, M. A.; S. P. Goodyear, K. of R. and S.; G. R. Klopp, M. of F.; Thomas Haycock, M. of E.; Thomas Wolf, P. C.

Mount Holly Lodge, No. 650, I. O. O. F., was organized November 17, 1868, with the following charter members: John Humes, N. G.; Chas. H. Miller, V. G.; James L. McAllister, Sec.; Henry Mullin, Asst. Sec.; Jacob Hemminger, Treas. Present officers are A. Simpson, N. G.; John A. Bosler, V. G.; S. P. Goodyear, Sec.; Edward C. Beach, Asst. Sec.; Thomas Wolf, Treas.

Canada Post, No. 490, G. A. R., was organized in August, 1885, with the following named charter members: Alexander Adams, W. H. Brinn, Jos. S. Early, N. J. Glass, John Goodyear, Geo. W. Kinter, John Cauffman, Jacob Hoffert, Wm. H. Hatz, A. Noff-singer, J. E. Mondorf, D. A. Nagle, A. T. Richwine, W. H. Ricker, Geo. Slusser, Milton Still, S. J. Sadler, Philip Snyder, James Snyder, Eli Toner, Silas Toner, Henry Wallet, John Ward, Moses Wagner, Benj. F. Wallet, Philip Harman, Augustus McGonigal. Present number

of members, sixty-one. Present officers: Rev. J. Wise Shannon, C.; Augustus Miller, S. V. C.; Samuel Sadler, J. V. C.; Daniel Wallet, O. D.; Milton Still, O. G.; P. Herman, Q. M.; James Snyder, Q. M. S.; Wm. Goodyear, Adjt.; Benj. Wallack, S. M.; John Ward, Chaplain.

There are also *Patriotic Sons of America, Washington Camp, No. 181,* a *Building and Loan Association,* a *Literary Society,* a *Cornet Band,* etc.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

UPPER ALLEN TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN TOWNSHIP was formed from East Pennsborough in 1766. It then embraced what is now Monroe, Upper and Lower Allen Townships. Monroe was taken from Allen first in 1825, and in 1850 the remainder was divided into Upper and Lower Allen.

Upper Allen is bounded on the north by portions of Silver Spring and Hampden; on the east by Lower Allen; on the south, where the Yellow Breeches Creek is the dividing line, by York County; and on the west by Monroe Township.

EARLY SETTLERS, MILLS, MINES, ETC.

The earliest settlers were Scotch-Irish, principally from Lancaster County, of which this, then, was the frontier, although the Germans began to come into this lower portion of the county about 1760.

Among the earlier Scotch-Irish who settled here before the year 1762 were the Quigleys, Dunlaps, Rosebarys, Brysons, Trindles, McCues, Gregorys, and others.

The names of other early settlers were the Hunters, Musselmans, Switzers, Taylors, Harknesses, Brysons, Longneckers, Brenizers, Mohlers, Shelleys, Bitners, Rupps, Hecks, the Gorgas family, Cochrans, Coovers, Beelmans, Eberlys, the Eckels family, Browns, Myers, Lambs, and others.

The Pattersons were an old family, and lived on land since owned by Moses C. Eberly. The Grahams settled where James Graham owns; the Wertzes on the farm since owned by Milton Stayman; the Dunlaps on land since owned by Mrs. Coover, on the Lisburn road; and the Coovers, originally from Switzerland, on a place in the possession of their descendants. The Mohlers, Daniel and his uncle, Christian Mohler, purchased their land in Cumberland County in 1800.

The Cocklin farm, known as "Spring Dale," was purchased from the Penns in 1742 by Andrew Miller, who sold it in 1772 to Jacob Cocklin, who came in 1733 from the western part of Germany, and settled first in Lancaster, but afterward in Cumberland County. The Yellow Breeches Creek forms the southern boundary of the two Allen Townships. The first mill, it is said, was built of logs, and was owned by Richard Peters until 1746. It was torn down, and other mills (the last now owned, or lately owned, by Levi Lautz) have been successively erected upon its site. The farm on which this mill is located, 295 acres, including the mill, was once purchased by John Anderson from Richard Peters for £50. The Quigleys located close to what is now Bowmansdale and built a mill there, which was known as Quigley's mill. This

was owned by Henry Quigley before 1818. The Bryson estate came in on the east, and on the west the Niesleys, who also erected a mill, now known as Hertzler's mill. About a mile and a half east of the Quigleys was the Switzers, and they also owned a mill on the site of what is now Gingrich's mill. The present one was erected in 1837. This mill (also known as Underwood's) was purchased from Richard Peters, between 1740 and 1750, by Frederick Switzer, who joined the army, and was absent during the Revolutionary war, and bequeathed it to his son, from whom it has passed through various hands.

Three prominent families which came into this section at a very early period were the Grahams, the Harknesses, and the Browns. The two latter estates reached almost from Mechanicsburg to the Yellow Breeches Creek. The Graham estate lay east of the Harknesses, and the Browns south.

Of this Harkness family, as we have material from a sketch of one of the Lamberton family, and as it contains points of general interest, we will here give an account.

William Harkness was born October 1, 1739, in the North of Ireland, and when quite a boy immigrated with his father, William Harkness, Sr., and settled among the Presbyterians of Donegal, in Lancaster. He married, in 1771, Priscilla Lytle, of the same Scotch Irish stock, and living in the same settlement. After the close of the harassing Indian wars (by the treaty of Col. Bouquet) which ravaged the Cumberland Valley until 1764, William Harkness, Jr., bought of the proprietaries, on August 1, 1766, land now in Allen Township. The Indian titles having been extinguished, and the boundary difficulties with Maryland adjusted, the proprietary advertised that the office for the sale of lands west of the Susquehanna would be opened on August 1, 1766, the settlers prior to that holding their lands under license certificates. Judge Huston says the number of applications issued on that day was 669. The application of William Harkness was number thirty-eight. The survey was on January 24, 1767, and patent issued subsequently.

Prior to this he and his neighboring settlers were often engaged in defending their homes against a savage enemy, and in the work of the harvest-fields there, and in the Sherman's Valley, carried their rifles with them. They were armed agriculturists. The name of William Harkness is found on the list of taxables of Cumberland County as early as 1753. Later, in 1776, he entered the colonial service as an ensign, and together with Mr. Lytle, his brother in-law, was amongst the conflicts at Brandywine and Germantown. At the latter place Mr. Lytle was killed by his side.

After the war Mr. Harkness, by purchase, added to his property until he possessed a large estate of some 700 or 800 acres. On it he erected a large stone dwelling house, among the first of that kind in the valley, and other buildings, and devoted himself to agriculture and other business pursuits. His house was famous for its hospitality.

At this time there was slavery in Pennsylvania. In the registry of the last 297 slaves registered under the requirements of an act to explain and amend a former "Act for the gradual abolition of slavery, etc., in Pennsylvania," passed the 1st of March, 1780, among the records of Cumberland County we find the well-known names of Armstrong, Buchanan, Butler, Carothers, Crawford, Clarke, Craighead, Bryson, Duncan, Blaine, Dunlap, Irvine, Galbreath, Gibson and others, and that William Harkness returns those born on his estate. Some who desired it he afterward manumitted at the age of twenty one, seven years before the time fixed by law, having previously sent them to school and in other ways given them preparation for self-dependence. Others lived long afterward on his estate—the children of some until the death of his son, William Harkness, in 1851.

William Harkness died May 4, 1822; Priscilla, his wife, October 31, 1831. Both are buried in the old grave-yard at Silver Spring. Their daughter, Mary, became the wife of Major Robert Lamberton, of Carlisle.

Another family, the McCues, dating back of 1762, lived a short distance south of the Graham estate, and between them lay the large estate of the Poormans. Another family who were large land-owners were the Gregorys—also dating beyond 1762, and the last of whom (so far as we know), Walter Gregory, was buried in the Silver Spring grave-yard in 1730. They owned the estate part of which is now owned by Harry McCormick, where the bridge crosses the Yellow Breeches Creek, on the line of the State road leading from Harrisburg to Gettysburg. One Rosebary (probably Robert Rosebary) married one of the daughters, and built a mill, which for more than a century has been known as Roseberry's Mill. The bridge at that point was also known as Roseberry's Bridge. Another family who owned large landed estate was the Myers family, on the Trindle Spring, just above Mechanicsburg. Here, also, were the Trindles and the Lambs. The Trindles lived at Trindle Spring and, adjoining them on the southwest, the Lambs. Samuel Eckels settled in the township about 1809. He erected a house not far from what is known as Winding Hill, near the Mennonite Church, on the State road.

Besides the mills which we have incidently mentioned there were a number of carding and fulling-mills, a number of which are still in existence, and the business of raising wool was once an extensive industry in the Allen Townships.

The oldest buildings, according to an account given by Henry S. Mohler, are a log house and barn on the farm belonging to the Garrett heirs. They are supposed to be more than a hundred and thirty years old. On this farm, nearly sixty years ago, there were over 200 cherry trees, under which, in the season, used to be celebrated what was called "cherry fairs," when "cherry bounce" circulated freely, and when the owner derived more profit from the sale of his fruit than from his crops of grain. The first stone house in the township was on the farm now owned by H. G. Mosser, but it has since been replaced by a more imposing brick structure. The first stone house which is still in existence, was built on the farm now owned by Joseph Bosler, near the close of the Revolutionary war. Another was built in 1790 on the farm of H. M. Cocklin. The first stone barn was built in 1801, on J. W. Byer's farm, and the first of brick was in 1812, on the farm of Jacob Gehr, near Lisburn, but was destroyed by lightning in 1837.

Nearly half a century ago, a mine of hematite ore was discovered in Upper Allen Township, a short distance west of Shepherdstown, from which several thousand tons were taken, about 1848, for the iron works at Boiling Springs and for the Dauphin Furnace. Boulders containing iron ore have been found in other portions of the township. Rich deposits of magnetic ore were discovered in 1853, on several farms on the Yellow Breeches Creek south of Shepherdstown, while men were digging the foundation for a barn. There is little doubt that there are a number of places where iron ore can be found, and that they will be worked in the future, if the time arrives when it will prove remunerative. There is also much lime burned in Upper Allen, sometimes as many as fifty kilns being kept in constant operation.

The distilling of whisky was also, at one time, a prominent industry. When the railroads and canals were unknown most farmers converted their grain into this form, in order that it might be conveyed to market at the least possible expense. At this time such goods were sent to the large cities by means of the great Conestoga wagons, which traveled often in company and took a week or

more to make their trip. At night the drivers would stop to rest and build their camp fire on the road. Now that the reason has ceased, there is no distillery in operation in the township, although the remains of former ones can be seen at several places.

VILLAGES.

Of the villages in the township the first was known as Stumpstown, but it never had more than six houses, and, in 1810, a store, which has been abandoned.

Shepherdstown, near the center of the township, is a post village of about 175 inhabitants, three miles south of Mechanicsburg, on the State road. It was called after William Shepherd.

Kohlerstown.—In 1867 a small cluster of houses was built on the State road, half a mile from Mechanicsburg, which was called "Kohlerstown," after the family by whom it was originally settled.

Bowmansdale is another small village in the southern portion of the township, called after Jacob Bowman, a former sheriff of Cumberland County, and the principal proprietor.

CHURCHES, BURIAL PLACES, ETC.

The oldest church in the township, known as the "Western Union Church," on the Lisburn road, was erected in 1835, but the grave-yard connected with it has been used as a place of interment for more than a hundred years. Another Union Church was built at the eastern end of Shepherdstown in 1844, which was also used for school purposes. The Reformed Mennonites have a church, erected in 1851, on Winding Hill, so called because of the road which winds around it. Near it are the water works which supply Mechanicsburg. The "Mohler Meeting-House" is a large structure built by the German Baptists in 1861. On the farm of John Dunlap is a grove which has long been used for Methodist camp-meeting purposes, from 1820 until 1862, and twenty acres of which grove, at his death, were bequeathed to them for such purposes forever. The grounds are elevated, sloping toward the east. Of the grave-yards besides the one which we have mentioned, the oldest is on the farm of Henry Yost, and there are, at different points, three private ones, for the Zug, Lautz and Mohler families. The Chestnut Hill Cemetery, on a beautiful rounded elevation in this township, for the use of the people of Mechanicsburg and vicinity, is under the control of an association which was incorporated in 1852.

SCHOOLS.

The first schools of which we have any knowledge were taught in private houses. The first building erected for school purposes was built at a date unknown, but before 1800, on the farm now owned by David Coover. It was of logs, covered with thatched straw, with slabs or three-legged stools for seats, and no desk, save for the teacher. In 1805 another was built upon the same farm; in 1809, another on the farm of John Beelman, near Shepherdstown; and two years later, another on the farm of the late Judge Moser. These were the earliest schools of which we have any record.

For the following recollections of his school boy days we are indebted to William Eckels, of Mechanicsburg, who was born in Upper Allen Township. It throws a gleam of light upon the primitive methods of education which were in vogue at the beginning of the century. "Of the places remembered most distinctly," says he, "beyond the home domicile, are the two schoolhouses situated about equal distance from the place of my birth and childhood days.

These structures were known as Bryson's and Taylor's schoolhouses. The former stood in a large piece of woodland, not far from the new barn recently erected by William M. Watts on the north side of his farm. It was a rude structure in every way, being lighted only by windows inserted between the logs on each side, ten inches high. But, with all its apparent discomforts, it served the double purpose of a place for preaching and school for many years, until accidentally burned down about fifty years ago.

"The other schoolhouse stood on the Taylor farm, now owned by Judge Moser, and is still standing and is used as a place of shelter for farming implements. This house was considered quite modern in its day, with its pyramid roof and its two square windows in front, with twelve lights, 8x10. Its present dilapidated condition is a sad and forcible reminder of the flight of time to those who, long years ago, came there to enjoy the benefits of the rude system of education which then prevailed in the county, and who often made the surrounding forest ring with the boisterous play and the merry laugh of childhood. Like the former, this, too, was a place for preaching, as well as for "school;" and of the ministers whom my earliest recollection recalls as being at the former place, was the eccentric Lorenzo Dow and the grave old Scotchman, Dr. Pringle, who was pastor of the Seceder Church, of Carlisle. Many quaint stories were related of Lorenzo Dow, which interested children and kept him in their memory at an early age. Dr. Pringle was noted mainly for the gravity of his manner of conducting the services of the house of worship, and his severe dignity at all times. Perhaps no two men were more unlike, in the same calling, than were Dow and Pringle." To such worthies (whose names, to the older inhabitants, are still "household words") these school boys, at the beginning of the present century, listened; characters whose severe earnestness and sinew—grit—made amends for culture, and was more fitting for the comparative wilderness in which they worked.

There are at present nine school buildings in the township, of which eight are of brick or stone, and all more or less fitted, according to our modern ideas, for their purpose.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad runs across the northern border of the township. The postoffices are Shepherdstown and Bowmansdale.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

WEST PENNSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

PENNSBOROUGH was one of the two original townships which were formed in the North Valley as early as 1735. This was fifteen years before the formation of the county. For some few years after it was divided, for purposes of convenience, in the early tax-lists, into north, south, east and west parts of Pennsborough, until, in 1745, it seems to have been definitely divided into East and West.

In the years which have intervened since its formation, West Pennsborough has been gradually reduced to its present limits. It first lost Newton, on the west, in 1767; then Dickinson, which included Penn, on the south, in 1785; and Frankford, on the north, ten years later.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS, ETC.

The names of the earliest settlers found on land warrants between the years 1743 and 1786, indicate that they were all of Irish or Scotch Irish descent. Such are the names of Atcheson, McFarlane, Dunbar, McAllister, Dunning, Ross, Mitchell, Davidson, M'Keehan, and others. Not a single German name can be found until about 1790, when the German Mennonites began to move into Cumberland from Lancaster and Lebanon Counties. Some of these, as the Dillers and the Bears, not only purchased large tracts of land, but erected substantial stone dwelling houses and barns upon them, and began to improve their farms in such a manner as made them a worthy object of imitation to the earlier settlers. Some few of the Hessians captured by Washington at Trenton in 1777 settled in this township, and were represented by such names as Washmond, whose descendants lived until 1840, or later, on the farm now owned by Levi Clay, and the Rhines, who owned the property now belonging to William Kerr.

The earliest settlers here, as in other portions of the county, seem to have preferred the land upon the springs or along the streams in the various portions of the township. The lands, therefore, which lay upon the Big Spring on the west, the Conodoguinet on the north, the Mount Rock Spring on the south, or McAllister's Run, seem to be those which were first settled by the early pioneers.

"The earliest settlement," says Hon. Peter Ritner, "was made by a family named Atcheson at a place now owned by J. A. Laughlin, a descendant of the original settler, and at the 'Old Fort,' on land now in the possession of William Lehman, formerly of Abram Diller. This fort was built at an early day (perhaps 1733) to be a refuge from the Indians." It probably antedated the final purchase of Penn, for it was spoken of as "the Old Fort" in the original warrant for the 200 acres upon which it stood, which was taken out by James McFarlane in 1743. "One of the grandparents of the present generation of the Laughlin family was born in this fort. Abram Diller built an addition of stone to the original structure, covered the log portion with weatherboards, and occupied the whole as a dwelling house. In 1856 the entire building was accidentally burned. Adjoining the original tract on the eastward was another containing 400 acres, which was also taken up in 1743 by James McFarlane, and has since been known as the "New Farm." Both tracts were sold by him, in 1790, to Abram and Peter Diller, whose descendants are still in possession of a portion of the New Farm. None of the houses built by the original settlers are now standing, the log cabins of the Atchesons and Laughlins having long since given place to substantial stone dwellings."

The farm near Mount Rock which was purchased by ex-Gov. Ritner, and which is now the residence of his son, Peter Ritner, is on a tract for which a warrant was taken out in 1732. John Davidson had land patented on Mount Rock Spring as early as 1745, and the name of McKeehan is found as early as 1751. A place several miles east of Mount Rock, on the turnpike, belonging to J. Z. Paul, was settled by John Rhoads July 22, 1762.

The settlement commenced by James Chambers, whose residence was about three miles southwest of Newville, was one of the most thickly populated in the valley. It was as early as 1738 able to form a religious congregation and to call a pastor the eloquent and celebrated Thomas Craighead. In each direction from the Big Spring the land was almost or entirely taken up before 1750, so that, says Dr. Wing, the people there presented strong claims to the county seat. Among the earliest of these settlers was David Ralston, on the road westward from the spring; Robert Patterson, on the Walnut Bottom road;

James McKeehan, who came from Lancaster County, for many years an elder in the church of Big Spring; John Carson, who lived on the property of Judge Montgomery; John Erwin, Richard Fulton, Samuel McCullough and Samuel Boyd. In the "reminiscences" of Rev. Dr. Junkin, first president of Lafayette College, whose father, Joseph Junkin, was one of the earliest settlers in Silver Spring Township, we find the following: "In the summer of 1799, my father lived on a farm, which he owned, two miles east of Newville, having removed to it for the purpose of making improvements, having meanwhile leased the homestead at New Kingston. That summer I went to school to William McKean in a log schoolhouse, near to one Myers' house, a tenant of Mr. Leipers. Joseph Ritner was then Myers' hired boy. I saw him many years afterward in Harrisburg, when he was Governor of Pennsylvania. My parents belonged to the Associated Reformed Church at Newville, of which, at that time, the Rev. James McConnel, a 'United Irishman,' was pastor." Joseph Ritner, the eighth and last Governor under the Constitution of 1790, was born in Berks County March 25, 1780. He was the son of John Ritner, who emigrated from Alsace on the Rhine. At the age of sixteen he came to Cumberland County, and was, for a time, a hired hand on the farm of Jacob Myers, which lay on the road leading to Mount Rock, one mile east of Newville. In the year 1800 he married Susannah Alter, of West Pennsborough Township. He then removed to Washington County, from which, in 1820, he was elected to the House of Representatives, and served six consecutive terms. In 1824 he was elected speaker of that body, and was re-elected the following year. In 1835 he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania. On the expiration of his term he purchased the farm now owned by his son, Peter Ritner, on Mount Rock Spring, where he resided until his death in October, 1869. Gov. Ritner was a great friend of the common school system, and his bold and unhesitating condemnation of slavery brought forth, in his message of 1836, in admiration of that "one voice" that had spoken, a patriotic poem of praise from the pen of Whittier:

> "Thank God for the token! one lip is still free,
> One spirit untrammeled, unbending one knee!
> Like the oak of the mountain deep rooted and firm,
> Erect when the multitude bends to the storm."

and in which, after using the name "Ritner," he pays a beautiful tribute to

> "That bold-hearted yeomanry, honest and true,
> Who, haters of fraud, give labor its due;
> Whose fathers of old sang in concert with chime
> On the banks of Swatara, the songs of the Rhine."

Jacob Alter, whose daughter Susannah became the wife of Gov. Ritner, came from Lancaster County, and settled on the Conodoguinet Creek, at Alter's mill, in 1790. His son, Jacob Alter, Jr., was elected to the Legislature in 1814, and was for quite a number of consecutive terms a member of that body.

In the January Court, 1789, viewers were appointed to lay out a private road from John Moore's house to his farm on the "Rich Lands," and from thence to Mount Rock, etc., in all a distance of two miles and 128 rods. The viewers were: George McKeehan, John Miller, James Heal, Joshua Murlin and Mathew Davidson. The road was confirmed.

The oldest burial place in the township is supposed to be the one on the tract which was known as the New Farm, near the Old Fort, in the center of which there is a plat with graves, but nothing left to tell who lie below. In the later extension of it, there are more recent graves, on the three sides of the old plat, and on some of the older grave-stones inscriptions in the German lan-

guage. These, however, do not date beyond the century, but there are others where the inscriptions are entirely obliterated.

The first flour mill in the township of which we have any definite information, was built in 1770, and still stands at Newville on the old Atcheson tract. Piper's mill, on the Big Spring, also in the western portion of the township, was built in 1771. There was, however, an old mill built upon the Conodoguinet Creek at a very early date, which some claim to be the oldest in the township. It was once known as Alter's mill. The warrant of the entire tract now owned by the heirs of William Alter was taken out by Richard and John Woods, in 1786, who sold the land to Landis and Bowman the same year in which their patent was granted. The mill was in existence at that date, and in 1798, it is spoken of as "the Landis' mill, formerly Woods'." The present mill was built by William Alter in 1832. Other mills in the township are as follows: On the Big Spring, Manning's, above Piper's; Ahl's, formerly Irvine's, between Piper's and Laughlin's; and Lindsey's, formerly Diller's. On the Conodoguinet are King's, formerly Shellabarger's; McCrea's, formerly Alter's; Greider's, formerly Diller's, and Lindsey's, formerly Forbes'. Alter's mill was at one time, also a local trading-post, where sugar, coffee, salt, etc., were kept for the accommodation of the people. There was also a saw mill, a clover-mill and a distillery on his property, but the flour-mill alone remains.

There was at one time quite a number of whisky distilleries in the township, such as Alter's, McFarlane's, one at Mount Rock, one at the spring where Peter Ritner lives, and another on the Weaver property, four and a half miles west of Carlisle. The first house of public entertainment is said to have been kept on the property of Henry Bear, about midway between Carlisle and Newville. The land was patented by a man named Mitchell in 1786, and the place was named Mitchellsburg. The house was known as the "Irish House," and was a place of extensive resort and drinking. It is said that a barrel of whisky was sometimes consumed in one day. No vestige of this house remains. Taverns were kept at a later day at Plainfield and on the main road leading from Carlisle. Philip Rhoads kept one three miles west of the latter place, and John Paul where John Z. Paul now lives. This last was a relay house, where the stages stopped. Mount Rock was a favorite stopping place also, for the heavy wagons then in use. Palmstown had a tavern, and Jacob Palm kept a relay house on the now Myers' farm. Since the introduction of the "iron horse," these teams and taverns are no longer on the turnpike; they have passed away with the necessities of the early days which gave them birth.

VILLAGES.

Small villages are numerous. On the Cumberland Valley Railroad, which runs through Pennsborough, the first station, seven miles west of Carlisle, was occupied in 1839 by John and David Alter, and was called "Alterton." It is now called "Kerrsville."

In 1856 John Greason laid out a station on his farm, now known as "Greason." The first house was built at this place some thirty-seven years ago, and the station has become the nucleus of a village. These are the only stations. The land on which Palmstown is located was surveyed in 1785, on a warrant granted to John Turner. In the patent it was called "Mount Pleasant." In 1800 the land was purchased by Jacob Palm, who kept a tavern in the first house erected at that place. The building has since received additions and is still standing, at present the property of Jacob Chiswell. The town has never been regularly laid out, but is simply a line of houses along the road.

The land where Springfield, at the Big Spring, stands, was patented to William McCracken and Samuel Finley at an early date, and the town was laid out probably as early as 1790. After building the first mill, Mr. McCracken sold out, in 1809, to Robert Peebles. The tract consisted of 130 acres "deeded in fee, except the part on which Springfield stands, for which the said Robert Peebles was to receive quit-rents." These quit-rents were extinguished only about thirty years ago. At one time, before the turnpike was constructed, Springfield was a more important place, and where more business was transacted than at present, there being in operation a flour-mill, three taverns, four distilleries, two stores, and the usual number of mechanic-shops. The first road laid out westward toward the Potomac crossed here at the Big Spring. There is now in the town two schools and a church belonging to the United Brethren. The situation is romantic, and the town has probably about 200 inhabitants.

The western part of the land on which Plainfield stands was patented to Jacob Alter in 1793; the eastern, at an earlier date, to Richard Peters, the secretary, under the Provincial Government, in the land office in Philadelphia. In Alter's patent the tract he purchased was called Plainfield. In 1794 forty-three acres of this tract were sold to Frederick Rhoadacker, who seems to have kept a hotel there, and to have made the first improvements. It was not, however, until 1812 that several parties—viz.: Jacob Weigel, blacksmith; Henry Weigel, wagon-maker; John Howenstein, cooper; and probably some others—purchased lots from the owners, and began to ply their respective trades. The place was then, or afterward, known as "Smoketown," because the blacksmiths, manufacturing their own charcoal, kept the atmosphere surcharged with smoke. This name is used as late as 1845, when the town consisted "of a few houses." When a postoffice was established at Plainfield its original name was restored.

Mount Rock, on a slight eminence, evidently so called from the large limestone rocks which protrude from the surrounding hills, is beautifully situated, seven miles west of Carlisle, near a large spring which issues from a limestone rock, the water from which, after flowing for a short distance, sinks again into the earth, and, passing under a hill, re-appears on the north side, and pursues its course to the Conodoguinet.

Here, some seventy years ago, were two Miller families, Presbyterians, intermarried with the McCulloughs and McFarlands. One, John, kept a hotel at Mount Rock. Here, also, were the McKeehans, who had lands adjacent to Mount Rock, and the Davidson family, who owned lands upon the spring—both descendants of the early pioneers who settled in this county. About a half a century ago the hotel at Mount Rock was the "Furgeson House," and among the families living there were the Millers, whose land lay principally in Dickinson, the Tregos, Bixlers, Spanglers, Zinns, and others. The township elections and the musterings and reviews of the old militia were also held there. Now, the old tavern has been turned into a private dwelling and the distillery into a warehouse. There is also a Union Church here, built sometime subsequent to 1846.

MISCELLANEOUS.

About 1845 the Legislature passed an enactment meant to divide the township, so that the eastern portion should be called "West Pennsborough Township," and the western "Big Spring Township." This, however, was opposed by the inhabitants, and the act was repealed in the succeeding Legislature.

The postoffices in the township are Plainfield, Big Spring, Greason, Kerrsville and Mount Rock. The Cumberland Valley Railroad passes from east to west through the township, almost dividing it in two.



James Moore

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

BOROUGH OF CARLISLE.

WILLIAM BARNITZ, president of the Farmers Bank, Carlisle, is a native of York County, Penn., born near Hanover, July 29, 1817. His great-grandfather, John George Carl Barnitz, born December 14, 1722, undoubtedly in France (now the Prussian provinces of Alsace and Lorraine), settled in York County, where his death occurred in 1796. His children were Jacob, Daniel, John and George (twins), Michael, Susan and Barbara. John was born in York County in 1758, and died April 16, 1828, after having served as captain in the Revolutionary war. At the age of eighteen years he became ensign of Capt. Stokes' company and Col. Swope's regiment of the famous "flying camp," and was wounded at Fort Washington. He was register and recorder of York County from 1785 to 1824. His wife was a daughter of Archibald McLean, of York County. (Charles A. Barnitz, a son of Jacob, was an eminent member of the bar of York County, and served as a member of the Twenty-third Congress.) Daniel was a major in the war of the Revolution; John was a colonel in the Revolution; George was an associate judge of York County; Michael located in Lancaster County; Susan married a Mr. Eichelberger, of Baltimore, Md.; Barbara married a Mr. Lauman, of York. Daniel Barnitz, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married Susan Eichelberger, and to them were born ten children—six sons and four daughters. Jacob was born April 6, 1777, and was married to Miss Mary G. Etzler, and settled on a farm near Hanover, which he purchased in 1800 (now owned by a son, Daniel), and in 1836 removed to Cumberland County, where he purchased mill property, located on Yellow Breeches Creek, of John Weakley, now owned by a son, Jacob E. He was a man of great energy, projected and held stock in the old Baltimore Turnpike, and took great interest in educational matters. His death occurred in 1863, aged eighty-six years. To Jacob and Mary G. (Etzler) Barnitz were born six sons and four daughters, namely: Henry, Charles, Mary (married Michael Carl, of Hanover), Susan (died unmarried), Jacob Elder, Daniel, Eliza (married Michael Bucher, of Hanover), William Alexander, and Jane R. (died unmarried). Our subject was educated in Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and Dickinson, at Carlisle. Subsequently he was for a time engaged in teaching schools at Frankford, Penn., and in Delaware; then returned to Carlisle, and in 1851 was married to Miss Caroline M. Wonderlich, who was born in Middlesex, Cumberland County, a daughter of John and Susannah (Hetrick) Wonderlich, old settlers of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Barnitz have three sons and one daughter: John A. H., clerk and book keeper in the Farmers' Bank, a graduate of Dickinson College; Jacob E., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere; S. Marion, a student in the Moravian Female Seminary at Bethlehem Penn., and C. Grant, attending Dickinson College. Mr. Barnitz was one of the original stockholders in the bank of which he is now president. He possesses a large farm in North Middleton Township, and is engaged in manufacturing tile. He is a plain and unassuming gentleman and a practical business man, enjoying the confidence and esteem of the community in general. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

JACOB EDWIN BARNITZ, attorney, Carlisle, was born in that place November 9, 1854, son of William and Caroline M. (Wonderlich) Barnitz. He is a graduate of the high school and of Dickinson College—class of 1875. He began the study of law in the office of A. B. Sharpe and was admitted to the bar in August, 1877, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and has held several local offices of trust in Carlisle. He is a member of Cumberland Star Lodge, No. 197, F. & A. M., and K. of P., True Friends Lodge, No. 56.

JACOB S. BENDER, M. D., Carlisle, was born at Bendersville, Adams County, Penn., September 21, 1834. His grandfather, Conrad Bender, a native of Germany, came to Pennsylvania when a young man, and settled at Hanover, in York County, and there married. He had two sons, Jacob and Henry, who laid out the town of Bendersville, and four daughters. Jacob married Miss Eva Schlosser, who died in 1859, upward of sixty years of age. Jacob's death occurred in 1865, aged eighty-four years; he was the father of eleven children, seven of whom are living: Conrad; Catherina, wife of Wilson Naylor; Elias, who is a farmer in Holt County, Mo.; Susan, wife of Tobias Schlosser, a dentist in Hagerstown, Md.; Hannah, wife of John Cullings, a farmer near Bendersville; John Wesley, a dentist at Snippensburg, Penn., and Dr. Jacob S. Our subject worked on his father's farm, attending school in the winter seasons until eighteen years of age; then entered Hagerstown Academy, where he pursued his studies for three years, and began to study medicine with his cousin, Dr. J. J. Bender, and was graduated from the Pennsylvania Homœopathic College of Medicine in the spring of 1862. Soon after his graduation he was appointed assistant surgeon (with the rank of first lieutenant) in the Twenty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He was with Sherman on his "march to the sea;" was at the battles of Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Marengo, Ga.; Resaca, Ga., Pumpkin Vine Creek, Ga.; Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, and at the various other engagements and skirmishes in which his regiment participated. He was mustered out with the regiment at the close of the war; then went to Colorado and Nebraska, where for four years he was engaged in practicing medicine between Omaha and the Rocky Mountains. After this experience he located in Carlisle, where he has since practiced his profession. October 21, 1876, he was married to Miss Laura Conlyn, a native of Carlisle, and a daughter of Thomas and Esther (Barber) Conlyn. One child has been born to this marriage—Esther McKinley Bender. Dr. Bender is a member of Post No. 201, G. A. R., and he and wife are identified with the Presbyterian Church of Carlisle.

JOHN M. BENTZ, dentist, Carlisle, is a native of Cumberland County, born at Carlisle, September 24, 1854. He was graduated from the high school of that place at the age of seventeen, and soon thereafter began the study of dentistry at Carlisle. He subsequently entered the Pennsylvania Dental College, of Philadelphia from which he was graduated in 1874, before he was twenty one years old. After his graduation he located in Altoona, Penn., and there remained one year, when he removed to Carlisle, where he has been quite successful in his business, increasing, from time to time, until he now has a large practice. November 11, 1884, he was married to Miss Lulie Norbeck, of Lancaster, Penn., a native of Gettysburg, Adams County. Dr. Bentz was elected a member of the council of Carlisle in 1883, and re-elected in 1886. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Carlisle Lodge, No. 91, I. O. H. The parents of our subject were William and Jane (Mell) Bentz, both natives of Carlisle; the former a dry goods merchant. To Mr and Mrs. William Bentz were born the following children: Abner W., a printer by trade; Joseph G., a telegraph operator; Samuel, a hardware merchant; William, a farmer; John M.; George C., a druggist, of Leadville, Col., and steward of St. Luke's Hospital; Elizabeth, wife of R. L. Broomall, late counterfeit detector of the United States mint; and Mary M., who resides with her mother. The father (William Bentz) died in 1875, aged fifty-five years. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., Carlisle Lodge No. 91. Weirich Bentz, the grandfather of our subject, was born at Ephratah, Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1788. He was a son of Jacob Bentz, a native of the same county, and he, too, a son of Jacob, who emigrated from Germany, and settled near Ephratah. Weirich Bentz learned the wagon-maker's trade in York County, and when a young man removed to Lebanon, Penn., where he married Elizabeth Zollinger, a native of Harrisburg, a daughter of Jacob Zollinger.

GEN. EDWARD M. BIDDLE, Carlisle, was born in Philadelphia. He is a descendant of William Biddle, who was a friend of William Penn, and one of the original proprietors of West Jersey, and who settled in that province in 1681, and under various purchases became entitled to 42,916⅔ acres of land. He fixed his residence at what is now known as Kinkora, on the bank of the Delaware River, and took up an adjacent island of 278 acres, which is still known as Biddle's Island. William Macfunn Biddle, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a great great-grandson of the early proprietor, and resided in Philadelphia. The mother was Lydia, youngest daughter of Rev. Elihu Spencer, D. D., of Trenton, N. J. She removed to Carlisle in 1827 and built the house in which her son, Edward M., still resides. Mr. Biddle, our subject received a classical education, and graduated at Princeton College, with distinction, in the class of 1827. After graduating he removed from Philadelphia to Carlisle, his present residence, and here pursued the study of law under his brother-in-law, Hon. Charles B. Penrose, and in 1830 was admitted to practice in the several courts of Cumberland County. Subsequently he embarked in other business pursuits, and then, in connection with a partner, erected the Big Pond Iron Furnace, in Cumberland County, and for several years carried on its business. In 1836 Mr. Biddle was married to Miss Julia A. Watts, the youngest daughter of the late David Watts, Esq., of Carlisle, and sister of Hon. Frederick Watts.

They have had eight children, six of whom survived: David W., Charles P., Frederick W., Edward W., William M. and Lydia S. In 1839 Mr. Biddle was appointed secretary of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, and in 1840 was made treasurer and secretary, which position he has held continuously to the present time. In 1858 he was elected major-general of the volunteers of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Division, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Perry. In 1861, upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was tendered by Gov. Curtin, and accepted, the position of adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, and organized for service the earlier Pennsylvania regiments which were put into the field. At the expiration of a year he resigned, his personal business requiring his entire attention.

EDWARD W. BIDDLE, Carlisle, was born in Carlisle May 3, 1852, son of Edward M. and Julia A. (Watts) Biddle, natives, the former of Philadelphia, who, in 1827, came with his mother to Carlisle, and the latter a native of Carlisle, a daughter of David and Julia (Miller) Watts, she a daughter of Gen. Henry Miller, of Revolutionary war fame and from Cumberland County. The father of our subject has been secretary and treasurer of the Cumberland Valley Railroad since 1840. Our subject attended the public schools until twelve years of age, when he entered the preparatory department of Dickinson College, and two years later the college proper, from which he was graduated at the age of eighteen years, being a member of the class of 1870. He was then engaged in the surveying corps on the Dillsburg & Mechanicsburg Railroad for six months, when he began the study of law in the office of William M. Penrose, Esq., was admitted to the bar in 1873, and has since been occupied in the practice of law. He was attorney for the commissioners of Cumberland County during the years 1879-81. Mr. Biddle was married February 2, 1882, to Miss Gertrude D. Bosler, of Carlisle, a daughter of J. Herman and Mary J. (Kirk) Bosler, former of Cumberland County and latter of Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Penn. To Mr. and Mrs. Biddle two sons were born: Herman Bosler, born April 14, 1883, and Edward MacFunn, born May 29, 1886. Mrs. Biddle is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church.

ABRAHAM BOSLER (deceased) was born in Silver Spring Township, Cumberland Co., Penn. His paternal grandfather, John Bosler, when a young man, emigrated from Hanover, Germany, alone. He settled between Elizabethtown and Maytown, Lancaster County, Penn., in 1761, and there married Miss Longenecker and had a large family. His son John married Catherine Gish, of Lancaster County, and removed to Cumberland County, settling in Silver Spring Township in 1791. They had three sons and two daughters, viz.: Jacob D., M. D., who married Ann D. Herman; John, who was married twice (his first wife was a daughter of the Rev. Jacob Keller, and his second a daughter of George Webert); Nancy also married twice, her first husband being John Rife, and her second, Melchoir Webert; Catherine, who married Dr. Fahnestock; Abraham, whose portrait appears at the head of this sketch, was the youngest child of John and Catherine (Gish) Bosler. On February 20, 1830, he married Eliza Herman, of Silver Spring Township, who was a daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Bowers) Herman. (See sketch of Hon. M. C. Herman, this volume.) Abraham Bosler, early in life, engaged in merchandising at Hogestown, and a few years later formed a partnership with Francis Porter in the produce business, shipping largely in arks and boats on the Susquehanna River to Baltimore, Md. Mr. Bosler, in the spring of 1851, sold his property in Silver Spring and moved to South Middleton Township, where he purchased a farm, mill and distillery, and was here actively engaged in business until 1871, when he retired and moved to Carlisle, in which place he died December 21, 1883, in his seventy-eighth year. His wife survived him two years, and died in her seventy-sixth year. Early in life Mr. and Mrs. Bosler connected themselves with the Old Presbyterian Church at Silver Spring, and with certificates of dismissal from that church, upon their removal from Silver Spring, became members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Carlisle. They were both liberal supporters of this church and deeply interested in its prosperity. They had eight children, all born in Silver Spring Township: John Herman, James Williamson, Benjamin C., Joseph, Elizabeth Bowers, Mary Catherine, George Morris and Charles, the last dying in infancy.

JOHN HERMAN BOSLER, of Carlisle, is the oldest living representative of the family. He was born December 14, 1830. His early life was spent upon his father's farm. At the age of seventeen he went to Cumberland Academy, and from there entered Dickinson College. He left college to enter into a partnership with his father in the milling and distillery business, in which he remained for five years. He then withdrew to engage in the iron business in Huntington County, where he remained for two years, during which time he was married, on October 1, 1856, to Mary J., eldest daughter of James and Martha (Saiger) Kirk, of Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Penn. Shortly after his marriage he returned to Cumberland County, and from that time was engaged in the milling, distilling and produce business until 1870. In this year he and his youngest brother, George, established a cattle ranch on the plains of the great West, which they have continued to the present time. They were the pioneer representatives of this business from Cumberland County. Mr. Bosler is one of the most active and successful business men of Carlisle. He is at present president of the Carlisle Manufacturing Co., a director in the Carlisle

Deposit Bank, and director of the Ogallalla Land & Cattle Co. of Nebraska, as well as being engaged in other large western enterprises. Mr. and Mrs. Bosler are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Carlisle. They have had ten children, six of whom are living, viz.: Gertrude D., wife of E. W. Biddle, attorney at law, of Carlisle; Herman E., who is a graduate of Dickinson College, and at present is manager of Snake Creek Cattle Ranch in northwestern Nebraska; Eliza McClellan, Jennie M., Fleeta Kirk and Kirk.

JAMES WILLIAMSON BOSLER (deceased), late capitalist, of Carlisle, is deserving of more than a passing notice in this work. He was born April 4, 1833. He assisted on the farm until he entered Cumberland Academy, at New Kingston. Two years later he entered Dickinson College and remained through his junior year. During vacation he conceived the idea of going West, which he did with the approval of his parents. He taught school at Moultrie, Columbiana Co., Ohio, during the winters of 1853-54. He then went to Wheeling, W. Va., where he read law and was admitted to the bar. He then moved to Sioux City, Iowa, where he formed a partnership with Charles E. Hedges, to engage in real estate business. They then established the Sioux City Bank, under the firm name of Bosler & Hedges, and later they engaged in furnishing goods, cattle and general supplies for the Interior and War Departments of the Government, on the north Missouri River. The partnership was dissolved in 1866, and Mr. Bosler continued the business until the time of his death. During his residence in Sioux City he was an active politician, and in 1860 was sent as a delegate to the Charleston Convention. Having, by dint of energy and business capacity, acquired a considerable fortune, he returned, in 1866, to his native county in Pennsylvania and built a beautiful home in the suburbs of Carlisle. Here he continued to reside until his death. He was a member of the Republican National Committee of 1880, and he, John Roach, ship builder, and Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, were a committee appointed in charge of the interest of Hon. James G. Blaine, at the Chicago convention in that year. For many years he was Mr. Blaine's warm personal friend. After the nomination of Garfield, he became one of his strong supporters. In 1882 he was nominated by the Republicans of the Nineteenth District for senator. This district had 1,800 Democratic majority and he reduced it to 130. He was at the time of his death, December 17, 1883, president of the Palo Blanco Cattle Company, of New Mexico, and of the Carlisle Manufacturing Company, and director of the Carlisle Gas and Water Company. No man was ever more generally beloved in a community than Mr. Bosler in Carlisle, for his benevolence was as broad as his means were great. With a strong intelligence and remarkable judgment he united great kindness of heart. In 1860 he married Helen, a daughter of Michael G. and Mary (Herman) Beltzhoover. They had five children, four of whom are living: Frank C., Mary Eliza, De Witt Clinton and Helen Louise. Mrs. Bosler and son, Frank, are members of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Carlisle.

BENJAMIN C. BOSLER, as his brothers did, passed his early years on his father's farm, attended Cumberland Academy for several years; then went to California, where he died in 1863 in his twenty-ninth year.

JOSEPH BOSLER was born March 23, 1838. He attended the common schools and the academy at New Kingston and the grammar school of Dickinson College. He also spent his early life on his father's farm, with the exception of several years passed with his brother James in Ohio. In 1863 he joined said brother in Sioux City, Iowa, and engaged with him in merchandising and Government contracting until 1866, when he returned to Carlisle and formed a copartnership with his brother, J. H. Bosler. This partnership lasted eight years, during which time they were interested in stock and real estate in the West. Joseph still continues this business. November 4, 1868, he married Sarah E., daughter of Thomas Newton and Margaret (Billmeyer) Lemen, of Berkeley County, W. Va. Mr. and Mrs. Bosler have had seven children, five of whom are living: Margaret, Joseph, Jr., Eliza Herman, Mary and Susan Lemen. Mrs. Bosler and daughter, Margaret, are members of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Carlisle.

ELIZABETH B. BOSLER is unmarried and is living in her father's home in Carlisle.

MARY C. BOSLER married Joseph R. Stonebraker, of Baltimore, Md., in 1874. They have had five children, four of whom are living: James Bosler, Harry, Joseph and Eliza Herman.

GEORGE MORRIS BOSLER was born May 14, 1846. After leaving the public schools he attended Tuscarora Academy, in Juniata County, Penn. He has been a partner of his brother, J. Herman Bosler, in the cattle business in the West for the past sixteen years, in the practical management of which he has taken an active part. In January, 1880, he married Martha J., daughter of George W. and Mary (Hedges) Robinson. Mr. and Mrs. Bosler have three children: Eliza Herman, Abram and George Morris, Jr. Mrs. Bosler is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Carlisle.

JOHN B. BRATTON, retired editor, Carlisle, was born in Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Penn., and learned the art of printing in the *Juniata Free Press* office. He worked as a journeyman printer for three years, and in 1840, in connection with two partners, started the *State Capitol Gazette*, at Harrisburg. At the end of one year he bought out his partners; was elected State printer three times. In 1845 he sold the *Gazette* and bought

the *American Volunteer*, of Carlisle, which paper he conducted ably for thirty-two years, when he sold out to S. M. Wherry. In 1848 he was a prominent candidate for the responsible office of canal commissioner, and came within a few votes of securing the nomination by the Democratic State Convention. He had carried the Southern tier of counties (Perry, Fulton, Franklin, Cumberland, Adams and York) without missing a delegate, but Simon Cameron (then a Democrat and a delegate to the convention) was hostile to Mr. Bratton and worked hard for his defeat. Seth Clover was nominated by a trifling majority. In 1867 Mr. Bratton was a candidate for State senator and carried his county, Cumberland, triumphantly. Four of his instructed delegates, however, voted for his competitor, Col. Chestnut, who was nominated and elected. In the year following Mr. Bratton was a candidate for Congress, and carried the county; but here again bad luck followed him, six of his instructed delegates forsook him and voted for Col. Haldeman, who was nominated by the skin of his teeth and elected. Two years later Mr. Bratton again contended against Haldeman and defeated him, under the Crawford County system, by 700 majority, but Haldeman was again nominated by receiving the votes of the six conferees from York and Perry to Bratton's three from Cumberland. In 1880 Mr. Bratton was again a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by F. E. Beltzhoover, who was elected and re-elected. Mr. Bratton was postmaster of Carlisle under Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, and of the latter he was a personal friend. He was a member of the town council, and for several years president of that body. He is at this writing a director of the Carlisle Gas and Water Company; is a member of the board of education of Carlisle and president of the body; a director in the Carlisle Deposit Bank; a director of the Carlisle Land Association and president of the body; also a director in the Hamilton Fund Association. Mr. Bratton has filled efficiently all offices of trust to which he has been called by his fellow-citizens, and has been elected to more non-paying offices than any man in Cumberland County, holding often, during the last thirty years, four, five and sometimes six of these thankless offices at the same time. He has been a strong and consistent Democrat, a recognized power in his party. As an editor he was trenchant, often bitter, and during the period of his greatest strength, when he was editor of the *Volunteer*, that paper was quoted from, editorially, in almost every State in the union. Mr. Bratton is now living in retirement in Carlisle.

WILLIAM H. BRETZ, proprietor of the livery stables, Carlisle, is a native of Cumberland County, born in Carlisle, September 2, 1832, a son of Jacob and Mary (Dipple) Bretz, former born in Harrisburg, in 1806. Jacob Bretz, who was a coachmaker, came to Carlisle when a young man, was there married, and soon after went to Gettysburg, where he remained two years; then returned to Carlisle and engaged in the manufacture of coaches, which business engaged his attention until 1855 or 1856, and subsequently he was engaged in the manufacture of brick. He held the office of register of Cumberland County one term, and is now the court crier of that county. His wife was born in Carlisle, in 1809, and died December 25, 1883, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were the parents of eight children, who lived to be men and women, seven living: Eliza J., widow of Dr. J. F. Freichler; William H.; Mary A., wife of William H. Cornman, liveryman, Carlisle; Margaret A., wife of George G. Boyer, superintendent of car works of Harrisburg and president of Harrisburg & Steelton Railway Company; George M., photographer, of Pottsville, Penn.; Laura C., widow of John T. Crozier, formerly chief clerk of Mount Holly Paper Mills; Fannie G., wife of Sylvester Garwood, manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company, Philadelphia. The subject of this sketch received instruction in the common schools of Carlisle and the preparatory department of Dickinson College, from which institution he withdrew, after having passed the examination for college, to enter a drug store, which business he learned, subsequently purchasing the store, which he carried on until 1856. In 1857 he went to Kansas, and there cast a vote to make that a free State; eight months later he returned to Carlisle, and for a period was engaged in the butcher's business. In 1866, he embarked in the livery business, with his brother in law, William H. Cornman, and four years later purchased Mr. Hilton's stable, on the corner Church Alley and Pitt Street. In 1874 he bought his present property on the corner of Main and Pitt Streets, where he has a building 90x60 feet, which he built, and where are kept twenty fine horses, a full line of buggies, carriages, omnibuses, coaches, sleighs, etc., and where he is fully prepared to accommodate the public. May 22, 1868, Mr. Bretz married Miss Martha Stumbaugh, who was born near Cashtown, Adams County, a daughter of Peter and Barbara (Keffer) Stumbaugh. Mr. and Mrs. Bretz are members of St. John's Episcopal Church. Mr. Bretz is identified with St. John's Blue Lodge, No. 260, Chapter 173, and Commandery No. 8, K. T. He started in life dependent on his own resources, and by industry and good management has acquired a competency, possessing, in addition to his stables, a farm of 104 acres in North Middleton Township, a nice residence on North Street, and other property in Carlisle.

HON. THEODORE CORNMAN, attorney, Carlisle, was born in that place May 11, 1836, attended the public schools of his native place, and served an apprenticeship at cabinet making in the same town, and at the age of nineteen began teaching, and taught ten years in the public schools of Carlisle and two years in North Middleton Township, and

during three years of that time read medicine in the office of Dr. S. B. Kieffer, and also, while teaching, studied law. In 1868 he was elected to the Legislature from Cumberland County, and was re-elected to the same in 1869. At the close of his second term he returned to Carlisle, and entered the law office of C. E. McLaughlin, with whom he furthered his studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1870, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1881, he, in partnership with William Vance and Samuel Sitz, organized the Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Carlisle, under the firm name of Vance & Company, manufacturers of sashes, doors, blinds, etc. In 1884 he was elected a director of the school board of Carlisle, and is now serving in that capacity. In 1875 he received the nomination of his district for Congress, but withdrew in favor of Col. Levi Maish. December 20, 1859, Mr. Cornman was married to Miss Lydia Miller, a native of York County, and a daughter of Daniel and Eve Miller, old settlers of York County. Our subject and wife have had four children, viz.: George W., a tinner, who died in August, 1885, aged twenty-five years; Charles T., of the firm of Kissell & Cornman, dry goods merchants of Carlisle; Sarah E., who died young; and Theodore, a clerk and telegraph operator. The mother died in October, 1878, a member of the Reformed Church. In December, 1880, Mr. Cornman married Miss Annie E. Green, a native of Cumberland County, and a daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Parks) Green, also natives of Cumberland County. Mr. and Mrs. Cornman are members of the Reformed Church. Mr. Cornman has passed all the chairs in Masonry and all the chairs in the I. O. O. F., and is a member of the I. O. H. In politics he has always been a Democrat. John Cornman, the father of our subject, was born in North Middleton Township, this county, in 1788, and died in 1861. He was reared on a farm, but subsequently moved to Carlisle, where for years he was engaged in the hotel business. His marriage with Anna M. Wonderlich, of Cumberland County, was blessed with ten children, five now living: Ephraim, Ellen (who married Robert Harris), Frederick, Theodore Joseph; those deceased are Daniel, Margaret (intermarried with John H. Fredrick), John, Alexander and Franklin. The father was a member of the Reformed Church, and the mother of the Lutheran. The father, John Cornman, was a son of Valentine Cornman, a native of Germany, who settled in Cumberland County in an early day and engaged in farming.

WILLIAM W. DALE, M. D., Carlisle, stands prominent among the city's public-spirited citizens. He was born in Lancaster, Penn., a son of Col. Samuel and Elizabeth (Gundaker) Dale, the former of whom (Judge Dale), was among the many worthy public men of that locality, having served with distinction (holding colonelcy) in the war of 1812; seven years as a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania; for many years associate judge of Lancaster, and in other worthy local official positions. At his death he left five sons, who have borne important parts in the public, social, and industrial lives of their localities. They are Judge M. G. Dale, of Edwardsville, Ill.; Col. Samuel F. Dale, of Franklin; James Dale, druggist, who died in Mechanicsburg, Penn.; Charles, and the subject of our sketch, who completed a good literary training in Lancaster County Academy and Franklin College, and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1838. He then came to this county, and, after spending some years at Mechanicsburg, and latterly at New Kingston, removed here in 1847, where he has contributed, in no small degree, to the advancement of professional work and to the development of the social and industrial life of Carlisle.

JAMES RAMSAY DIXON, sheriff-elect of Cumberland County, and a resident of Carlisle, was born in Mount Holly, April 11, 1834, a son of David and Christina (Young) Dixon, the former a son of Andrew Dixon, a machinist, and a native of Scotland, who settled in Cumberland County, and who left two sons, David and James R. The subject of this sketch left his father's business (blacksmithing) to engage in butchering, with which he has since been successfully connected at this place. He married Mary J., daughter of Samuel and Charlotte Allgeir, the union being blessed with one son and three daughters: Ellen (deceased), Andrew (associated in business with his father), Laura (wife of Charles Meck, a merchant) and Ella. Mr. Dixon is a strong supporter of the Democratic party, and until the last convention, at which he was nominated and subsequently creditably elected to the sheriffalty of his county, he has always refused public office. He is a worthy Mason and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

DR. JAMES G. FICKEL, physician and surgeon, of Carlisle, has been identified with the city all his life. He was born at Petersburg, Adams County, September 14, 1853, and when three months old was brought by his parents, Benjamin F. and Lucy A. (Bender) Fickel, natives of Adams County, to York County. His father was a farmer and a miller, and his grandfather, Henry Fickel, was born in England, and soon after came with his parents to Adams County, where he carried on farming. Benjamin F. Fickel moved to York County in 1853, and his death occurred in Adams County. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church. Four children—two sons and two daughters—were born to them, viz.: Dr. James G., Isabella, (wife of William Leer, a farmer in Latimore Township, Adams County), Henry F. (a farmer, who married Miss Christiann Shank, of York County, daughter of Jacob and Harriet (Ernst) Shank); Ann L. (wife of Louis Arnold, a farmer of York County.) Dr. James G. Fickel, the subject of this sketch, attended school

in York County until fifteen years old, when he went to New Berlin, Union Co., Penn., where he attended the Union Seminary for two years. Then he went to Philadelphia and entered the Hahnemann Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1878. He then returned to Carlisle, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of the profession. September 5, 1878, the Doctor was married to Miss Ella Arnold, who was born in York County, a daughter of Dr. George P. and Sarah (Law) Arnold. Mrs. Fickel died February 22, 1884, the mother of one child, Almeda J., and July 21, 1885, Dr. Fickel married Miss Mary A. Sierer, a native of Monroe Township, Cumberland Co., and daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Nieslv) Sierer. She is a member of the Lutheran Church. From time to time the Doctor's practice has steadily increased, and, although a young man, he now enjoys an extensive practice, having more than he can really attend to, the reward of study and honorable treatment of the people in general. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community at large, among whom he is gaining prominence as a physician.

ANTHONY FISHBURN, retired farmer, Carlisle, is a great-grandson of Philip Fischborn, born in Plannich der Churtatz, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, May 7, 1722 and who immigrated to America and settled in Derry Township, Dauphin Co., Penn., in 1749. He married Miss Catherine E. Bretz, whose birth occurred September 27, 1724, and to them five sons and four daughters were born: Margaretta, John Philip Ludweg, Peter, Magdalena, Anthony, Dietrich, Catherine and Anna Maria. John Philip Fishburn was born in Derry Township, Dauphin Co., Penn., November 15, 1754, and was twice married; first, August 14, 1780, to Miss Barbara Greiner, who bore him six children, as follows: Catherine E., Magdalena, John, Anthony, Margaret and Anthony (second), two of whom only lived to maturity—John and Anthony (second). The mother died June 19, 1790. John Philip married, December 25, 1792, for his second wife Miss Anna M. Hack, who was born June 9, 1771, and became the mother of twelve children (ten of whom lived to be grown): Eve, Barbara, Jacob, Michael, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Jonas, Sophia, Thomas and Joshua. John, son of John Philip and Barbara (Greiner) Fishburn, was born in Derry Township, Dauphin Co., Penn., December 12, 1781; married Miss Catherine Carmana November 26, 1809, and to them were born six sons and four daughters (nine of whom lived to be men and women): Philip, John, Anthony, Barbara, Hannah C., Helena, Rudolph, Adam, Reuben and Maria. The father died April 11, 1861, and the mother, who was born April 9, 1791, died March 15, 1874. Anthony Fishburn, their son, and the subject of this sketch, removed with his parents from Dauphin County to this county in 1832, and settled in Dickinson Township. He was occupied at farming with his father until his marriage, February 15, 1842, with Miss Salome Ann Le Fevre, when he settled on his farm in Dickinson Township. She was born June 12, 1824, in West Pennsborough Township, being a daughter of Lawrence and Salome (Line) Le Fevre, the former of whom was born near Wrightsville, York Co., Penn., a son of George and Anna Barbara (Slaymaker) Le Fevre (the Slaymakers being of German and the Le Fevres of French descent). George Le Fevre was a grandson of Isaac Le Fevre, a French Huguenot, who immigrated to America to escape religious persecution. He landed in Boston in 1708, and settled in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1712, having been married in France to Miss Catherine Fierre, a daughter of Daniel and Maria (Warrenbuer) Fierre. Isaac Le Fevre, with his sons, came to Chester, now Lancaster County, and located near Strasburg, where some of their descendants still reside. Philip, Isaac Le Fevre's second son, born March 16, 1710, in Boston, had eight children: Isaac, George, Adam, Jacob, Catherine, Esther, Eve and Elizabeth. George married Anna Barbara Slaymaker, who bore him twelve children: Elizabeth, Lawrence, Isaac, Mary, Jacob, George, Adam, Peter, Anna Barbara, Samuel, John and Daniel. Lawrence was married twice; first to Miss Veronica Alter, in May, 1792, and they had the following named children: Margaret and George died young, Jacob, Elizabeth, John, Isaac, Fannie, Esther, David Alter and Joseph Ritner. The mother died October 15, 1817. Lawrence Le Fevre married for his second wife Miss Salome Line, October 29, 1822, and they had one daughter, Salome Ann, wife of Anthony Fishburn. To our subject and wife have been born three children: Philip H., born January 23, 1843, and died February 11, 1845; Anna Maria, born January 19, 1851, died March 3, 1855; and Louisa Elbe, born December 26, 1860, resides at home with her parents. Mr. Fishburn retired from the farm March 19, 1885, and built his present brick residence on the southeast corner of Pomfret and West Streets. He is one of the representative men of Cumberland County, with whose interests he has been identified since he was sixteen years of age, and stands high in the estimation of all as an upright citizen and Christian gentleman. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

ADAM FISHBURN, retired farmer, Carlisle, is a son of John and Catherine (Carmany) Fishburn, natives, the former of Dauphin County, and the latter of Lebanon County, Penn. Our subject is the fifth son, and eighth in a family of ten children, nine of whom lived to be men and women, and was born three miles east of Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Penn., March 6, 1826. The family, in 1832, moved to this county, and settled on the farm in Dickinson Township now owned by Adam. Our subject remained on the homestead, attending school in the winter seasons, and at his father's death inherited the farm, where he remained until 1883, when he purchased his present property on

West South Street, Carlisle, building the house. Mr. Fishburn was twice married; first, January 26, 1854, to Miss Ellen J. Kenyon, a native of Dickinson Township, a daughter of Samuel M. and Sarah Jane (Kinkaid) Kenyon, and to this union was born, December 19, 1854, one son, Samuel K., now a resident of Dickinson Township, and engaged in farming on the old homestead. His marriage occurred April 15, 1879, with Miss Annie M. Lee, a native of Dickinson Township, and a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Myers) Lee. Both are members of the church; he of the Lutheran, and she of the Episcopal. They have two children: Mary L. and Fred C. The wife of our subject died December 28, 1854, and Mr. Fishburn December 8, 1859, married Miss Catherine E. Heffelbower, a native of Newton Township, but reared in West Pennsborough Township, a daughter of George and Catherine (Au) Heffelbower, natives of Cumberland County. Two children were born to this union, both dying in infancy. Mr. Fishburn is one of the enterprising, representative farmers, business men and citizens of the county, and stands high in the estimation of all as an honest man and a Christian gentleman. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

JAMES K. FOREMAN, farmer and stock-dealer, Carlisle, is a native of Cumberland County, Penn., born in Southampton Township January 29, 1837, a son of Jacob W. and Catherine A. (Bughman) Foreman. Jacob W. was born and reared in Maryland, a son of Peter and Catherine (Heck) Foreman, who, too, were natives of Maryland, and all of whom settled in Southampton Township, Cumberland County, about the year 1829. Mrs. Jacob W. Foreman was a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Russell) Bughman, her father being one of the first Methodists in Southampton Township, and who assisted in organizing the first Methodist Episcopal Church in that section. He was of German parentage, and a native of Lancaster County. His wife, a native of Ireland, came to Cumberland County when a girl, with her brother, John Russell, and her sisters Polly and Martha. Jacob W. Foreman and wife had nine children: Catherine (deceased), married Benjamin Baxter; George Keyner, a farmer of Southampton Township; James Kelso; Rachael, wife of Jacob H. Rebuck; Samuel (deceased); Joseph W., who resides on the old homestead; Martha (deceased wife of Henry Hoch); Isabelle, wife of Calvin B. Little, stock-dealer in Southampton Township; Corilla, wife of Hiram Highlands, forwarding merchant and farmer of Leesburg. Our subject learned the carpenter's trade with his father, which he followed, contracting and building until 1870, when he was elected sheriff of Cumberland County, and moved to Carlisle. He performed the duties of his office three years, since which time he has been engaged in farming and dealing in stock. July 29, 1858, he was married to Miss Margaret Atherton, a native of Shippensburg, and daughter of Henry and Mary (Culp) Atherton, and granddaughter of Jacob Culp, and to them have been born eight children: Lilly, Nannie J., wife of Harry Spangler, an engineer in the United States Navy; Jacob H., a clerk in the Farmers Bank of Carlisle; Kattie, wife of Harry Hertzler, a liveryman of Carlisle; Vermont, M. Blanch, Frank (Miss) and Malon Sydney. Mr. Foreman is one of the representative citizens of Cumberland County, with whose interests he has been identified a lifetime.

FRANKLIN GARDNER, proprietor of the Letort Axle Works, Carlisle, was born in York County, Penn., December 11, 1820, a son of Martin and Mary (Thomas) Gardner, both of worthy German ancestry of York County. At the age of twenty Franklin came here, where he learned the business with which he has since been very worthily connected. He married, here, Sarah Jane, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Hager) Abrahims, who came from Lancaster County here, the union being blessed with five sons and five daughters: Carrie is the widow of William Maize, Esq., and has two sons and two daughters; Annie is the wife of H. L. Bowman, of Philadelphia, and has one son; Edward J. is superintendent of the Carlisle Manufacturing Company; Alice is the wife of Jacob R. Beetem, of Columbia, Penn.; John H. is associated in business with his father, and has a daughter; Laura, the youngest, is at home. They have buried William, Martin M., Sallie and Charles. Mr. Gardner has been a worthy member of the First Lutheran Church for over thirty-five years, and is at present a member of its vestry. He is an Odd Fellow, in good standing; is a member of the board of directors of the Gas & Water Company, of Carlisle, as also of the Carlisle Manufacturing Company. He has always led an honorable life in his business, and has the pleasure of seeing his children worthy members of society and well associated in business.

GEORGE GIBSON, third son of Chief Justice Gibson, of Pennsylvania, and grandson of Col. George Gibson, of Revolutionary fame, who was killed at St. Clair's defeat, was born at Carlisle, Penn., April 4, 1826, and received his education at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn. April, 1853, saw him appointed a military storekeeper in the Quartermaster Department of the Army, which position he retained until May, 1867, rendering service in the Quartermaster General's office at Washington, also at Albuquerque, New Mexico, Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, when he was appointed a captain in the Eleventh Regular Infantry, and assigned temporarily to duty in Washington as approving officer of requisitions made upon the clothing, camp and garrison equipage by the troops congregated about that city. June, 1863, saw him serving with his regiment in the field (Army of the Potomac), being shortly afterward assigned to duty with Gen. Sykes as commissary

of musters and inspector general of the Fifth Corps. He also served as acting assistant inspector general of the provisional brigade at Gen. Meade's headquarters, rejoining his regiment at Richmond at the conclusion of the war, upon its being assigned to the duty of garrisoning that city. Here he was placed in charge of all matters pertaining to the colored people of that city and the adjoining county of Henrico, and shortly afterward was made acting assistant inspector general of the Department of Virginia, under Gen. Terry, and of the First Military District of Richmond, Va., under Gen. Schofield. While serving in the latter capacity he was temporarily placed in command of the sub district of Ft. Monroe, comprising that post, as well as Norfolk, Camp Hamilton and Yorktown. January, 1868, he was promoted major of the First Infantry, and placed on duty, by orders of the Secretary of War, in the War Department, as recorder of a board of claims. June, 1869, saw him assigned to the Fifth Infantry and command of Ft. Hays, Kas., being shortly afterward placed on duty at Ft. Leavenworth, under Gen. Pope, as acting assistant inspector general, Department of the Missouri. From this place he was transferred, by orders of the War Department, to Memphis, Tenn., as a disbursing officer, under direction of the adjutant-general of the army, where he continued until July, 1876, when he was placed in command of the cantonment on Tongue River, M. T. (afterward known as Ft. Keogh), where he remained up until the time of his promotion as lieutenant-colonel of the Third Infantry (March 20, 1879), when he was assigned to the command of Ft. Missoula, M. T. Here he remained until his final promotion to the colonelcy of his old regiment, the Fifth Infantry, at Ft. Keogh, August 1, 1886, at which place he is now serving.

ROBERT GIVIN (deceased), late banker and manufacturer of Carlisle, was a native of Cumberland County, born at Carlisle June 11, 1810, son of James and Amelia (Steele) Givin, former a native of Coleraine, Ireland, and the latter of Cumberland County, Penn. James Given was for many years a dry goods merchant of Carlisle. Our subject received his education in his native village, and January 13, 1841, was married to Miss Sarah H. Gibson, at Romney, W. Va., the place of her birth. Her parents were David and Eliza (Armstrong) Gibson, natives, he of Winchester, W. Va., and she of the vicinity of Romney, W. Va. David Gibson was a merchant and farmer. After the marriage of our subject and wife they moved to Mount Holly Springs, in Cumberland Co., Penn., where Mr. Givin, with others, had established the Mount Holly Paper Mills, of which company he was president from its organization until his death, which occurred February 9, 1879, at Carlisle, to which point he had previously removed. At the organization of the Farmers Bank, Mr. Givin became its president, and remained as such until his death. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Givin were: David Gibson Givin, who died when a young man; James (deceased), Samuel G. (deceased), who married Miss Ella Mark; Robert H., and Amelia S., who resides with her mother. Mr. Givin was an active, energetic business man and citizen, always taking special interest in anything that promised progress to his county. He was a man of the highest honor, enjoying the confidence and respect of all. As a friend, neighbor and citizen he possessed all the noblest qualities. His widow lives in her elegant residence in the Farmers Bank building. She and her daughter are members of the Second Presbyterian Church.

BENJAMIN K. GOODYEAR, deputy clerk and recorder, Carlisle, is a native of Cumberland County, born in Shippensburg December 25, 1836, a son of David and Anna (Kenower) Goodyear, both natives of South Middleton Township, Cumberland County; former a pump manufacturer, who, in 1840, moved to Adams County, where he opened a hotel at Graeffenburg Springs. They had nine children: Mary A., wife of Oliver P. Melhorn, an engineer, killed at Middletown by an explosion in tube works; Regina C., married to G. E. W. Sharretts, a clerk in the treasury department at Washington, D. C., since 1856; Benjamin K.; Naoma J., married Joseph S. Ewry, a business man of Lafayette, Ind.; Cordelia E., widow of Jacob Weigle, who was a blacksmith and machinist; Cordelia R., wife of William Wormley, a merchant of Lafayette, Ind.; Eliza, deceased; Hadessa, wife of William Barber, a farmer near Martinsburg, W. Va.; Henrietta F., unmarried, and residing at Shippensburg. Benjamin K., until sixteen years of age, attended school in Adams County and in the city of Lancaster; then spent two years in the preparatory department of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster. He then began the study of law in the office of Stumbaugh & Carlisle, at Chambersburg, and was there admitted to the bar in 1861. That same year he went to Carlisle, was admitted to the courts of the county in November, and continued practice until August, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862, by a gunshot in the right shoulder, which caused a compound fracture of the clavicle. He was sent to Point Lookout Hospital, Maryland, where he remained three weeks, and was two months at Stanton Hospital, Washington, D. C. In April, 1863, he was mustered out of the service and returned to Cumberland County, where he engaged in teaching school until the spring of 1864. He then assisted in raising Company G of the Two Hundred and Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he enlisted in August, 1864 (refusing to accept a commission), and remained in the service until the close of the war. After that he was for a time engaged in teaching school at Shippensburg, and for three

years acted as agent for the Adams Express Company at that place; then came to Carlisle, and was appointed deputy sheriff under James K. Foreman, serving as such until 1874. In that year he moved to Pine Grove Furnace and took charge of the company's store for the South Mountain Iron Company, where he remained until the works closed in November of that year; then located in Shippensburg, and, in connection with his brother-in-law, Samuel R. Murray, established the *Democratic Chronicle*, which they conducted until 1878 when Mr. Goodyear purchased his partner's interest, and some two months later disposed of the paper to Alonzo P. Orr. From January 1, 1877, until January 1, 1880, Mr. Goodyear acted as deputy to D. H. Gill, then sheriff of the county, at the expiration of which time he took charge of the Antietam Iron Works near Sharpsburg, Md., serving in that capacity until April 1, 1884. He next took charge of the Codorous Flint Mill, in York County, until September 15, 1884, when the property changed hands, and he returned to Carlisle. January 5, 1885, he was appointed deputy clerk and recorder under John Zinn, which position he still holds. December 24, 1868, Mr. Goodyear was married to Cecelia F. Steinman, of Shippensburg, a native of that place, and a daughter of Adolphus Steinman. The children of our subject and wife are William A., Anna M. and Oro B. Mr. Goodyear is a member of Cumberland Lodge, No. 90, I. O. O. F., of Shippensburg, and a member of Capt. Colwell Post No. 201, G. A. R. Mrs. Goodyear is a member of the German Reformed Church of Shippensburg. Our subject never identified himself with any Church.

HON. WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE GORGAS, now of Harrisburg, is a native of Cumberland County, born on the homestead in Lower Allen Township, May 8, 1806, a son of Hon. Solomon Gorgas, a native of Ephratah, Lancaster Co., Penn., born January 22, 1764, the eldest of three sons and one daughter, viz.: Solomon, Jacob, Joseph, and Maria, who married Hon. Charles Gleim, of Lebanon County, Penn. The father of Hon. Solomon Gorgas was Jacob Gorgas, a native of Germantown, Philadelphia Co., Penn., whose father, John Gorgas, emigrated from Holland about the year 1700, and located at Germantown. John Gorgas was naturalized by an act of the Legislature in about 1708 or 1709. Jacob when a young man located at Ephratah, where he married a Miss Mack, and to them were born the four children named above. He was a clock-maker and farmer. Solomon, his eldest son, who, too, was a watch and clock-maker, was married to Miss Catharine Fahnestock, a native of Chester County, Penn., and to them were born four sons and three daughters: Daniel F., born September 30, 1792, died January 17, 1848; Christina, born July 27, 1794, died September 21, 1804; Mary, born July 7, 1797, married to Peter Bernhart, and died June 17, 1875; Sally, born January 19, 1800, married to Samuel Bowman, and died in August, 1878; William R.; Joseph M., born June 12, 1809, and died May 13, 1852; and Solomon Perry, born August 31, 1815, now a resident of Mechanicsburg. The father, in 1804, removed to Cumberland County, locating in Lower Allen Township, and kept the first tavern and store in that section of the country. He was a man of sound judgment, and was practical, being self made and self-educated. In 1821–22 he served as a member of the Legislature from Cumberland County, being a Democrat in politics. His death occurred September 21, 1839, and that of his widow August 9, 1853. Both were identified with the German Seventh-day Baptist Church. Our subject grew up on a farm and worked with his father until the latter's death, obtaining such schooling as the neighborhood afforded, when he took charge of the farm. Beginning with the year 1836, he was three successive times elected a Democratic member of the Legislature from Cumberland County, being a member during the celebrated "Buck-shot war." In 1842 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and served for a period of three years, after which he returned to his farm. Mr. Gorgas was one of the original members and directors of the Merkel, Mumma & Co. Bank, which became a State Bank, and finally the present First National Bank of Mechanicsburg, of which he is still a director. Since 1845 he has been a director of the Harrisburg National Bank, and of the Harrisburg Bridge Company. He is a director of the Harrisburg Market Company and the City Railway Company, and president of the Harrisburg Burial Case Company; and also president of the Allen and East Pennsborough Fire Insurance Company. In 1877 Mr. Gorgas moved to Harrisburg, and in 1882 he received the Democratic nomination, by his party in that city, as their representative to the State Legislature, and, notwithstanding the city was Republican by a majority of 500, he was only defeated by eighty-eight votes. March 5, 1840, Mr. Gorgas was married to Miss Elizabeth Hummel, of Harrisburg, a native of that city, and a daughter of David and Susan (Kunkel) Hummel, and to this union have been born eight children: David H., who died at the age of sixteen years; Kate F., unmarried; Susan K., who died at the age of five years; William L., now a clerk in the Harrisburg National Bank; Mary E., unmarried; Solomon R., a physician and surgeon, who graduated at Jefferson Medical College, and was resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital eighteen months; Elizabath E., who died at the age of nine years; and George, a druggist, of Harrisburg, and a graduate of the College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia.

JAMES HUTCHINSON GRAHAM, LL.D. The subject of this sketch was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was born September 10, 1807, on the paternal domain granted his great-grandfather Jared Graham, by Thomas and Richard Penn, in 1734. James Gra-

ham, the grandfather of James H., built the log house on the site of which the latter was born, and which was used as a refuge against the Indians by the early settlers. James Graham had five sons: Jared, Thomas, Arthur, Isaiah (the father of James H.) and James. Isaiah Graham was a man of very strong mind, a leading politician of the State and for many years a ruling elder in Big Spring Church. He was elected to the Senate in 1841, and reelected. He was appointed associate judge by Gov. Findlay in 1847, and filled the position until his death in 1855. James Hutchinson Graham received his preparatory training for college at Gettysburg Academy under Dr. McConaughy, entered Dickinson College as a member of the junior class and graduated with honor in 1827. He studied law with Andrew Carothers, Esq., then the leader of the Carlisle bar, and was admitted to practice in November, 1829. He was a careful and laborious student, patient and painstaking in his investigation of questions, and he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. In 1839 he was appointed deputy attorney general for Cumberland County, a position he filled for six years, declining a reappointment. In 1850 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, president judge of the Ninth Judicial District composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, and reelected for a second term in 1860. His service on the bench during a period of great political excitement marked him as one of the foremost jurists of his State. In 1862 Dickinson College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and he was chosen professor of law in that institution, a position he occupied at his death in 1882. Judge Graham was a very useful man in the community in which he lived. He was one of the earliest members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, and was for many years president of its board of trustees. He was a director and president of the Carlisle Deposit Bank until his elevation to the bench, and filled many trusts with scrupulous fidelity and honor. The high esteem in which he was held by the bar is well expressed in the resolution presented by Hon. Lemuel Todd at the meeting of the bar on the occasion of his death: "That the purity and consistency of his life in all its relations, his firm and conscientious performance of all personal, professional and judicial obligations, and his modest and unpretentious conduct and deportment were so marked and read as to challenge and possess the respect and esteem of the bar and all who were associated with him." Judge Graham left a large family to survive him, among whom are Lieut. Samuel L. Graham, United States Navy, Frank Gordon Graham of the Kansas City *Times*, and Duncan M. Graham, Esq., of the Carlisle bar.

MARTIN GUSWILER, Carlisle, collector of internal revenue for the Ninth District, Pennsylvania (residence Mechanicsburg), is a native of Cumberland County, born in Mechanicsburg, December 31, 1846, a descendant of two of the oldest families of Cumberland County, and of the State. His great-grandfather, John Guswiler, immigrated to America from Germany at an early day and settled at Sniremantown, and his son, John, a farmer, was born in Cumberland County; married a Miss Rapp, and settled near Sniremantown. He had two sons, John and Martin, the latter of whom was a physician and married Miss Mary Eberly, to whom was born one son, Van, who married a daughter of Judge Fisher, of York County. John Guswiler, father of the subject of our sketch, was a coach-builder in Mechanicsburg, and established the present coach and carriage works of George Schraeder & Sons, of that place. His death occurred in California, in 1849 or 1850, while prospecting. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Singiser, of Mechanicsburg, daughter of George and Mary (Halbert) Singiser. To them were born three sons, two of whom died young. After the death of Mr. Guswiler, the widow married Maj. Samuel B. King, of Mechanicsburg, late of the firm of Miller & King, manufacturers of sashes and doors. Our subject, who was about five years of age at the time of his father's death, was schooled in the place of his nativity, graduating at the high school when nineteen, and soon thereafter was engaged in a cigar manufactory in the same place, which claimed his attention until 1863. In that year he enlisted as a private in Company D, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Capt. Singiser. He was made sergeant of the company, and served with the command until the expiration of his term of service in 1864, when he returned to Mechanicsburg and resumed his former business, which he followed until 1876, when he was elected register of deeds by the people of Cumberland County, carrying his town by over a hundred majority, notwithstanding he was a Democrat. This position he retained three years and returned to Mechanicsburg, where he was engaged in the wholesale tobacco business until January, 1883, when he became deputy sheriff of Cumberland County, under George B. Exster, and served as such until July 4, 1885, when he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Ninth District of Pennsylvania, which post he still retains. Mr. Guswiler was three successive times elected to the office of chief burgess of Mechanicsburg, notwithstanding the fact that it is Republican; he also held the offices of councilman and judge of elections. His marriage with Miss Eliza M. Allen took place at Mechanicsburg, in November, 1865. She was a native of Newberry, York County, a daughter of Michael and Margaret (Eply) Allen, natives of York County, and residents of Mechanicsburg (the father a retired shoe manufacturer). To our subject and wife five sons have been born: George M., John, Martin, Jr., Frank B. and Mervin. Mr. Guswiler is an active and energetic business man, and has the confi-

dence and respect of the community at large. He has been a member of the Democratic standing committee of Mechanicburg since 1866, and was in 1879 and 1883 sent as a delegate to the State convention.

JOHN HAYS, president of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, and a prominent and successful member of the bar, is a descendant of the Hays and Blaine families, two of the oldest and most prominent in the State. His paternal great-grandfather, Adam Hays, was a descendant of a Holland family, who immigrated to America at an early day, and who became members of the Swedish settlement at New Castle on the Delaware. Adam Hays was born at New Castle, and immigrated to Cumberland County, Penn., and settled on the north bank of the Conodoguinet Creek, in Frankford Township, in 1730. His sons, Adam and Joseph (the latter the grandfather of our subject), were born in Cumberland County. Joseph married and had three sons: Adam, John and Joseph. John was born in August, 1794; was a farmer in early life, and at thirty years of age engaged in the iron trade. He married twice: first, Miss Jane Pattieson, of Cumberland County. They had one daughter, Annie E. (She also married twice; her first husband was Lieut. Richard West, a nephew of United States Judge Taney; her second husband was Lieut.-Col. J. W. T. Garder.) Mrs. Jane (Pattieson) Hays died in 1822 or 1823, and Mr. Hays married Mrs. Eleanor B. Wheaton, a daughter of Robert Blaine. She was a grand-daughter of Col. Ephraim Blaine, of Cumberland County, who was born in Ireland, and came with his parents to Cumberland County in 1745, when he was but a year old. Col. Ephraim Blaine was a prominent man and served his county and country. He was a friend and confidant of Washington, and was sheriff of Cumberland County in 1771, and during the Revolution was deputy commissary-general with the rank of colonel. Mr. and Mrs. John Hays were members of the Presbyterian Church. He died April 29, 1854, and she January 9, 1839. They had two sons and one daughter: Robert Blaine Hays, Mary Wheaton Hays (who married Richard O. Mullikin, of Baltimore), and John Hays, the subject of our sketch. The last named graduated from old Dickinson College in the class of 1857, and that year entered the law office of Hon. R. M. Henderson, and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County in August, 1859. In 1862 Mr. Hays entered Company A, One Hundred and Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry; was promoted first lieutenant, then adjutant of the regiment, and then adjutant-general of a brigade. He was mustered out May 1, 1863. He was wounded in the right shoulder at Chancellorsville by a musket ball, and had seven other balls that cut his clothing and killed his horse under him. He was in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. The Second Corps, of which his regiment was a part, lost 5,500 men at Antietam. The entire regiment was commanded by the gallant Col. H. I. Zinn, as the regiment was not organized at the time and had no field or staff officers. At Fredericksburg Col. Zinn lost his life. After his regiment was mustered out, Mr. Hays returned to Carlisle and formed his present partnership with his preceptor, Hon. R. M. Henderson. Mr. Hays married Miss Jane Van Ness Smead, August 8, 1865. She was born in the city of New York, a daughter of Capt. R. C. Smead and Sarah (Radcliffe) Smead. Her father was a graduate of West Point, and captain in the Mexican war. He died of yellow fever while on his way home at the close of the war. Capt. John R. Smead, brother to Mrs. Hays, was in command of a battery in the battle of the second Bull Run, where he was killed. Our subject and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Carlisle, and have two sons and three daughters: Anna A., Elizabeth S., George M., Raphael S. and Eleanor B. Mr. Hays is a prominent and successful business man. He is a Republican, and was a delegate to the National Convention in 1880. He was one of the original trustees and mainly instrumental in the management of the building of the Metzgar Institute of Carlisle, of which his uncle, George Metzgar, was the founder. Mr. Hays is a member of the board of directors of the Carlisle Gas & Water Company; vice-president and chairman of the executive committee for the Carlisle Manufacturing Company.

JACOB HEMMINGER, county treasurer, Carlisle, was born on the homestead farm in South Middleton Township, Cumberland County, July 1, 1838. His grandfather, John Hemminger, emigrated from Germany to Lancaster County, Penn., when a young man, and married Miss Barbara Rhemm, of that county, and to them were born three sons and one daughter: John, Jacob, Samuel and Nancy; the latter married to George Stubbs, of Cumberland County, in 1800. John, the eldest son of John and Barbara (Rhemm) Hemminger, married Miss Eliza Heagy, and settled on the old farm two miles and a half west of Carlisle, where were born their twelve children, viz.: Jane A., wife of Lafayette Pfeffer, of Dickinson Township; John, a farmer near Waynesboro, Franklin County; Sarah (unmarried), of Carlisle; Samuel (deceased); Catherine, wife of J. E. B. Graham (they reside near Lincoln, Neb.); William, who died in 1873 (his widow resides in Newville); Joseph, who died in 1883 (his widow resides in Dickinson Township); Mary, the wife of William McCullough, a resident of near Shippensburg, Cumberland County; Hettie, wife of Joseph Beetem, of Carlisle; Jacob, of Carlisle; George, M. D., of Carlisle; and Susannah (unmarried), of Carlisle. Jacob Hemminger, when a youth, worked on his father's farm, and received such schooling as is generally given to farmers' sons. January 22, 1863, he was married to Miss Ellen Drawbaugh, a native of Cumberland County, and a daughter of George and Barbara (Bloser) Drawbaugh, old settlers of the same county.

Our subject was engaged in farming until 1868, when he opened a general store at Mount Holly Springs, and, in 1870, was elected auditor of Cumberland County. In 1872 he returned to his farm, and there remained, when he again removed to Carlisle, and engaged in merchant tailoring and general mercantile business, in connection with real estate and auctioneering, the mercantile business he closed out in 1881, and to the other department added fire insurance. In 1884 he was elected treasurer of Cumberland County. To Mr. and Mrs. Hemminger have been born four children: Sarah E., Wilmer A., Charles P. and John R. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Hemminger is a member of the K. of P.

GEORGE HEMMINGER, M. D., physician and surgeon, Carlisle, is a native of Cumberland County, Penn., born on his father's farm two and one-half miles west of Carlisle, September 8, 1840. His parents were John and Eliza (Heagy) Hemminger, the latter a daughter of John and Eliza Heagy. John Hemminger was also the name of the grandfather of the Doctor, and for his history, with that of his son John and family, the reader is referred to the sketch of Jacob Hemminger. Our subject grew up on the farm, and received the rudiments of an education in the neighborhood schools. In 1861 he entered Pennsylvania College as a freshman, and one year later passed examination for the sophomore class. In August, 1862, he, in company with seven of his classmates, went to Harrisburg, where, on the 16th of that month, they enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. George was assigned to the Middle Department with duty at the Relay House, Maryland, where he remained until June 16, 1863. He was in the Second Brigade, Third Division and Corps (in June), escorting stores to Washington, D. C. From the 1st to the 5th of July he was at Wapping Heights, Va.; July 23, he was at Kelly's Ford; November 7, at Brandy Station; November 8, at Mine Run; from November 26 to December 2, at Locust Grove. In March, 1864, he was in the Sixth Corps, same brigade and division; May 5 and 7 he was at the battle of the Wilderness; at Spottsylvania, from the 12th to the 19th of May; Cold Harbor, 1st to 3d of June; at the Trenches, Bermuda Hundred, June 17; destruction of the Weldon Railroad June 22, 23; Monocacy, Md., July 9; February 17, 1865, in prison at Danville; next to Libby prison, Richmond, until March 25, when paroled and returned to the regiment April 10. He then marched to Danville, and thence with the army of Gen. Sherman to Washington, D. C., where he was in the grand review June 8, 1865. Returning to Carlisle, he entered Dickinson College, where he pursued his studies one year; then read medicine under Dr. J. J. Gitzer, later he passed one term in the medical department of the University at Ann Arbor, Mich., and entered the College of Medicine at Detroit, Mich., from which institution he was graduated in 1869. After his graduation he located at Newville, and there practiced his profession six years. From there he went to the city of Baltimore, Md., and formed a partnership with his old preceptor, Dr. J. J. Gitzer, with whom he remained until the fall of 1875, when he returned to Carlisle, and has here since been actively engaged in the practice of medicine. February 11, 1871 the Doctor married Miss Annie Powell, a native of Maryland, a daughter of Col. Samuel R. and Mary A. (Kelly) Powell, of Baltimore. To Dr. Hemminger and wife one son, George R., was born at Newville, Cumberland Co., Penn., April 25, 1872. Dr. Hemminger stands high as a physician and a citizen. He was a member of the Cumberland County Medical Society. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

HON. ROBERT M. HENDERSON, was born March 11, 1827, in the same house where his father was born, on what is now known as the McDowell or Miller farm, one mile east of Carlisle, Penn. In 1832 his parents moved to the old farm on which his father still resides, a part of which is now in the borough of Carlisle. Our subject worked on his father's farm, and was one of the first to graduate in 1838 from the high school of Carlisle under the present common school system. In 1845 he graduated from Dickinson College, studied law with Hon. John Reed, and was admitted to the bar August 25, 1847, and at once began the practice of his profession in Carlisle. In 1851 he was elected, by the Whigs of Cumberland County, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and re-elected in 1852. He was appointed additional law judge of the Twelfth Judical District of Pennsylvania, in April, 1874, and was elected to the same office without opposition, in November of the same year. January 1, 1882, he became president judge of the district. In March, 1882 he resigned this position and resumed the practice of law in Carlisle. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he raised Company A, Seventh Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteer Reserves, and was elected and commissioned captain of this company, April 21, 1861. He served through the Peninsular Campaign, and was wounded in the left shoulder by a minie ball, at Charles City Cross Roads, Va., June 30, 1862. July 4, 1863 he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteer Reserves, and returned with his regiment from the Peninsula, when the reserves joined the Army of Northern Virginia under Gen. Pope. The regiment remained with that command, was engaged in the second battle of Bull Run, and during the battle, on the eve of August 30, 1862, while making a charge, Col. Henderson was shot through the body with a minie ball, and carried from the field. He rejoined his command January 2, 1863, at Belle Plain, and remained with his regiment until May 1, 1863, when he was

appointed provost-marshal of the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania, under an act of Congress, and held that position until the close of the war. March 13, 1865, he was made brevet colonel and brevet brigadier-general for services and gallantry on the Peninsula during the seven days fights and at the second Bull Run. Judge Henderson, as a soldier, judge and citizen always discharged the duties imposed upon him faithfully. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church, of which for many years he has been trustee. In 1871 he was elected ruling elder in the church which position he still retains. Judge Henderson married June 7, 1853, at Baltimore, Md., Miss Margaret A. Webster, a native of Baltimore, a daughter of John S. and Elizabeth (Thornburg) Webster, natives of Maryland and of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have five children: William M., a miller and merchant of Carlisle; John Webster, attorney and partner in the office of Henderson & Hays; Margaret T., residing at home with her parents; Elizabeth P., wife of H. C. McKnight, a wholesale merchant of Pittsburgh, and Rebecca, at home. William M. Henderson, father of the judge, was born May 28, 1795, and is still living at the advanced age of ninety one years, possessed of all his faculties. He is a son of Matthew and Margaret (Miller) Henderson, natives of Pennsylvania. Matthew Henderson moved to Perry County, where he died near Gibson's Rock. William M. Henderson worked at milling and farming all his life. He married Elizabeth Parker of Cumberland County, a daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Williams) Parker, Scotch Presbyterians and early settlers of Cumberland County.

JUDGE MARTIN C. HERMAN, attorney at law, Carlisle, was born on the old family homestead near the village of New Kingston, Silver Spring Township, this county, February 14, 1841. This farm was purchased in 1771, by his great-grandfather, Martin Herman, who was born in Germany, and when a young man immigrated to America, landing in Philadelphia in 1754, where he remained a few years; then moved to Lancaster County, Penn., where he married Miss Anna Dorothea Boerst, and engaged in farming until 1771, when he purchased the old farm in Silver Spring Township, this county, where he died in 1804, aged seventy-two years. He and his wife, members of the Lutheran Church, had four sons and four daughters. The sons were Christian, John, Jacob and Martin. Christian was born in Lancaster County, Penn., October 20, 1761, and died October 23, 1829. He was a farmer; a soldier in the war of the Revolution, he fought in the army under Washington at the battle of Germantown, passed through the trials and sufferings at Valley Forge, and participated in the important engagements of this branch of the Continental Army up to the siege of Yorktown being present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He married Miss Elizabeth Bowers, of York County, Penn., in 1793. They were members of the Lutheran Church; had a family of eleven children, eight of whom lived to be men and women and had families the sons being: John, Jacob, Martin, Christian and David; the daughters were Mary (married to Michael G. Beizhoover); Anna (married to Dr. Jacob Bosler, of Dayton, Ohio), and Eliza (married to Abram Bosler, of this county). Martin Herman, by occupation a farmer, was born on the old farm in Silver Spring Township this county, July 10, 1801, and inherited the farm by will from his father, Christian Herman, and died May 22, 1872. He married in February, 1827, Miss Elizabeth Wolford, who was born in 1802, in York County, Penn., a daughter of the Hon. Peter and Elizabeth (Albert) Wolford, former of whom was a prominent man of York County, Penn., having represented that county in the Legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Herman were members of the Lutheran Church. She died July 30, 1852. They had six children: Margaret, wife of Ezra M. Myers, of Adams County, Penn.; Margery A., wife of the Rev. A. W. Lilly, of York, York Co., Penn.; Mary J., wife of Crawford Fleming, of Carlisle; P. Wolford, a farmer, who owns and resides on the old farm in Silver Spring Township, this county; Martin C., our subject; and David B., born December 29, 1844, killed by hostile Indians on the North Platte River, Neb., May 20 1876, while he was in charge of a cattle ranch. He was a member of the Cumberland County bar, admitted in 1867. Judge Martin C. Herman, our subject worked on the old farm with his father, and attended school during the winters, until the age of sixteen. He then entered the academy at York, Penn., presided over by George W. Ruby, and remained there until the close of the summer term of 1858. He then entered the freshman class of Dickinson College, in September, 1858, from which he graduated June 26, 1862. In his junior year at this institution he took the silver medal for oratory at the junior prize contest, and on June 24, 1862, delivered the seventy sixth anniversary address of the Belles-Lettres Society; but prior to this, in January, 1862, he registered as a law student in the office of B. McIntire & Son, at Bloomfield, Perry County, Penn. In April, 1863, he transferred his registry as a student of law to William H. Miller, of Carlisle; studied law with him, and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County, January 14, 1864; began the practice of law in Carlisle, and has been actively engaged in that profession ever since. He was elected by the people of Cumberland County president judge of the Ninth Judicial District, composed of the county of Cumberland at the general election of 1874, at that time being not quite thirty-four years of age. He took the bench on the first Monday of January, 1875, and served for ten years until the first Monday of January, 1885. Was renominated by acclamation in August, 1884. He was married June 5, 1873, to Miss Josie Adair, a native of Cumberland

County, Penn., and a daughter of S. Dunlap Adair (deceased), at one time a brilliant and leading lawyer of the Cumberland County bar, and who married Miss Henrietta Gray, daughter of John Gray, of Carlisle. Mr. and Mrs. Herman have four children, Adair, Henrietta G., Joseph B. and Bessie H. Mrs. Herman is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church and the Judge is one of the vestrymen. He is not only a representative of one of the oldest and best families of Cumberland County, with which he has been identified all his life, but is one of the self-made men, standing at the head of his profession, and having the confidence and esteem of all.

ALFRED J. HERMAN, M. D., physician and surgeon, Carlisle, was born near Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn., in May, 1815, a son of Frederick L. and Mary (Fite) Herman, former a native of Germany, latter of New Jersey. Frederick L., who, a young man, was sent to America as a missionary of the Reformed Church, of which he was a minister. Eight sons and five daughters were born to Frederick L. and Mary Herman, Alfred J. being next to the youngest son. Our subject, until sixteen years of age, attended the college at Pottstown, which had been established by his father for the education of young men for the ministry; then began the study of medicine with Dr. David Rutter, of Pottstown, who, some two years and a half later, received a professorship at Chicago, and young Herman then accepted a partnership with Dr. Slemm, a physician of Kutztown, Berks County, Penn., and in 1845 was graduated from the University of Medicine at Philadelphia. He practiced medicine in connection with his partner at Kutztown until the fall of 1846, when he settled in Middlesex, Cumberland County, where he remained some four years, then located at Sterrett's Gap with the intention of establishing a hydropathic institution, but was kept too busy with his patients. In 1852 he located in Carlisle, where he has since followed his profession. At the organization of the Cumberland County Medical Society, Dr. Herman took an active part, and has since taken a deep interest in its success. He has served as its president physician, and otherwise officiated in its meetings. In January, 1886, he was elected an honorary member of the society. He is also a member of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and a life member of the American Medical Association, to the latter of which he has been three times a delegate. Dr. Herman stands high as a physician, and has enjoyed an extensive practice. He is a member of the Reformed Church.

CHRISTIAN PHILIP HUMRICH, attorney, Carlisle, was born in that place March 9, 1831, of parents John Adams and Mary Ann (Zeigler) Humrich. The former was born in Lancaster City, and the latter in Montgomery County this State. John A. was a son Christian Humrich, a native of the Palatinate, in Germany, who came to America about 1809, and was naturalized in Lancaster County, Penn., on June 14, 1802. He was a saddler by occupation. He married in Lancaster City, and moved to Cumberland County in 1807, where he opened a hotel (now the Pennsylvania Inn; then the "Black Bear"), which he kept over thirty years. His death occurred in Carlisle in 1842, at the age of ninety-four years. His children were Phillip, Maria, John, Catharine and John Adams. The last, too, was a saddler and harness-maker by trade and, later in life, farmed. He died in February, 1880, aged eighty years. John Adams and wife had four sons: Christian Philip, John A., Samuel K. and William A. John died in 1862. All the rest are living in Carlisle. The parents were members of the Lutheran Church. Christian P. attended the first common school in Carlisle opening August 13, 1836, and at the age of sixteen years attended Dickinson College, graduating in 1852. He then began the study of law with Judge Robert M. Henderson, and was admitted to the bar November 14, 1854, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of law. He has been twice nominated district attorney by the Republican party, also received the nomination for Representative, but that party being in the minority, was defeated at the election. He has served as school director since 1857, and has been secretary of the school board since 1860. May 12, 1859, Mr. Humrich was married to Miss Amanda R. Zeigler, a native of Cumberland County, and a daughter of Jesse and Mary (A. Peffer) Zeigler, old settlers of that county. To our subject and wife have been born nine children, six of whom are living, namely: Charles F., insurance agent, Carlisle; Ellen K., Carrie A., Blanch Z., Mary A. and Christian P., Jr. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Humrich was first an old-line Whig, and on the organization of the Republican party, espoused its principles, and has ever since been one of its strong supporters.

ADAM KELLER, cashier of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, Carlisle, was born in Philadelphia, December 9, 1842, a son of Adam and Mary (Loller) Keller, natives of Philadelphia. He graduated from the Central High School of that city in 1861, and entered as a clerk, in Philadelphia, in a notary's office, where he remained until the spring of 1862, when he engaged in mercantile trade at Harrisburg until 1865, in which year he entered the law office of Col. William M. Penrose, at Carlisle, and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County. He engaged in the practice of law until 1869, when he was elected cashier of the Second National Bank at Mechanicsburg. In February, 1877, he was elected cashier of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, of Carlisle, which position he has filled and continues to fill, to the present time, to the satisfaction of all. He married at Carlisle, Penn., December 9, 1869, Miss Katherine Wilkins Stevenson, who was born in Carlisle, a daugh-

ter of Dr. Thomas Collins and Eliza (Duncan) Stevenson. Dr. Thomas Collins Stevenson, an able practicing physician, was a son of Dr. George Stevenson, a very learned and courteous gentleman, at one time president of the old United States Bank, at Pittsburgh. He married a Miss Maria Barker, of Delaware, a granddaughter of Gov. Thomas Collins, of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Adam Keller are members of St. John's Episcopal Church, of Carlisle. He is treasurer of the parish and a vestryman. He and his wife have had three children; two daughters (now deceased), Bessie Duncan and Mary Loller, and one son, Thomas Collins Stevenson Keller, born July 2, 1884, who is living. Mr Keller stands high in the estimation of all as a strict business man and an upright gentleman.

STEPHEN BARNETT KIEFFER, A. M., M. D., Carlisle, was born in Franklin County, Penn., and spent the earlier part of his life on his father's farm. He comes of a line of ancestors dating back through five generations, descending from Abram Kieffer, a French Huguenot, from Strasburg. He entered Marshall College as a student in 1844, and graduated with honor in 1848. He subsequently read medicine in Mercersburg, Penn., and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1851, after which he immediately located, for the practice of his profession, in Carlisle. Since that time he has devoted all his energies to his profession, in which he takes a sincere interest. In his professional life Dr. Kieffer combined both medicine and surgery, and as a surgeon he has made some of the most interesting and difficult operations in this portion of Pennsylvania. Dr. Kieffer was honored with the degree of A. M. by his *alma mater* in due course of time; was president of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; is a member of the American Medical Association; and was a member of the International Medical Convention in 1876. Principally, in his life, he feels honored in having been largely instrumental together, especially, with Dr. R. L. Sibbet, in inaugurating the national movement, which has resulted in the establishment of the American Academy of Medicine, the grandest medical association of the United States. Besides, Dr. Kieffer has contributed frequently to the leading medical journals, both in the interest of medicine and surgery. He has frequently delivered orations before various medical associations, and a few years ago was chosen by his *alma mater* to deliver the address before the alumni of Franklin and Marshall College, where, taking for his subject, "The Relations of Science and Faith," he made a masterly philosophical oration. Large-hearted, sympathetic with suffering, social in instinct, he is popular as a citizen, and is, undoubtedly, one of the real leaders of his profession in Pennsylvania.

JOHN B. LANDIS, Carlisle, was born on his father's farm in Upper Allen Township, one mile south of Mechanicsburg, August 21, 1841. He worked on the farm and attended school until he was seventeen, when he began teaching, and taught in York and Cumberland Counties five sessions; then entered the select school of Prof. S. B. Heiges, where he completed his studies. In April, 1860, he began the study of medicine with Dr. R. H. Long, of Mechanicsburg, with whom he remained until August, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was later made a corporal. He participated in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, and in the latter received a shell wound in the neck and shoulder. He was sent to Point Lookout Hospital, Maryland, and on February 12, 1863, was discharged for disability, when he returned home. Subsequently he assisted in raising Company A, Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry of which company he was made captain in September, 1864, serving as such until the close of the war. From September 29 until November 24, 1864, he was in command of Redoubt Carpenter on the Bermuda Hundred front, on the south bank of the James River. His regiment was next stationed in front of Petersburg, at Meade Station. He participated in the battles of Fort Steadman March 25 1865, and Petersburg April 2, 1865, besides various skirmishes, and was mustered out with his regiment May 31, 1865, and returned to his home in Mechanicsburg. In 1866 Capt. Landis was appointed military instructor for the White Hall Soldiers' Orphan School, and in April, 1867, received the appointment of deputy collector of internal revenue for the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, which he resigned September 30, 1876, to enter the Carlisle Deposit Bank, accepting the position of cashier. This position he held until February, 1877, when he resigned on account of impaired health, and after a year's rest began the study of law in the office of John Hays, Esq., of Carlisle. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. The Captain was elected treasurer of the Carlisle Gas & Water Company July 1, 1882, and has been a member of the town council since the spring of 1881. On June 9, 1870, he was married to Miss Barbara H. Merkel, a daughter of Hon. Levi and Susannah (Martin) Merkel, former of whom was a banker of Mechanicsburg and the organizer of the present First National Bank there. To our subject and wife have been born four sons and two daughters: Victor (who died in infancy), Norman, Merkel, Naomi, Olive and Kenneth. Mr. and Mrs. Landis are members of the First Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder and trustee. The father of Capt. Landis was Jacob Landis, a native of York County, a farmer and mill-wright, who married Miss Mary Mohler, of Cumberland County, a daughter of Daniel Mohler, of Lancaster County. Capt. Landis has the following brothers and sisters: Anna, wife of George Brindle, a retired

farmer of Franklin County; Daniel, minister and farmer of York County; Mary, the wife of John Senseman, farmer of Cumberland County; Leah, wife of John Knisely, farmer in Upper Allen Township; David, a contractor and builder of Huntington, Penn.; Philip, a farmer of Osborne, Kas.; and Susan, wife of Andrew Knoderer, a farmer of Upper Allen Township.

ALBERT ALLAN LINE, residence Carlisle, was born in Dickinson Township, this county, about five miles west of Carlisle, January 20, 1850, a son of Emanuel and Catherine (Myers) Line, the former born in Dickinson Township, this county, and the latter at Rossville York County, Penn. Emanuel Line was a son of Emanuel, Sr., and Elizabeth (Myers) Line, both natives of Cumberland County. Our subject is the youngest of three children, and the only surviving one. He married October 12, 1876, Miss Mary L. Johnson, a daughter of Samuel A. Johnson of Philadelphia, Penn. Mrs. Line died December 25, 1877. Mr. Line's family is of Swiss origin, having immigrated to America and settled in Lancaster County, Penn., at a very early date. He is superintendent of the First Lutheran Church Sunday school at Carlisle, secretary of the Cumberland County Sunday-school Association, secretary of the Cumberland County Temperance Alliance, director of the Farmers' Bank, Carlisle and a member of the directors of the Carlisle School Board, instructor at Mountain Lake Park, Maryland Summer School Amateur Photography. He is also a member of the board of managers for the Y. M. C. A., Carlisle, and chairman of committee on boys' work, Y. M. C. A.

WILLIAM H. LONGSDORF, M. D., Carlisle, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., March 24, 1834. His grandfather, Henry Longsdorf, was a native of Germany, and in an early day came to Cumberland County, where he purchased land from William Penn, and located two miles west of Mechanicsburg. Adam, a son of Henry, was born on this land in Silver Spring Township, and was occupied as a farmer; served three years as sheriff of the county from 1844, and died the year following. He married Mary Senseman, born in Cumberland County, her parents having removed thither from Lancaster County, and to this union were born four sons and three daughters, William H. being the fourth child and only one now living. Our subject lived on the old homestead until fifteen years of age, saving a residence of about five years in Carlisle, during his father's term of service as sheriff. At the age of fifteen years he entered Dickinson College, where he pursued a course of study for three years; then read medicine with Dr. Dale, and, in 1856, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, and in the spring of 1857 from the Pennsylvania Dental School, at Philadelphia. He then located in the practice of medicine at Bellevue, Neb., where he remained until the fall of 1858, when he went to Denver, Col., then a place of four cabins and forty men. Here he prospected and practiced medicine one year, and in July, 1857, returned to Cumberland County, where he continued practicing until August, 1861, when he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company I, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers. He was subsequently promoted major of the regiment, and discharged January 19, 1864, with both legs broken at the ankles. Dr. Longsdorf participated in some eighty engagements, among which were the battles of Perryville, Ky., Chickamauga, Ga., Shelbyville, and siege of Knoxville, Tenn. The Doctor, on being discharged from the service returned to Cumberland County, and after a time resumed his practice, continuing until the fall of 1881, when he was elected treasurer of Cumberland County, the duties of which he performed for three years, when he again became engaged in the practice of his profession, at Carlisle. April 7, 1857, he was married to Miss Lydia R. Haverstick, a native of Cumberland County, daughter of Benjamin and Lydia (Mylin) Harverstick, old settlers of that county, now residents of Mechanicsburg. To Dr. Longsdorf and wife have been born two sons and four daughters: Harold H., born in Nebraska, a graduate of Dickinson College, also of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore, Md., now practicing medicine at Centerville; John E., deceased at the age of twenty-one years; Zatae S., Hilda, Jessica, W. D., and Persis—the last five reside with their parents. Zatae and Hilda are attending Dickinson College, they being among the first female students admitted to the institution, and Zatae being the first female student to contend for the Pearson Oratorical Prize and took the first prize, the parents are members of the Second Presbyterian Church. Dr. Longsdorf is a Mason, and has passed all the chairs in the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of Carlisle. He ranks among the leading physicians and surgeons of Cumberland County, and is an esteemed and respected citizen. He is among the original members of the Cumberland County Medical Society.

JAMES ANDREW McCAULEY, D. D., LL. D., president of Dickinson College, was born near Elkton, Cecil Co., Md., October 7, 1822. His earliest educational advantages were had in the schools of the neighborhood; but the family removing to Baltimore, in his boyhood, his education was continued in the city. Quitting school at seventeen, he took a position in a business house, without, however, serious thought of adopting business as a life pursuit, for, thus early even, monitions of duty to preach had been, at times, distinctly heard. These monitions pervaded the years spent in business, acquiring, at length, a constancy and force, which, in the end, he came to feel it were a peril not to heed. Business was accordingly relinquished, and preparation for the ministry com-

menced. After a year of preparatory study he entered, in 1844, the freshman class at Dickinson, and, at the suggestion of the faculty, doubling work the second year, he graduated the second in scholastic rank in the class of 1847. The two years succeeding graduation were spent in teaching, as private tutor, in one of the old historic families of Maryland. Admitted to the Baltimore Conference in 1850, and assigned a charge adjacent to the city, he was, midway the year, transferred to the principalship of the Wesleyan Female Institute, a school of high grade for ladies, located at Staunton, Va., whose patronage the Conference had assumed. To the development of this new enterprise he gave unsparing labor, with the result of conspicuous success. The cares and labors incident to organization and constant supervision affected his health, and at the end of the third year, though in the midst of great prosperity, he was constrained to seek release. A period of rest and travel restored his health, and in the spring of 1854 he resumed the work of the pastorate. Except two charges in Virginia—Front Royal and Fredericksburg—his ministry, till 1872, was chiefly exercised in Baltimore and in the District of Columbia; from 1869, as presiding elder of the Washington District. In the summer of 1872 he was elected president of Dickinson College, which position he has since continuously held. His term of service here has witnessed great improvement in all the interests of the college. Besides the addition to its endowment of more than $100,000, and the thorough repair of its old buildings, three new structures have been erected, at an aggregate cost of $115,000. On two occasions—first in 1872, and again in 1884—he was chosen to represent his conference in the general conference, the highest council of the church. In 1872 he was designated by this body its fraternal messenger to bear the greetings of the American Church to that of Great Britain. In 1874, in association with Bishop Harris, he performed this duty, visiting the Wesleyan Conference, at Cambourne, Cornwall. On completing this service, various parts of England and the continent were visited, including the Universities of Oxford and Heidelberg. In 1868 his *alma mater* conferred on him the degree of D.D., and, in 1883, Lafayette College the degree of LL.D.

HON. CHARLES McCLURE (deceased) was a native of Cumberland County. His father, Charles McClure, was born in Cumberland County, 1739, and was the son of John McClure, of Scotland, who died in Cumberland County October 9, 1757, aged sixty one years. Charles McClure, the father, married Miss Mary Blair, who died without issue. He subsequently married Emelia Blair, cousin of his first wife, and by her had two children: John, a farmer and literary man, and Mary, who became the wife of Joseph Knox, a merchant of Carlisle. One daughter of John is now the widow of J. F. D. Lanier, who was a wealthy banker of New York City. Of Mary's children two are now living: George, an attorney of Philadelphia, and Rebecca Steele, wife of a prominent lawyer of Chicago. Charles McClure, Sr., was the third time married, his last wife being Mrs. Rebecca Parker, widow of Gen. Parker, of the war of 1812, the result of which union was two sons and two daughters: Charlotte, who married Dr. Adam Hays of Carlisle; Rebecca, who married Elisha White, an attorney of Carlisle; Judge William McClure, of Pittsburgh, who married Miss Lydia Collins, and Charles McClure, the subject of this sketch. The latter was graduated from Dickinson College; read law in Carlisle, and was there admitted to the bar. He was elected a Representative to the State Legislature in 1834, and subsequently served two terms in Congress. His death occurred in 1846, at the age of forty-two years. His wife was Miss Margaretta Gibson, daughter of Chief Justice John Bannister Gibson, one of the most prominent and learned men of the State; born in Perry County, Penn., a son of Col. George and Ann (West) Gibson; she an intelligent and highly-educated lady for her time, a daughter of Francis West, the first magistrate of Cumberland County. Col. George Gibson was a native of Lancaster County, commanded a regiment through the Revolutionary war, and was killed at St. Clair's defeat, November 4, 1791. He was a great linguist and possessed much wit; was a splendid officer, and beloved by everyone for his jovial nature. His brother John, also an officer in the Revolution, was familiar with the customs of the Indians and their language, and it was he who translated and published the famous speech of the Indian chief Logan. Col. George Gibson and wife had four sons: Francis West, a farmer, who lived to be ninety years old; George, a commissary-general of the United States Army, who organized the commissary department of the army, for which purpose he was sent to Washington. He was the intimate friend and adviser of Andrew Jackson while President of the United States, with whom he had served, as his quartermaster-general, in the war of 1812 and by whom he was called "honest George Gibson." Gen. Gibson was a very generous warm-hearted gentleman, always remained a bachelor, and died in his eighty seventh year, at Washington in 1861, in full possession of all his faculties. William, who died young, from yellow fever contracted in the West Indies; and Chief Justice John Bannister Gibson. The latter was a young child when his father died, and the mother being left in straitened circumstances, though possessing a farm in Perry County, inherited from her father, managed to keep her sons together and instructed them herself, to which training the Chief Justice said he was indebted for all that he was. Subsequently the mother moved to Carlisle, where John's education was furthered at Dickinson College through the efforts of his elder brother George. John read law with Judge Thomas Duncan, of Carlisle, who became one of the judges of the su-

preme court of the State, and was admitted to the bar in Cumberland County; was later appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and served on the bench with his preceptor. At the death of Chief Justice Tilghman, of Philadelphia, Judge Gibson was appointed to the position. President Jackson desired to appoint him to the supreme bench of the United States, and promised him the first vacancy, but owing to great political exams of Judge Baldwin, Chief Justice Gibson yielded to his appointment. The wife of Chief Justice Gibson was Miss Sarah Galbraith, of Cumberland County, and a daughter of Maj. Andrew Galbraith, an officer in the Revolutionary war, who was made a prisoner by the British. Chief Justice Gibson and wife had eight children, five of whom lived to be men and women: Mrs. McClure, widow of Charles McClure; Mrs. Roberts, wife of William Milnor Roberts, a distinguished civil-engineer, who died in Brazil, while acting as chief of the engineering works of Brazil; Sarah, wife of Capt. Richard H. Anderson, of the United States Army, of Charleston, S. C., afterward lieutenant-general in the Confederate Army; Col. George, and John Bannister, the latter a lieutenant in the United States Army, died from disease contracted in the Mexican war. Of these, George Gibson, colonel of the Fifth Infantry, United States Army, now stationed at Fort Keogh, M. T., and Mrs. Charles McClure are living. Our subject's widow has three sons, Charles, brevet colonel, who served in the Union Army, during the war of the Rebellion, as captain, and until 1880 in the Regular Army, when he was appointed paymaster, with the rank of major, in the United States Army (married Miss Annie, daughter of Gen. George and Elizabeth (Graham) Getty, George Gibson, paymaster's clerk in the United States Army (he was for sixteen years in the Third National Bank of New York City); and William McClure, a banker and broker, New York City (married Miss Ella, daughter of Theo. Crane, a deceased merchant of New York City). Our subject was, and his widow now is, identified with the Episcopal Church.

LEWIS MASONHEIMER, prothonotary, Carlisle, was born in Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Penn., December 5, 1840. When he was seven years old his parents moved to Carlisle, where he attended school until fourteen, when he learned the confectionery business, and later engaged in the same, remaining until early in the war of 1861-65, when in August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. After ten months' service he was discharged and returned to Carlisle, and for three years was engaged in the livery business. He next carried on a meat market for three years, when he began clerking in a dry goods and grocery store, which position he held until 1874 or 1875, when he opened a grocery, which he carried on for seven years. In January, 1882, he was appointed deputy clerk for the county prothonotary, and in November, 1884, was elected to his present office by the people of Cumberland County, without opposition. May 5, 1864, Mr. Masonheimer was married to Miss Eliza Wetzel, a native of Cumberland County, and daughter of John and Catherine (Wise) Wetzel, of the same county. Five children have been born to this union: Harry L. (died at the age of eight months), Kate M., John E., Laura E. and Wilbur. Mr. and Mrs. Masonheimer are members of the Reformed Church; he is a member of True Friends Lodge No. 56, K. of P. Our subject is a son of John and Elizabeth (Dysert) Masonheimer—former a native of Maryland, and a shoe-maker by trade; who was married in Adams County, Penn., and became the father of six children: George D., a boot and shoe-maker and dealer, in Boyle County, Ky.; Mary, a resident of Carlisle; Kate, wife of William B. Crouse, of Waynesboro, Penn.; James M., a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y.; John H., accidentally killed in Carlisle, at the age of twelve years, and Lewis. The mother and father were identified with the Reformed Church.

JACOB L. MELOY, grocer, Carlisle, is a native of Cumberland County, born one mile east of Carlisle October 15, 1843, a son of Samuel and Catherine (Haverstick) Meloy, also natives of Cumberland County; the former, by trade, a blacksmith. They were the parents of the following named children: George H. (now a farmer of Cumberland County), Jacob L., William M. (now a cigar-maker of Greason, Penn.), and Miss Mary E., of Carlisle. When our subject was six years of age his parents moved to Harrisburg, and when only nine, his father died, and at that early age Jacob L. began earning his own living. He worked for farmers in Perry and Cumberland Counties until April 1, 1860, when he went to Carlisle and lived with James Hamilton (deceased), with whom he remained one year, when he entered the sash and door factory of Frank Gardner, with the intention of learning the trade, but, on the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he left his employment and enlisted in Company A, which was organized at Carlisle, and tendered its services to the Government April 19, 1861, but which was not accepted, on account of the already full quota, until June 6 of that year. However, in the meantime the company was maintained, drilled and kept ready for service, and mostly, too, at the individual expense of the members; and when discharged, the men were credited with enlistment from April 21, 1861. Mr. Meloy served throughout the war, and was mustered out March 22, 1865, having participated in the following engagements, and been confined in the prison pens mentioned. The seven days' fight before Richmond, the battle of Charles City Cross Roads, where he was made a prisoner, June 30, 1862, and was confined at Richmond and Belle Isle, Va., until August 6, of the same year; battles of Gaines' Mill,

Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, in the pursuit of Stuart's cavalry, battles of Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, where he was taken prisoner and confined in the prisons at Lynchburg and Danville, Va., and at Andersonville, Ga., from May 22 to September 17, and at Florence, S. C., from September 24 to December 8, 1864. At the close of the war he returned to Carlisle, and entered the grocery store of William Blair & Son, as a clerk, April 1, 1865, and with them he remained until January, 1871, when he opened a store of his own, on Pitt Street, in the 16x20 room formerly occupied by Peter Faust. He started in a small way, with a stock of only $300, but, by close application to business and fair dealing, he won the confidence of the people, and some five months later bought the southeast corner lot, Pitt and South Streets, where he has his present store. His trade increased, from time to time, until he did a business of $38,000 a year. In 1879 he was appointed postmaster, which position he held nearly five years. In April, 1880, he sold his store to Mahon & Mundorf, but in 1886 repurchased. In 1882, at the organization of the Carlisle Manufacturing Company, he became one of its directors, and in 1884 was elected secretary of the board. Mr. Meloy was one of the original members of the Cumberland County Fertilizing Company, and on its organization as a company was elected its president, and has since remained as such. He is a member of the G. A. R., and was the first senior vice commander of Capt. Colwell Post, No. 201, and subsequently was elected commander of the post. November 16, 1866, he was married to Miss Martha B. Zimmerman, of Carlisle she being a native of the vicinity of Carlisle, and a daughter of Abraham and Keziah (Copperstone) Zimmerman; former of Schuylkill County, and latter of Adams County. Our subject and wife had born to them four sons: Andrew D., Thomas M., Charles L. and Harry W. Mr. Meloy is one of the self-made and successful business men of Carlisle. He was a member of the town council two terms, and took an active part in the organization of the Carlisle Board of Trade, and was elected its first secretary; but at the end of two terms declined re-election, on account of other duties. He is a member of the State Firemen's Association, and secretary of the Carlisle Firemen's Union, and vice-president of the Carlisle Live Stock Company, Wyoming Territory.

CAPT. WILLIAM E. MILLER. Abraham Miller came to this country in 1738, and settled in Lebanon County, Penn. He laid out what was formerly Millerstown, but is now known as Annville. During his residence there he was engaged as an iron master. He came to Cumberland County about 1765, purchased lands in Allen Township, along the Yellow Breeches Creek, where he built mills, and near which he resided. One of these, a fulling-mill, remains standing at the present day. He served as a soldier during the Revolutionary war. He married Rebecca Epwright, of Harrisburg, an English lady by birth, by whom he had six sons and one daughter. His sixth son, Abraham, was born at and became possessor of the homestead. His wife was Elizabeth Boyer, a daughter of Frederick Augustus Boyer, a German by birth, who took degrees at Heidelberg, and who also served as a soldier during the revolution. Abraham, the younger, had five sons and two daughters. Andrew G., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at the old homestead in 1811. He became a merchant. During the years 1869–71, he served his district (the eighteenth) in the Senate of the State. He married Eleanor Umberger, whose paternal ancestor, John Leonard Umberger, came to this country in the ship "Hope" in 1732. He had six children: William E., Mary, John R., Ellen, Henrietta M. and Andrew G. Mary, died in infancy; John R. and A. G., both graduated at Princeton, and are now practicing lawyers at the Carlisle bar; Ellen, married H. Lee Snyder, an officer of the United States Navy, by whom she had two children: Richard Henry Lee and George McKnight; Henrietta, married George Bridges, of Shippensburg, Penn., and has one son—John; John R., married Caroline O. Rankin, a daughter of Dr. William Rankin, of Shippensburg, Penn., and had one daughter, who died in infancy, and one son—Hugh Rankin; A. G., married Jane Kennedy, a daughter of Joseph Kennedy, of Shippensburg. William E., the eldest son, was born at West Hill, Cumberland County, February 5, 1836. He was reared on the farm, and owing to the limited means of his parents and to the fact that his father was a great invalid for many years, he received but a limited common school education. Young Miller showed a fondness for military life in his youth, and at the age of sixteen joined a military horse company, known as the "Big Spring Adamantine Guards," which company was organized in 1814, and when the war of the Rebellion broke out was among the first to tender its services to the Government, through the Governor of the State, A. G. Curtin. Cavalry was not included in the three months' call, so that the services of this company were not accepted until the later call for three years' troops was made. August 8, 1861, this troop left Newville, Cumberland County, for Washington, D. C., where, on the seventeenth of the same month, it was sworn into the United States service, in the yard in front of the war office, by Lieut. Elwood, and became Company H, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry. Up to this time William E. Miller served as a private, but was mustered into service as a second lieutenant. Owing to our limited space it is impossible to give a full account of the achievements of this officer, and we will, therefore, relate but a few of the more important events in his military career. He was one of the few officers that survived the rigid discipline at the training school of Camp Marcey during the winter of 1861–62, under Col. W. W. Averill, a graduate of West Point. In the spring of 1862 he

accompanied his regiment to the Peninsula, and, upon the arrival of the army at Fortress Monroe, was assigned the advance to Yorktown, where he received his baptism of fire, on the same ground, where, nearly a century before, his great grandfather closed his military career under Gen Washington. A singular coincidence that his great-grandson should draw his sword in defense of the same Union, and on the same ground, where, nearly a century before, the great grandfather had concluded fighting for its establishment. After leaving Yorktown Lieut. Miller's regiment again led the advance to Williamsburg, where it participated in the fight on the left under Gen. Heintzelman. Torrents of rain fell during this battle, and the night following was the essence of darkness, rainy and muddy. During this night, Lieut. Miller was summoned to Gen. Heintzelman's headquarters, and handed a dispatch with the following sententious order: "This dispatch is for Gen. McClellan. You may find him at Yorktown, or you may find him on the road between this and Yorktown, or you may find him anywhere along the line of this army, but you must find him, and a reply must be at these headquarters before daylight to morrow." The task was accomplished, and Lieut. Miller received the congratulations of both Gens. McClellan and Heintzelman. So much, indeed, was Gen. McClellan impressed with this occurrence, that, though he never saw Miller until nineteen years afterward, he at once recognized him and recalled the circumstance. Lieut. Miller participated in all the sad scenes that followed on the Peninsula. He took an active part in the invasion of Maryland, and September 16, 1862, led Gen. Hooker's advance across Antietam Creek, and drew the first fire from the Confederate guns. During the 17th he was assigned an independent command, and acted under orders from Gen. Hooker direct. At a critical period in the battle, when Lieut. Thomas' battery was charged by Jackson's troops, Lieut. Miller came to the rescue and aided in saving the guns. For his gallantry on this occasion he was made captain, being promoted over all the first lieutenants of the regiment. In the campaign of 1863, Capt. Miller took a conspicuous part in the battles of Brandy Station, Aldie, Middleburg and Upperville; and at Gettysburg, on the 3d of July, won distinction by a gallant and timely charge, made in violation of orders, on Wade Hampton's flank, which contributed largely to the defeat of Stuart in his attempt to gain the rear of the Federal right flank. After participating in thirty-seven cavalry engagements, Capt. Miller, with his regiment, was mustered out of service August 24, 1864. In 1856 he was married to Elizabeth Ann Hocker, by whom he had two children: Caroline O. R. and Elizabeth. The latter died in the spring of 1862, while he was encamped in front of Yorktown, while the former grew to womanhood and married George K. McCormick, with whom she now lives at Knoxville, Tenn. In 1859 Mrs. Miller took malignant typhoid fever, and died. June 25, 1868, Capt. Miller was again married, this time to Anna De Pui Bush, of Tioga County, Penn., a daughter of J. S. Bush, a wealthy and retired lumber merchant. This lady is possessed of considerable literary attainments and position, and is the author of a reference book, "Who and What," and many minor stories. Since the war Capt. Miller has been engaged in the hardware business at Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Penn. He is social, but retiring and modest, firm in his opinions, and unchangeable in his convictions. He is highly esteemed by his neighbors and friends, as he was respected and admired by his comrades in arms. Some estimate may be formed of the man by the remarks made by his old commander, Gen. D. McM. Gregg, at the dedication of the cavalry shaft at Gettysburg, October 15, 1884: "Of course everybody expects to hear from Capt. Miller, whose name is so inseparably and honorably connected with our shaft. Possibly having built so well, on the very ground on which he fought so well, he will try to escape talking, which he can do well also. How pointedly he can write you can all attest." Capt. Miller takes an active part in all public enterprises; has served two terms as chief burgess of his town; was the original commander of Post 201, G. A. R.; is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, president of the Carlisle Board of Trade, and vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM HENRY MILLER (deceased) was born near Millerstown, Adams Co., Penn., January 15, 1820. He attended the Pennsylvania College until about the age of eighteen, when his father moved to this county and bought the Cumberland Furnace, now owned by the Crane Iron Company. He soon after entered the law office of Judge John Reed, and was admitted to the bar. He married, May 30, 1843, Miss Jane Rebecca McDowell, who was born in Carlisle, Penn., a daughter of Andrew and Rebecca (Wilson) McDowell. Mrs. Miller is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, of Carlisle. Mr. McDowell was born near Pittsburgh, and clerked in Philadelphia when a young man. He married in Perry County, Penn., and after that event came to this county. He was a son of Alexander and Nancy (Archer) McDowell, the former of whom was a civil engineer, and a son of Andrew McDowell, a Scotchman, who married, in Pennsylvania, Miss Sarah Shankland, of Port Lewis, Del. They settled in this county and became rich, owning iron works and a great many slaves. Rebecca Wilson, mother of Mrs. William Henry Miller, was a daughter of Maj. James Armstrong Wilson (a major in the Revolutionary war), a graduate of the Princeton College, who was admitted to the bar at Easton, Penn., where he afterward practiced. He was a large land owner and farmer of this county, where he was born. He married Miss Margaret Miller, a native of Carlisle, Penn., and a

daughter of Robert Miller, a rich tanner. His wife was Elizabeth Calhoon, a native of Juniata County, Penn. Mr. William H. Miller died June 18, 1877, a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Carlisle.

"His place, in all the pomp that fills
The circuit of the Summer hills,
Is that his grave is green."

JOHNSTON MOORE, of Carlisle, is a descendant of James Moore, who came to America from Ireland in 1730, and purchased large tracts of land along the Yellow Breeches Creek. At the death of James Moore, which occurred about the close of the eighteenth century, he left four sons and three daughters. The third son, John, who was born August 29, 1740, and died October 18, 1822, married Eleanor Thompson, who was born in 1746 and died May 15, 1817. At their death they left five sons and two daughters. James Moore, Esq., the eldest son, born in 1765, was married January 28, 1808, to Nancy Johnston of Antrim Township, Franklin Co., Penn., a daughter of Col. Thomas Johnston, a distinguished officer of the Revolution. (It may be mentioned here that these Johnstons are descendants of the celebrated Johnstons of Dumfrieshire, Scotland. James, the great-grandfather of Johnston Moore, came to America in 1735. They were also among the noted military families of Pennsylvania.) Dr. Robert, a brother of Col. Thomas Johnston, and who was an intimate friend of Washington and La Fayette and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, joined the American forces before Boston, and continued with them until the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown. James Moore, Esq., died in 1813, and his wife in 1823, leaving one son, Johnston Moore, born September 5, 1809. After the death of his parents he lived with his aunt, Elizabeth Johnston McLanahan, at her home, Prospect Hill, near Greencastle. He was educated a Dickinson College, Carlisle, and during this time lived with his guardian, Andrew Carothers, Esq. At the age of eighteen he took possession and management of his estate, including the original lands which had descended to him from his great-grandfather James, and which he still holds. On the 15th of July, 1836, he married Mary Veasey Parker, daughter of Isaac Brown Parker, of Carlisle. They had three sons and six daughters. All of these children are dead except three daughters. Johnston Moore's life has been passed quietly in the management of his estate and in pursuit of his favorite sports, hunting and fishing. He owns one of the finest trout preserves in the State, "Bonny Brook," one mile and a half from his home. He is a vestryman of St. John's Church, and has lived since his marriage at his present residence in Carlisle.

GEORGE MURRAY was born near Fort Pitt, western Pennsylvania, March 17, 1762, and was the only child of William and Susanna (Sly) Murray. He was left an orphan, and in early life settled in Carlisle, where he died May 6, 1855, in his ninety-fourth year. On the 21st of June, 1804, he was married, by the Rev. Dr. Davidson, to Mary Denny, daughter of William and Agnes (Parker) Denny, and sister of Maj. Ebenezer Denny, of Revolutionary fame, who was born in Carlisle March 5, 1778, and there died April 10, 1845, in her sixty-eighth year.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER MURRAY, the youngest son of George and Mary (Denny) Murray, was born in Carlisle October 2, 1815. His preparatory education had been obtained in his native place and elsewhere, and in August, 1837, he graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh. In the autumn of the same year he entered the Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny, Penn., and from it graduated in the autumn of 1840. In October of the same year he was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Ohio, which then embraced the churches in and about Pittsburgh. Soon after he received invitations to visit vacant churches, and accepted one to preach at Marion, Ohio. This church he supplied for six months, from December, 1840, to May, 1841, inclusive, but finally declined a unanimous call to become its settled pastor. He then visited his native place, and in October, 1841, received and accepted a call to the united congregations of Monaghan (Dillsburg) and Petersburg, and was ordained and installed pastor of the same by the Carlisle Presbytery in April, 1843. This relation happily and usefully subsisted for about eighteen years. During his pastorate the present church edifice was erected at Dillsburg. For years he served there also as school director, and was president of the board. During the same period he had received several invitations to churches at other places, which he declined. Finally, however, in consequence of impaired health, he resigned the charge. The pastoral relation was dissolved in October, 1858, and he then retired to Carlisle, but he often afterward ministered to the charge in Dillsburg, and supplied for years the church at Petersburg. His health never again permitted him to undertake the active work and assume the responsibilities of a settled pastor, though he has often filled vacant pulpits and assisted his clerical friends. Of all the members who belonged to the venerable Presbytery of Carlisle in 1841, when he joined it, he is now the only one who is still in connection with it. The body now numbers forty-two ministers and three licentiates, but only two are before him on the presbyterial roll, and because of their prior ordination, which was the basis for the reconstruction of the rolls in the union of the two branches of the church in 1870. On four different occasions he has been chosen by his presbytery as a commissioner to the General Assembly—in 1844, 1861, 1865 and 1875. On the last occasion he had also been

chosen by his synod, with the Hon. H. W. Williams, to defend, if necessary, a decision of said body before the General Assembly, and in this highest church court he was appointed one of the judicial committee. In 1876 he was chosen, by acclamation, moderator of the Synod at Harrisburg. In 1869 his *alma mater* conferred on him the honorary degree of D. D. In 1870 he was elected a corresponding member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. At a public meeting held in Carlisle in 1876 he was selected to prepare an historical address pertaining to Cumberland County, to be delivered on the 4th of July of said year, but circumstances prevented. In 1880 he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia. In 1886 he was elected a director of the Western Theological Seminary, in Allegheny City, Penn. In the same year he was appointed to furnish biographical sketches for the centennial anniversary of the Carlisle Presbytery, but declined in favor of his alternate. He is president of the Cumberland County Bible Society, also secretary of the Hamilton Library and Historical Association of Carlisle. Several of his discourses and addresses have been published. He frequently contributes to some of the periodicals of our country, literary, historical and religious, in which work he still continues, as well as preaches and ministerially officiates when desired, and is able to do so. But in no instance would he accept of any work or position that would interfere with his high calling and character as a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ. Dr. Murray has been twice married—first, April 25, 1843, to Miss Ann Hays Blair, of Carlisle, daughter of Mr. Andrew Blair, born May 6, 1819, and died September 14, 1875; secondly, October 2, 1879, to Miss Lydia Steele Foster, of Philadelphia, born March 9, 1836, in Carlisle, daughter of Mr. Crawford Foster, and niece of Dr. Alfred Foster, all natives of Carlisle. By the first marriage he had one child, born February 11, 1848, graduated in 1866 from the Mary Institute, Carlisle, then under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Francis J. Clere, and in January, 1868, married Prof. Charles F. Himes, Ph. D., who has been an honored member of the faculty of Dickinson College since 1865.

GEORGE NORCROSS, D. D., Carlisle, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, was born on his father's farm near Erie, Erie Co., Penn., April 8, 1838. His parents were Hiram and Elizabeth McClelland) Norcross, the former of Erie County, and the latter of Crawford. George, our subject, is eldest in a family of five sons and one daughter: William C., an attorney, of Monmouth, Ill.; H. Flemming, attorney, of Chicago, Ill.; Isaiah, a business man, of Monmouth; Thomas Rice, grain dealer, Liberty, Neb.; and Sarah, wife of Henry Beckwith, died in 1863, are the other children. The family removed from Erie County to Monmouth, Ill., in 1844. George graduated at Monmouth College in 1861, and the fall of that year entered the Northwestern Theological Seminary at Chicago, where he remained one year. Returning to Monmouth he was elected to a professorship in Monmouth College, which he held for two years, and during that time studied theology at the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Monmouth, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Warren, in April, 1863; preached at North Henderson, Ill., where he remained three years, and during one winter of that time, attended the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey. In the spring of 1866 he was called to the Presbyterian Church at Galesburg, Ill., and preached there until January, 1869, when, having been called to the Second Church of Carlisle, he moved hither. During his ministry here the manse and new church building, corner of Hanover and Pomfret streets have been erected. His labors in this church have been very successful; from a membership of 230 it has grown to 460, and is entirely out of debt. He was married, in Monmouth, Ill., October 1, 1863, to Miss Mary S. Tracy, who died March 25, 1865; and on April 22, 1867, Rev. Mr. Norcross married Mrs. Louisa Jackson Gale, widow of Maj. Josiah Gale, of Galesburg. To this union five children were born (four now living): Delia Jackson, born in Galesburg; George born in Carlisle, where he died December 28, 1878, aged eight years; Bessie, Mary Jackson, and Louisa Jackson Norcross. In 1879 Princeton College conferred the degree of D. D. on Mr. Norcross.

JOSEPH WHEELER PATTON (deceased) was born at Bellefonte, Penn., December 22, 1803, the second child of three sons and two daughters, of Benjamin and Phebe Patton. When a young man, Mr. Patton came to Harrisburg, and first clerked for Mr. Haldeman, an iron merchant, and later for a Mr. Espy, a dry goods merchant. Subsequently he rented the Mary Ann Furnace, located near Shippensburg with which he was identified until 1845, when he became superintendent of the Lancaster Railway, a position he held for six months, when he went to Maria Furnace in Adams County, Penn., where he was engaged in clerking for a short time, when he received, at the hands of Gov. Ritner, the appointment of superintendent of the Portage Railway, which he filled two years, residing at Carlisle, where he subsequently kept the Mansion House; thereafter went to Mount Holly Furnace of which he was manager for Robert Givin. Later he and Mr. Mullin bought the Mount Holly Springs Hotel, from which Mr. Patton retired in two years, returned to Carlisle, and kept the Mansion House, with the exception of a short time, until the war. He was then appointed provost marshal under Col. R. M. Henderson. He also served as collector of internal revenue for the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania for three or four years, after which he retired from active life. His death

occurred October 30, 1880, and thereby the people of Cumberland County lost one of their prominent and useful citizens. Mr. Patton married, December 2, 1834, Miss Mary Noble, of Carlisle, who was born in the old Mansion House, Carlisle, March 12, 1814, a daughter of James Noble, who was born in Ireland, in December, 1775, and who at the age of twenty years came to America with his father, John Noble, who settled in Carlisle. James Noble married Miss Mary Cooper, of Carlisle. To the marriage of Joseph W. Patton and Mary Noble one child (deceased) was born. The widow is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Patton was treasurer for sixteen years, until his death.

THOMAS PAXTON, retired, Carlisle, was born on his father's farm near Cumberland, Allegany Co., Md., May 24, 1807. His father, Samuel Paxton, came from Scotland when a young man, with his brothers, Joseph and James. Joseph located in the western part of Pennsylvania, James somewhere in Virginia, and Samuel, the eldest of the three, in Bedford County, Penn., but afterward moved to near Cumberland, Md. Samuel Paxton was possessed of means, which, however, he lost before the birth of his youngest son. He was a captain in the Revolution. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Bageley, of Bedford County, Penn., who bore him three children: David and Joseph, who removed to Kentucky, and Prudence, who died unmarried; and his second wife was Miss Elizabeth Lesher, of English birth, who bore him four sons and five daughters: Nancy, Rachael, Mary, John, Joseph, Ellen, William Susan, and Thomas. The latter was but an infant when his father died He attended school until he was fifteen years of age, when he determined to become a business man. He secured employment on the Potomac, as chief clerk for Mr. George Hobbleson, who owned a line of produce boats. About this time our subject's old friend, Gen. Thomas Dunn, was appointed by Gen. Jackson superintendent of the Government works at Harpers Ferry, and young Paxton was employed as confidential clerk, in which capacity he remained until 1826, when Gen. Dunn was shot by an employe, whom he had discharged. Subsequently Mr. Paxton became superintendent for Gen. Ridgley's iron works, at Piney Woods, five miles south of Baltimore, and as such served until the death of Gen. Ridgley, one year later. Soon after this (in 1828) Mr. Paxton received a proposition from Adam Hauk, of Cumberland County, to build a forge on Yellow Breeches Creek, in Dickinson Township, which he complied with. April 30, 1838, he was married to Miss Galbraith, of Cumberland County, daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Moore) Galbraith, and he, after his marriage, purchased and operated Moore's mill on the Yellow Breeches for about five years, when he sold out, and began to build railroads, first building some two miles of the Cumberland Valley Railway, and graded six miles of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, between Martinsburg and Cumberland, Va. He next performed work for the Pennsylvania Railway Company for four consecutive years, when he became employed on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, grading up through the coal regions, remaining for two years, when he built the Mechanicsburg & Dillsburg road. Mr. Paxton owns a great deal of stock in various roads east and west. He, in company with Robert Givin, organized the Farmers Bank of Carlisle, and on the death of Mr. Givin, some years later, who was its president, Mr. Paxton was elected his successor, remaining president of the bank some years, when he resigned and retired from business. Mrs. Paxton died in 1848, the mother of two children: Ellen, who died at the age of nine years, and Annie M., widow of Park Moore, the eldest son of Johnson Moore, of Carlisle. October 18, 1859, Mr. Paxton was married to Mrs. Olivia Farnsley, of Evansville, Ind., who was born in that place January 23, 1834, daughter of John and Elvira (Riggs) Mitchell (a large property owner of Evansville, and for many years president of the Branch of the State Bank of Evansville, from its organization until his death), and grand-daughter of Joseph Mitchell and Elizabeth Campbell, the latter of whom was a direct descendant of the celebrated Rob Roy and also of the Laird of Glenfalloch. The first husband of Mrs. Paxton was Dr. David A. Farnsley, whom she married December 24, 1854, he being a native of near Louisville, Ky., son of David and Sarah (Merriweather) Farnsley. Dr. Farnsley died in April, 1855. Mrs. Farnsley had one daughter, Albertina Olivia, who was born October 2, 1855, now wife of Frank E. Bradner, attorney at law, Newark, N. J. To the last marriage of Mr. Paxton were born two children: Thomas, who died in infancy, and Josephine E., who resides with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Paxton are members of St. John's Episcopal Church.

H. K. PEFFER, editor and proprietor of the daily and weekly *Sentinel*, is a native of Cumberland County, Penn. His parents were Adam and Mary (Kerr) Peffer, also natives of the same county. Adam Peffer was of German parentage; Mary Kerr of Scotch descent. He was born in South Middleton Township January 13, 1827; was raised on a farm; and at the age of twenty four immigrated, in 1853, to Warren County, Ill., where for ten years he was engaged in farming. At the expiration of that time he took up his residence in Monmouth, Ill., where he formed a law partnership with Col. James W. Davidson, which continued for three years. In 1862 he was elected to the Legislature as a representative from Warren County, and at the expiration of his term received the unanimous nomination of his party for State senator. He was also, at the same time, named as one of the presidential electors on the McClellan ticket in 1864. In the fall of 1865 he removed

with his family to Carlisle, Penn., where, after spending a year in Texas and the Southwest, he permanently located. In 1871 he received the nomination of his party for State senator—the senatorial district then embracing Cumberland and Franklin Counties. In that year the Democracy was unsuccessful, the entire ticket, with one or two exceptions, being defeated. In 1872 he was admitted to the Carlisle bar, but shortly after took charge of the *Valley Sentinel*, which was then published at Shippensburg. In 1874 the *Sentinel* was removed to Carlisle, when he became sole owner of the paper. In 1881 the daily evening *Sentinel* was issued from the office of the weekly, and was the first daily paper ever issued in Cumberland County. In 1848 Mr. Peffer was married to Jane Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Weakley. His family consists of following: Mary, William, Charles, Adam and Kitty, all of whom are residents of the county.

WILLIAM GLANCY PEFFER, dealer in agricultural implements, Carlisle, and chief burgess of the city, was born in South Middleton Township, Cumberland County, November 11, 1833, a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Glancy) Peffer, the former of whom was a son of Henry, and he a son of Philip Peffer, a native of Germany. Mrs. Elizabeth (Glancy) Peffer was a daughter of William Glancy, a native of Ireland. William G. was reared on a farm, and with agricultural interests he has always been considerably identified, although he has carried on other lines of business, he has been ever active in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality. He has served with credit in official capacities in South Middleton Township, this county, and recently was elected to his present office. He married here Rebecca G., daughter of Andrew and Eliza Washwood, of Dickinson Township, to which union two daughters and one son have been born, viz.: Iva G. and Nettie, young ladies of clever literary and musical attainments, and Ambrose, a student of medicine. Mr. Peffer has always contributed liberally to measures tending to the welfare of his locality, and has drawn around him the respect of all classes through his benevolence and kindness. The family attend worship at the First Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM McFUNN PENROSE (deceased) was born in Carlisle, this county, March 29, 1825, the eldest child of Hon. Charles Bingham and Valeria Fullerton (Biddle) Penrose. He graduated from old Dickinson College, Carlisle, and, in 1857 married Miss Valeria Collins Merchant, who was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., a daughter of Gen. Charles Spencer Merchant, a native of New York, and a grandson of Rev. Elisha Spencer. To Mr. and Mrs. Penrose were born four daughters: Sarah Merchant, Valeria Biddle, Ellen Williams and Jennie Anderson Merchant. They reside with their mother on High Street, Carlisle.

CAPT. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY PORTER (deceased), was born in Carlisle, August 5, 1808, and died July 27, 1873. His grandfather, Robert Porter, with his family, left Scotland and settled at Coleraine, Ireland. Robert Porter was stamp master of County Down until the Rebellion of 1798, when he took part as a "United Irishman," and was the friend of James Nappertandy, Thomas Sedley Birch, Robert Emmet, and Lord Fitzgerald, who were all "United Irishmen," and leaders in the Rebellion. He and his eldest son, William, the father of the subject of this sketch, were pursued by the king's troops and obliged to flee for their lives. They found their way to a seaport, got on board of a vessel bound for America, and after a three months' voyage, landed at Camden, New Jersey. They, with the rest of the family, soon afterward settled on a small stream in Lancaster County, called "Swatara," and after a time they moved to Perry County and finally to Carlisle. Sarah Montgomery Porter, the mother of William M. Porter, was born in Carlisle, near the close of the Revolution. Her family, the Montgomerys, were from Scotland. William M. Porter read law under Samuel A. McCoskry, afterward bishop of Michigan, and was admitted to the Carlisle bar in 1835. He practiced for a time, but from 1836 to 1839 was editor of the *Perry County Freeman*, and from 1856 to 1861 of the *Carlisle Herald*. In October, 1839, he was commissioned by Gov. David R. Porter as captain of the Carlisle Light Artillery. In 1841 he was appointed postmaster of Carlisle, and served four years under the administration of President Tyler. In October, 1862, he was commissioned by Gov. Curtin as captain of Company A, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until May 21, 1863, having been in the engagements at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Petersburg. Before this time, 1851, Capt. Porter had been elected treasurer of Cumberland County. He was a corresponding member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. His last position was under Gov. Hartranft, in the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth. Capt. Porter married Martha Vashon, by whom he had five daughters: Sarah J., now Mrs. Petinos; Fanny M., now Mrs. William Mullen; Mattie, now Mrs. Sellers; Ida H., now Mrs. Crook; and Minnie, now Mrs. Buckingham. As a husband and father Capt. Porter was kind, as an editor able, as a soldier brave, and as a citizen esteemed, quiet and unostentatious. He is among the number of the citizens of Carlisle, who have died within the memory of this generation and who well deserve to be remembered.

CAPT. RICHARD HENRY PRATT, superintendent of the United States Indian Industrial Schools at Carlisle, to which position he was appointed in September, 1879, is a native of Rushford, Allegany Co., N. Y., born December 6, 1840, a son of Richard S. and

Mary (Herrick) Pratt. Richard S. Pratt, who was a contractor and builder of canals, constructed the Welland Canal, in Canada, and the Wabash Canal, in Ohio and Indiana. To Richard S. and Mary (Herrick) Pratt were born three sons, of whom Capt. Pratt is the eldest. In the summer of 1846, the family moved to Logansport, Ind., where our subject attended the common school and Logansport Seminary, and in 1857 he began to learn the tinner's and coppersmith's trades. He removed to Delphi, in 1858, where he remained working at his trade until the breaking out of the late Rebellion, when, on April 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Ninth Indiana Infantry; was discharged July 29, 1861, and re-enlisted in Company A, Second Indiana Cavalry, September 18, 1861, and served as sergeant and first sergeant until April 19, 1864, when he was promoted first lieutenant of Company C, of the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry. September 1, 1864, he was promoted captain of this company, and May 29, 1865, was mustered out of the service. Capt. Pratt participated in the battles of Philippi, Va., June 3, 1861; Laurel Hill, Va., July 7; Belington, Va., July 10, and Carrick's Ford, Va., July 13 and 14; in 1862, Shiloh, Tenn., April 6 and 7; Pea Ridge, Tenn., April 15; Monterey, Tenn., April 17; several engagements around Corinth, Miss., April 30 to May 30; Tuscumbia Creek, Miss., May 31; McMinnville, Tenn., August 9; Gallatin, August 13 (where his horse was shot); engagements about Murfreesboro, Tenn., August 20, 25, 27, and September 7, New Haven, Ky., capturing the Third Georgia Cavalry in September; Perryville, Ky., and Crab Orchard, October 6, 7 and 8; Stone River, December 31 to January 3, 1863; in 1863, Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 10; Shelbyville Pike, June 6; Triune, Tenn., June 11; Shelbyville, Tenn., June 23; Tullahoma, June 25; Middletown, June 24; Grey's Gap, June 27; Elk River Bridge, July 2; Sparta, August 9; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19 and 20; Anderson's Cross Roads, and pursuit of Wheeler (fighting daily); in 1864, Huntsville, Ala., in October; Shoal Creek, Ala., November 9; Lawrenceburg, Tenn., November 22; Campbellsville, Tenn., November 24; Nashville, November 15 and 16 (where he had a horse killed); Hollow Tree Gap, Tenn., December 17; Linnville, Tenn., December 23; Pulaski, Tenn., December 25 and 26. At the close of the war the Captain returned to Delphi, Ind., and there worked at his trade until September, 1865, when he went to Bement, Ill., and one year later to Minnesota, where he remained for a few months, and then returned to Logansport, Ind., and was tendered an appointment by Schuyler Colfax as second lieutenant in the Tenth Regular Cavalry, which he accepted, and joined his company at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, in June, 1867, and July 31 of that year was promoted first lieutenant of the same company, which office he held until February 7, 1883, when he was promoted captain. April 20, 1864, Capt. Pratt was married to Miss Anna Laura Mason, of Jamestown, N. Y., a daughter of Belden B. and Mercy (Whilcomb) Mason, to whom have been born four children: Mason D., born January 23, 1865; Cora Marion, October 2, 1868; Nana Laura, July 27, 1871, and Richenda Henrietta, August 25, 1882. Capt. Pratt belongs to St. John's Blue Lodge, No. 260. The Indian Industrial School, of which he is at the head, and for whose improvement he has worked untiringly for years, owing to his good management is a successful institution.

CHRISTIAN REIGHTER, brick mason, contractor and builder, Carlisle, was born in that place January 10, 1820, son of George and Ann Catherine (Leibe) Reighter. George Reighter, a stone and brick mason, contractor and builder and a native of Crawford County, Penn., removed to Berks County, and thence to Carlisle in 1813, where, in 1816, he was married to Miss Leibe, a native of Berks County, and a daughter of Christian and Catherine (Franklinberger) Leibe. He died April 7, 1836, aged about thirty-five years. His parents were Henry and Sarah J. (Sanders) Reighter, the former of whom, a native of Crawford County, came in 1813 to Cumberland County, and in 1835 moved to Pittsburgh. He was also by trade a brick and stone-mason. To George and Ann Catherine (Leibe) Reighter were born six sons and one daughter: George L., who served in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Coulter, and was killed at Fredericksburg; Christian; Henry B., who served in the Mexican war, and died from disease contracted therein; Charles O., who served in Company A, First Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Reserve Volunteers, and was wounded at South Mountain, and died from the effects; John T., a painter in Philadelphia (Charles O. and John T. were twins); Mary C., who died in 1851, the wife of Henry McCord, a farmer of Ohio, and Andrew J., a brick-mason, who also served in the First Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Reserve Volunteers, and died in 1879. The parents were identified—the father with the Episcopal, and the mother with the Lutheran Church. Our subject, when young, learned the brick-mason's trade in Carlisle, which he has since followed. February 1, 1850, he was married to Miss Sarah Jane Dickinson, a native of Cumberland County, Penn., and a daughter of David and Christian (Yingest) Dickinson, and to this union have been born two children: Edward F., now engaged in the grocery business in Gettysburg, and Mary C., who resides with her parents.

WILLIAM F. REILY, physician, Carlisle, is a native of Cumberland County, Penn., born at Carlisle, December 2, 1851. His grandfather, James Reily, who was born in Ireland and there educated for the priesthood, when a young man emigrated to America and settled in Cumberland County, Penn., and was here married. William, a son of

James, married Miss Elizabeth Kernan and to them were born three sons and one daughter. Rev. Dr. Theo. M. Reily (professor of ecclesiastical history in the theological seminary at Nashotah, Wis.), Thomas A. Reily (late second lieutenant in the Fifth United States Infantry from 1867 to 1871, when he resigned and returned to Carlisle; also chosen captain of Company G, Eighth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, at its organization, and subsequently made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment) Euphemia Parker Reily (who resides with her mother in Carlisle), and Dr. W. F. Reily. Our subject attended the common school of Carlisle until eighteen years of age, when he entered Dickinson College, and later entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in March, 1875. He then located at Carlisle, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Cumberland County Medical Society, and of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania. The Doctor and wife are members of the St. John's Episcopal Church, of which he is one of the vestrymen. Dr. Reily is a past master of St. John's Lodge, No. 200, F. & A. M. He has been physician to the county asylum since 1885.

HENRY M. RITTER, merchant tailor, Carlisle, was born in that place February 6, 1847. He attended the public schools of Carlisle until thirteen years of age, and then entered Dickinson College, where he remained one year. He next entered Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1863. He then returned to Carlisle and embarked in his present business, succeeding his father. He carries a full and complete stock of fine imported and domestic goods. January 10, 1868, Mr. Ritter married Miss M. Maybury Hassler, of Carlisle, a native of Philadelphia, and a daughter of John P. and Amelia M. (Herr) Hassler. Mr. Hassler was a native of Franklin County, Penn., and for many years was cashier of the Carlisle Deposit Bank. Mrs. Hassler was a native of Franklin County, a sister of the Hon. A. J. Herr, U. State Senator, and a daughter of Daniel Herr, proprietor of the "Tremont," Philadelphia, and the "Lochiel," Harrisburg. Mr. and Mrs. Ritter have two sons: John E. and Harry G., both born in Carlisle. The mother is identified with the Reformed Church. The parents of our subject are Henry S. and Mary (Wonderlich) Ritter, natives, the former of Reading, Berks County, and the latter of Cumberland County. Henry S. Ritter, a merchant tailor by occupation, opened, in 1837, the first merchant tailoring establishment in Carlisle. He and his wife are members of the English Lutheran Church. To them were born three sons and five daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters are living: Mary E. (wife of Robert McCartney, foreman of the printers in the office of the Mechanicsburg *Journal*), Fannie A. (wife of John H. Rheem, a piano and music dealer at Ottumwa, Iowa), Henry M., and Charles H. (tailor of Carlisle, who married Miss Anna Reep). Benjamin Crane, great-grandfather of Henry M. Ritter, was a native of England, and in an early day settled in Cumberland County, and was engaged in farming. Christiana Crane, his widow, a native of Berks County, died in Carlisle, at the advanced age of one hundred and four years, retaining her mind and being quite active to the last. Her death was caused by a fall and from fright during the bombarding of Carlisle by the rebels in 1863, a shell bursting in her room. The Ritters are of German descent. Samuel, the grandfather of Henry M., was born in Reading, Penn., of which city he was a merchant and served as postmaster for a period of twenty years. His wife was Katherine Kast, a native of Reading.

HON. WILBUR F. SADLER, Carlisle, was born in Adams County, Penn., October 14, 1840, his paternal ancestor being among the first settlers of Adams County. Richard Sadler emigrated from England about the middle of the last century and settled in that part of Pennsylvania now forming Adams County. In 1750 he took out a warrant for land which is still in the possession of some of his descendants. He was buried in 1764, at Christ Church, Huntington Township, of which he was one of the early members. His son, Isaac, married Mary Hammersly, and their eldest child was named Richard. He married Rebecca Lewis, and their second son, Joshua, became the father of Wilbur F. The subject of this sketch was brought by his parents to Cumberland County the year following his birth. After the completion of his education, in 1863, he enlisted in a cavalry company, which was mustered into the United States service for the "emergency" at the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Carlisle bar in 1864, and besides acquiring a large practice was actively connected with the educational and business interests of the place, serving as a director of the common schools, trustee of Dickinson College, director of several corporations, and president of the Farmers' bank. In 1869 he was nominated by the Republican party for the State Senate, in the district composed of York and Cumberland, was elected district attorney two years afterward, and president judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Pennsylvania in 1884, having been defeated for the same office ten years previous.

WILLIAM SADLER, Heidlersburg, Adams County, was born November 16, 1816. He is a son of William Sadler, who was born October 1, 1777 and died July 8, 1848. His grandfather was Isaac Sadler, and his great-grandfather Richard Sadler, who was a native of England and settled near York Springs prior to 1750. His mother was Lydia Lease. Mr. Sadler has been a resident of Heidlersburg for many years. His energy, business foresight, facility of accumulation and wise investments have made his counsels

valuable and much sought in financial matters. He is a director of the Dillsburg National Bank.

JOHN SCHMOHL, Sr., baker, Carlisle, was born at Metzingen, Wurtemburg, Germany, November 16, 1824, a son of Jacob and Catharine Schmohl, who came to Cumberland County in 1846, former of whom died in 1868, and latter in 1859. The subject of our sketch learned his trade in the old country, and coming here embarked in the business with which he has since been successfully connected. He was married here to Elizabeth Fredericka, whom he buried in January, 1863, and who left him three sons and three daughters: Philip, Lena, Jacob, John, Catharine and Lizzie. Mr. Schmohl was again happily married, this time to Catharine Weidman, a native of Arnstaafer, Hessen-Darmstadt (the place of nativity of his first wife), and who came to America in 1838, a daughter of Jacob Weidman, who died here in 1869, his widow following him in September, 1885, aged eighty-seven years. Mr. Schmohl is one of Carlisle's public spirited citizens, and has contributed liberally to the support of the industrial interests of the place. He is a prominent Knight of Pythias, and has done much toward keeping alive the society here. The family attend services at the Lutheran Church.

ALEXANDER BRADY SHARPE, Esq., of Carlisle, son of John and Jane (McCune) Sharpe, was born in Newton Township, Cumberland County, on the 12th of August, 1827. His ancestors, paternal, and maternal, were among the first settlers in the upper end of the county. His great-grandparents on his father's side, Thomas and Margaret (Elder) Sharp, were Covenanters, who, because of their religious faith, were driven from Scotland to the province of Ulster in the North of Ireland, about or shortly after the middle of the seventeenth century, and resided near Belfast, in the County of Antrim until about the year 1747, when they immigrated with their children, consisting of five sons and four daughters, to Cumberland County, Penn., and settled in Newton Township. His grandfather was Alexander Sharp, of Green Spring, the youngest of the five sons. His maternal great-grandparents were James McCune and Abigail, his wife, of Newton Township, whose son Samuel married Hannah Brady, a daughter of Hugh Brady the second, whose father, Hugh Brady, was an emigrant from Enniskillen, and one of the first settlers in that portion of the county now embraced in Hopewell Township. He began his studies preparatory to entering college with Joseph Casey the elder, father of Hon. Joseph Casey, at Newville, in 1839, and after his death continued them at Academia, Juniata County, and completed them with Vanleer Davis, at Chambersburg; entered the sophomore class at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Penn., in 1843, and graduated on the 23d of September, 1846, with the highest honors of his class. The college was then under the presidency of Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge, and two of his classmates were Hon. William H. West, of Ohio, and Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, of Pittsburgh. On his return from college he commenced the study of law with Robert M. Bard, Esq., of Chambersburg, and completed his course with Hon. Frederick Watts, of Carlisle. Hugh Gaullagher, Esq., W. M. Biddle, Esq., and Hon. J. H. Graham, were the committee appointed to examine him, and on motion of the last named he was, on the 21st of November, 1848, admitted to practice. He remained with Judge Watts until the 1st of April, 1849, when he opened an office and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, except during the years of the war of the Rebellion, when from the 21st of April, 1861, until the 28th of January, 1865 (less the period from the 27th of December, 1862, to the 28th of August, 1863), he was constantly in the service as a private or a commissioned officer. April 21, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, and served as such until the 25th of September, when he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company E, and appointed adjutant of the regiment. On the 4th of December he was relieved from duty with his regiment, which was a part of the Second Brigade (Meade's) of McCall's division, and ordered to report to Brig.-Gen. Ord, commanding the Third Brigade, who had appointed him aide-de-camp. He joined Gen. Ord the same day and served on his personal staff until the General was wounded and disabled temporarily for field service, when he resigned. After Ord's recovery he was, at the General's instance, again commissioned a captain and assigned to duty with him, where he served until he resigned on the 28th of January, 1865. During the war he was in field service in the Army of the Potomac, of the Rappahannock, in the Army of the Tennessee, Army of West Virginia, Army of the Gulf, and in the Army of the James. He participated in the engagement at Drainesville, on the 20th of December, 1861; the battle of Iuka, September 18 and 20, 1862; Big Hatchie, October 5, 1862; Burnside's Mine Explosion, July 30, 1864; Battle of New Market Heights, or Chapin's Farm, and capture of Fort Harrison, September 9 and 10, 1864. He was brevetted and promoted to the rank of captain and aide de-camp, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Drainesville, and on the 13th of March, 1865 (on the recommendation of Gens. Ord, Meade and Grant) received the brevet ranks of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel United States Volunteers for gallant conduct at Petersburg and the various affairs before Richmond, Va. On the 19th of December, 1854, Col. Sharpe married Katherine Mears Blaney, a daughter of the late Maj. George Blaney, Engineer Corps, United States Army. He never held an office, and never was a candidate for any, political, judicial or otherwise,

but he has political convictions coeval with the existence of his party, from which he has never turned away, a sense of professional and social duty which has never yet caused him to be ashamed, and an abiding faith in the doctrines of the church of his fathers.

DR. ROBERT LOWRY SIBBET, Carlisle, was born in Cumberland County, Penn. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Sibbet, and grandmother, Alice Lowry, with their brothers, John, James and Robert Sibbet, and three sisters, Mrs. Gourley, Mrs. McCann and Mrs. Copely, emigrated from the North of Ireland about the close of the last century. His maternal grandfather, Timothy Ryan, and grandmother, Rachel Williamson, also emigrated from the North of Ireland about the same time. Samuel Sibbet was a man of decided political convictions, and on account of his pronounced sentiments 50 guineas were offered for his head. He was, however, not without friends, and after bidding farewell to his wife and three children, James, Robert and Thomas, set out for America. He reached Baltimore in the early part of 1800, in a concealed manner, being connected with the Order of Freemasons. A few months later his devoted wife, having disposed of their personal effects, ventured to cross the ocean with her three helpless children, and landed safely at the same port. Having heard of the Scotch Irish settlement in the Cumberland Valley, they proceeded at once to the head of the Big Spring where they were welcomed by their numerous Presbyterian friends. To their small family were here added Samuel, Margaret, Lowry and Hugh Montgomery. Thomas Sibbet was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1797. Catherine Ryan, whom he married, was born in Cumberland County in 1793, and by this union were born Rachel A., Dr. Robert L., Henry W., Rev. William R., Elder C., Joanna J. and Anna M. Sibbet. The subject of this sketch graduated in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, with the degree of A. B. in 1856. He afterward engaged in teaching a classical school, first in Centreville, and then in Shippensburg, in his native county, until 1862, when he began the study of medicine. He graduated with the degree of M. D. in the University of Pennsylvania, in 1866, and in the meantime the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. He practiced his profession in Harrisburg and afterward in New Kingston. In 1870 he visited Europe, where he spent two full years in the universities and hospitals, being seven months in Paris during the entire siege, two months in Berlin, ten months in Vienna and two months in London. After returning from Europe Dr. Sibbet settled in Carlisle as a general practitioner, where he still resides. In 1873 the medical society of the State appointed him chairman of a committee on medical legislation, and it was mainly through his persevering efforts, in the midst of great opposition, that the passage of the present registration law was secured. In 1882, nine months after the law took effect, he collected statistics and made a report to the society, which shows that 6,492 practitioners had voluntarily complied with the law in the several counties, that 838 of these were practicing without graduation, and that 105 were females. At the same time he corresponded with a large number of prominent medical gentlemen in the United States, and in 1876 was instrumental in effecting the organization of the American Academy of Medicine, an association founded on protracted courses of literary and medical study with degrees corresponding thereto. As a recognition of these services he has recently been elected "vice-president of the section of obstetrics in the Ninth International Medical Congress, to be held in Washington, D. C., in 1887." He has been a frequent contributor to the literature of his profession, and has now in manuscript form, nearly completed, a series of chapters on the Franco-Prussian war and siege of Paris.

ALEXANDER D. BACHE SMEAD was born in Carlisle, March 24, 1848. He is the youngest child of Capt. Raphael C. Smead, Fourth United States Artillery. The latter was a New Englander by birth, descended from a family established in Massachusetts two centuries ago. His parents, Selah and Elizabeth (Cummings) Smead, removed to Genesee County, New York, and from there the son was sent to the West Point Military Academy in 1821, graduating four years later. In 1829 he married Sarah M. Radcliffe, daughter of John and Jane (Van Ness) Radcliffe, of Dutchess County, New York, a woman of beauty and talent and of remarkable force of character. He thus allied himself with several of the oldest colonial families of New York, which have furnished that State with some of her ablest judges, both for the supreme and inferior courts, as well as men prominent at the bar and in official life. Both of Mrs. Smead's parents were of Dutch extraction, some of her father's ancestors having emigrated from Holland to New Amsterdam as early as the year 1630, and their descendants intermarried with later English and Huguenot settlers. Capt. Smead passed unhurt through the Florida and the Mexican wars, but had barely reached American soil, on his return from the latter, when he fell a victim to yellow fever contracted at Vera Cruz. Having, in 1847, been sent North for a short time to Carlisle Barracks to recruit additional men for his regiment, he had left his wife and children in Carlisle when he himself rejoined Gen. Scott's army. Her husband's sudden death, in 1848, left Mrs. Smead among comparative strangers and in very straightened circumstances. But adversity could not overcome her energetic nature. Deciding to make Carlisle her home, she at once took up her increased burden of responsibility, and carried it to the end without flinching. She still (in 1886) resides in the town where she so successfully reared and educated her sons and daughters. Raphael C. and Sarah M. Smead

had the following children: First—JOHN R. SMEAD. He graduated at West Point in 1854 and was commissioned lieutenant in the Second United States Artillery, spent a couple of years on the Indian frontier, acted as assistant professor of philosophy at West Point, and was on topographical engineer duty when the war of the Rebellion broke out. The disloyalty of the captain of the "National Rifles," of Washington, led to Capt. Smead's detail, by their request, to reorganize and command them until Northern troops could arrive for the defense of the Capital. With this company he led the first advance of the Union Army into Virginia. He was soon promoted captain in the Fifth United States Artillery, commanded his battery through the Peninsular campaign, and was killed in battle August 30, 1862. He married Annie B. Ege, of Carlisle, and left one child, Raphael C. Smead, now a civil engineer. Second—ELIZABETH C. SMEAD. She died in infancy. Third—ELIZABETH C. SMEAD. She has made music her profession. She has been a member of the faculty of "Metzger Institute" since its foundation, and has charge of the department of instrumental music. Fourth—JANE V. N. SMEAD. Since 1865 she has been the wife of John Hays, Esq., of Carlisle. Fifth—RAPHAEL C. SMEAD. He was book keeper of the First National Bank of Carlisle, and died May 25, 1869, unmarried. Sixth—SARAH CORNELIA SMEAD. She resides with her mother in Carlisle. Seventh—A. D. B. SMEAD.

The latter graduated in 1862 from the public schools of Carlisle, then studied until 1863 at the preparatory school of Dickinson College, and in 1864 entered that college, from which he graduated June 25, 1868, with the first honors. In the spring of that year he was nominated by the President for a commission in the Regular Army, and passed an examination before a board of military officers convened for that purpose. On August 1, 1868, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Third United States Cavalry. He was an officer of that regiment for over eleven years. He was stationed in Pennsylvania, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nebraska, Wyoming, Dakota and Montana; was much on active duty in the field and occasionally engaged in Indian hostilities. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1871, and regimental adjutant in 1878. In 1879 he resigned from the army for the purpose of practicing law, to the study of which he had devoted much attention in connection with his military duties. His legal studies were completed in Philadelphia, and he was admitted to the bar of that city as well as to that of Cumberland County. He then settled in his native place for the practice of his profession. Mr Smead has spent over two years in European travel and study. He has long been a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he is also a trustee.

LEMUEL R. SPONG, register of wills, Carlisle, was born on a farm in East Pennsborough Township, Cumberland County, Penn., May 21, 1855, a son of Joseph and Caroline (Marsh) Spong, the former a native of the same county and township and the latter of York County. Joseph Spong was a son of John Spong, also a native of East Pennsborough Township, and his (John's) father, John Leonard Spong, a native of Germany, who was married there, immigrated to America, and settled in East Pennsborough Township, this county. John Spong, father of Joseph Spong, married Barbara Dewerton, of Dauphin County, Penn., and had ten children. To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Spong were born four children, all of whom are dead except Lemuel R. When our subject was six years of age his father moved to West Fairview, Cumberland County, where Lemuel attended school until he was thirteen years old, when he went to work for the Harrisburg Nail-works, with which he remained in the capacities of office boy, clerk and shipping clerk until 1873, when, in connection with the position he was holding, he acted as agent for the Adams Express Company, and later became freight agent for the Northern Central Railroad. From 1874 until 1885, during the fall and winter seasons, he was engaged in buying and shipping all kinds of produce. October 24, 1875, Mr Spong was married to Miss Rosa Mann, a native of East Pennsborough Township, this county, and a daughter of George and Mary A. (Eslinger) Mann, both of this county.

HUGH STUART was born in County Antrim, Ireland, June 23, 1758; came to America in 1784; and, in 1790, married Ruth Patterson and settled on the Patterson tract of land on the head of Letort Spring, in what is now South Middleton Township. Ruth Patterson was born in Scotland, in 1763. The children of this marriage were five sons: Hugh, William, John, James and Joseph. Hugh and William died in early life; John settled in this county; and James and Joseph went with their father to Bucyrus, Ohio, in 1821, where they were the first settlers. Hugh Stuart, Sr., died there in 1854, at the age of ninety-eight years. All of the family are now dead, except Joseph, who still lives in Bucyrus, now in his eighty-seventh year. John Stuart, the third son, was born at the head of the Letort, in October, 1794. January 4, 1816, he married Barbara Steen, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Carrus) Steen, also of County Antrim, Ireland. Ten children were born to this union, eight of whom lived to maturity, the sons being Hugh, John, Joseph A., James T. and William P.; and the daughters: Amelia, married to Thompson Weakley; Elizabeth, married to William Wherry, and Martha A., married to George Searight. John Stuart, the father, after his marriage, lived in Carlisle, and was engaged in milling until 1827, when he moved to his farm in South Middleton. He was appointed associate judge of Cumberland County, under the Constitution, in 1835, for life. After the

judiciary was made elective, he held the office by election until 1857. He died in 1870. His eldest son, Hugh, was born in the latter part of 1816; was a farmer, a member of the State Legislature during the two sessions of 1857 and 1858, in 1861 was elected associate judge, and held the office by re election until 1871. He died in 1880. Joseph A., the only surviving son, was born in 1826 and still farms in South Middleton Township, this county. He was married, in 1850, to Mary A. McCune, whose grandfather, of Scotch Irish parentage, settled near Shippensburg, on the farm where his descendants still live. Their children living are John T. and H. S. Stuart.

JOHN T. STUART, prosecuting attorney of Cumberland County, and of the firm of Stuart & Stuart, attorneys at law, Carlisle, was born in South Middleton Township May 23, 1851, son of Joseph A. and Mary A. (McCune) Stuart, worthy people of a very long line of descent in this locality. Mr. Stuart spent two years in Susquehanna College, and, after a short time at West Nottingham Academy, Md., entered Princeton in 1870, from which institution he was graduated in 1874. He then entered upon the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1876, and in 1883 was elected to his present incumbency, which he very creditably fills.

REUBEN SWARTZ, the general proprietor of the "Thudium House," Carlisle is a native of Cumberland County, born three miles north of Hogestown, in Silver Spring Township, February 11, 1845, a son of Peter and Catherine (Burtner) Swartz, both natives of Silver Spring Township, and descendants of old families of Cumberland County. When nine years old he went to live with his uncle at Bridgeport, this county, and remained with him five years. He then learned the plasterer's trade at Mechanicsburg, where he remained three years; then went to Canton, Ohio, and worked at his trade two years, when he returned to Pennsylvania and located at Titusville four years. He formed a partnership with Francis Le Rew, and they conducted the "White Hall Hotel," at Harrisburg, Penn. Two years later, Mr. Swartz engaged in buying and selling horses and clerking at the "White Hall Hotel." In the spring of 1878 he came to Carlisle and leased the "Thudium House," which he still conducts. In 1884 he formed a partnership with S. P. Jackson, and dealt in horses and general stock. March 11, 1878, he married Miss Alice Simons. She was born and reared in Landisburg, Perry County, a daughter of George and Catherine J. (Parkinson) Simons. Her father was in the Mexican war as a drummer-boy; also served in the civil war. He was a son of George Simons, a soldier in the war of 1812; both were blacksmiths. To Mr. and Mrs. Swartz two sons were born, one living, William L., born March 4, 1879. Mr. Swartz is a member of Cumberland Star Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Carlisle. He keeps a first-class house in every respect, neat and well furnished, and he and wife pay special attention to the comfort of their guests. They are justly popular and have hosts of friends. During the civil war, in 1864, Mr. Swartz drove a Government wagon one year.

FRANK E. THOMPSON, of the firm of Dale & Thompson, grain and coal merchants, Carlisle, was born in that place December 1, 1847, son of Joseph C. and Jane (Smith) Thompson, natives of Carlisle, where they now reside, respected citizens, latter a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Joseph C. Thompson is a printer by trade, having learned the business in the office of the *American Volunteer* and other papers of Carlisle, and for many years he was foreman in the office of the *Volunteer* and Carlisle *Herald*. They had four sons and five daughters, of whom three sons and three daughters are living: Annie, wife of A. J. Hecker, a carpenter and contractor, of Carlisle; Sallie S., unmarried; Frank E., Harriet C., J. Marlin, engaged in the transfer business, in Carlisle; John M., saddler of Carlisle, and Frank E. Our subject was educated at the schools of his native place, and at the age of seventeen years began clerking in a dry goods store for Leidich & Miller, of Carlisle, with whom he remained for a short time. He next worked for a brief period at the carpenter's trade, when he went to Harrisburg, where he clerked for three years and later engaged as clerk with G. B. Hoffman, in the grocery business, with whom he remained for a short time, when he was appointed agent at Carlisle for the Adams Express Company, which position he held for five years, when he resigned and bought the interest of Mr. A. Bosler, in the grain and coal house of A. Bosler & Dale, and the firm has since been Dale & Thompson. March 19, 1878, Mr. Thompson married Miss Annie S. Black, who was born in Carlisle, a daughter of Robert M. and Sarah (Barnhardt) Black, natives of Cumberland County, former an architect, contractor and builder, of Carlisle. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have two children: Laura A. and Nellie. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Reformed Church, and Mr. Thompson is a member of St. John Lodge, No. 260, F. & A. M., St. John's Chapter, No. 171, R. A. M., K. T., St. John Commandery No. 8; is a member of Carlisle Lodge No. 91, I. O. O. F., and a member of the I. O. H. He is among the enterprising and representative men of Carlisle.

ALEXANDER A. THOMSON, M. D., Carlisle, was born on the old family farm near Scotland, Franklin Co., Penn., February 11, 1841. His great-grandfather emigrated from Scotland to Franklin County with his family of thirteen children in 1777, and settled midway between Shippensburg and Chambersburg, at a point now called Scotland, in honor of his native place. His son, John, grandfather of our subject, married Hannah Rea, and six daughters and two sons were born to them: Nancy, married to John Ren-

frew; Eliza, married to William Agnew; Margaret, married to a Mr. Lusk; Hannah, married to Robert McKee; Sarah, married to Adam Brown; Ann, married to Dr. D. S. McGowan; Alexander, married to Margaret Kerr, and Samuel, the youngest, and father of subject, married to Miss Mary Kyner, a daughter of George and Christina (Nye) Kyner. Samuel and Mary (Kyner) Thomson were members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and had nine children, three sons and three daughters living: Elizabeth, wife of John Wilson, a farmer, of Chester County, Penn.; Agnes, wife of George Dice, a grocer, of Shippensburg; John R., a farmer, of Franklin County; Alexander A.; McLeod W., superintendent of "maintenance of way" on the Pennsylvania Railway, at Altoona, Penn., and Miss Mary A., who resides with Alexander A. When Alexander A. was twelve years old his father moved to Fayetteville and bought an interest in the female seminary and the boys' academy, at Fayetteville, and managed the boarding house for this seminary for four years. Our subject took a four years' course in the latter institution, at the completion of which, in 1857, his father died, and Alexander A. was engaged the following winter in teaching school at Fayetteville, and in the spring began farming with his eldest brother on the old homestead near Scotland. He followed agriculture three years; then began the study of medicine with Drs. Stuart and Howland, of Shippensburg. Eighteen months later he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., and there attended a course of lectures; then read one summer with Dr. A. Harvey Smith, an eminent surgeon of Detroit, Mich. In the fall of 1863 he entered Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Penn., from which institution he was graduated in March, 1864, and the same spring located in the practice of medicine at Newburg, Cumberland County. Here he remained in practice several years and then moved to Cumberland, Md., where he, with his brothers, McLeod W., and William Paxton, built the Cumberland Steel Works, which they operated one year, when the Doctor sold out, and returned to Newburg and formed a partnership with John C. Elliott, under the firm name of Elliott & Thomson, in general merchandising for three years (until the fall of 1875). He was then nominated and elected, by the people of Cumberland County, Republican treasurer, which office he held three years, and in the fall of 1879 was elected by the same party sheriff of the county, filling the incumbency three years. In the spring of 1882 he engaged in the cattle business in Wyoming Territory, and the year following formed a partnership with James D. Greason in the same line. Two years later they formed the Carlisle Live stock Company, of Wyoming Territory, of which Dr. Thomson was chosen president and manager, and he has since been engaged in this business. December 15, 1864, Dr. Thomson was married to Miss Susan Rosetta Frazer, a native of near Shippensburg and a daughter of Andrew and Annie (Wilson) Frazer, natives of Dauphin County, and who became a member of Middle Spring Presbyterian Church. Dr. and Mrs. Thomson have two children living: Frank Frazer, now attending Dickinson College, and Nellie E., attending school. Mrs. Thomson is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Carlisle. The Doctor ranks among the leading successful business men of Carlisle, and, starting in life dependent on his own resources, he may be said to be a self-made man. As a public officer and business man, he has always had the confidence and respect of all.

JOHN R. TURNER, architect, contractor and builder, Carlisle, has been identified with the place since 1833, and is, perhaps, the oldest in this line at Carlisle. He learned his profession with Jacob Spangler, with whom he served a regular apprenticeship, since which time he has been actively engaged in his business. He was born at Franklin (four miles southwest of Shippensburg) March 6, 1815, a son of David Turner, who was born and reared near Mount Rock, Dickinson Township, this county, and of Irish parents, who settled in Cumberland County, and there died. When a young man David removed to Franklin County, where he was married to Miss Rebecca Rudisill, who was born in what is now Adams County, Penn., a daughter of Baltzer and Elizabeth (Schmidt) Rudisill. Mr. and Mrs. David Turner settled in West Pennsborough Township, Cumberland County, in 1823, and to them were born eleven children: Eliza (unmarried), Mary A. (married to John Cresler, a farmer near Shippensburg), Rebecca (widow of James Davidson, of Peoria, Ill.), John R., Susan (widow of John Keller), Jane (widow of Joseph Heister Gibson), Sarah (widow of Samuel Corl, of Bedford County), Lydia C. (wife Alpheus Hagan, resident of Brandonville, Va.), Margaret (widow of John R. Natcher, a contractor and builder of Pittsburgh), Caroline (wife of George Sulluff, a contractor and builder of Allegheny City), and Agnes (wife of Thompson Walker, a farmer of Cumberland County). The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church. John R. received his schooling mainly in West Pennsborough Township, and in the spring of 1833 went to Carlisle, where, September 6, 1838, he was married to Miss Catherine Halbert, a native of Carlisle, and a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Du Boise) Halbert, former of whom came from England, and latter a native of Carlisle. The grandfather of Mrs. Elizabeth Halbert (Abraham Du Boise) immigrated to Holland, from France, during the French Revolution, and subsequently to America, settling in Montgomery County, Penn. To our subject and wife have been born three daughters: Virginia (wife of William D. Sponsler, a retired merchant of Carlisle), Belle (residing at home), and Kitty (deceased, aged thirty-five, and unmarried). The parents are members of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Turner is

identified with St John Lodge, F. & A. M., Carlisle, and the I. O. O. F., Carlisle Lodge, No. 91. He has been the architect and builder of many of the buildings in Carlisle and elsewhere, was the architect and builder of the court house, Cumberland County, Stevens' Hall, Gettysburg, architect for the Farmers High School Building, near Bellefonte, Penn. (now the Pennsylvania Farm School), architect of the market house in Carlisle, and was also architect and superintendent of the court house of Clarion County, Penn., and now, August, 1886, is engaged in superintending a first dwelling for H. Gould Beetem, having furnished the plans and specifications. Mr. Turner has long been one of the city's active and enterprising business men.

REV. JOSEPH VANCE, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Carlisle, son of Samuel and Mary Vance, of South Strabane Township, Washington Co., Penn., was born October 8, 1837. In 1853 he entered Washington College, now Washington and Jefferson, and graduated in September, 1858. In the same month he entered the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Penn. He was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Washington in April, 1860, and graduated from the seminary in 1861. His first charge was the Assembly Church, Beaver Dam, Wis., where he began his work in July, 1861. In June, 1862, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Winnebago. In January, 1865, he entered the work of the Christian Commission, and was sent to Vicksburg, Miss. In February he was appointed by Col. John Eaton assistant superintendent of the schools of the Freedman's Department in the district of Vicksburg, and served in that capacity until the 1st of July. He was called to the Second Presbyterian Church of Vincennes, Ind., in September, 1865, and continued as its pastor until it was united with the First Presbyterian Church in April, 1873. Accepting a call to the church formed by the union, he remained until July, 1874. During his pastorage in Vincennes he was stated clerk of the presbytery, permanent clerk of the synod and a trustee of Hanover College. In April, 1866, he was married to Mary Hay Maddox, of Vincennes. She died in July, 1871, leaving one child, Charles Thompson. During the summer of 1875 Dr. Vance supplied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of Reading, Penn., in the absence of its pastor. The Rev. Dr. C. P. Wing having resigned the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, Carlisle, in October, 1875, Mr. Vance was, in November of the same year, invited to supply the pulpit, and on the 30th of April, 1876, was installed pastor by a committee of Presbytery, consisting of Rev. Drs. C. P. Wing, J. A. Murray and George Norcross, of Carlisle, and Thomas Creigh, of Mercersburg. In September, 1880, he was married to Sarah H. Maddox, of Vincennes, Ind. Miriam C. is their only child. In June, 1884, the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the Western University of Pennsylvania, and also by Washington and Jefferson College.

HON. FREDERICK WATTS, retired lawyer, Carlisle. An eminent minister of the gospel once said: "The leading lawyer is always the most prominent member of the community in which he lives." Whether this is always the case in large cities and commercial centers, or not, it is, no doubt, generally so in agricultural communities. That Judge Watts was the most prominent member of the community in which he lived for more than a quarter of a century is not questioned. As early as October, 1827, he practiced in the supreme court of this State, and as late as the May term of 1869, and all through that period of forty-two years (except the three years he was on the bench), there is not a single volume of reports containing the cases from the middle district in which his name is not found; to which add the fact that for fifteen years he was reporter of the decisions of that court, and during that period, and before and after it, he was engaged in a large office business, and in the trial of nearly all the important cases in the courts below, in his own county and the county of Perry. But this did not satisfy his love for labor. He was, during this period, president of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and continued in that office for twenty-six years. To his professional duties, and those connected with the railroad, he added constant activity in agricultural pursuits, not only in managing his farms, but as president of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, and an active projector of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, furthering the general agricultural interests of his county and State. Judge Watts was born in Carlisle, this county May 9, 1801, and is a son of David Watts, one of the most distinguished lawyers of his day, and whose practice extended through all the middle counties of the State. His mother was a daughter of Gen. Miller, of Revolutionary fame, who afterward commanded the United States troops at Baltimore during the war of 1812. His grandfather, Frederick Watts, was a member of the executive council of Pennsylvania before the Revolution, and was one of the prominent men of the province and subsequent State. Our subject, having been duly prepared, entered Dickinson College, from which he was graduated in 1819. He passed the two subsequent years with his uncle, William Miles, in Erie County, where he cultivated his taste for agricultural pursuits. In 1821 he returned to Carlisle, and entered the office of Andrew Carothers, as a law student; was admitted to the bar in August, 1824, and soon acquired a lucrative practice. In 1845 he became president of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. It is to his energy and able management that the people of the valley are indebted for a road which, when he took hold of it, was in debt, out of repair, unproductive, and in a dilapidated condition, but which, through his ener-

getic and economical management, has been brought up to a high state of prosperity, having paid all of its indebtedness and been made to yield handsome returns. March 9, 1849, Mr. Watts was commissioned by Gov. Johnston president judge of the Ninth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata. He retained the office until 1852. In 1854 he was elected president of the board of trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, in which capacity he still acts. During the year 1854 he projected the erection of gas and water works for Carlisle, and, having formed a company, was elected its president. He is a man of great force of character and abiding self-confidence. Whatever he has undertaken he has done with all his might, and whatever be his belief he believed implicitly. He never sat down at the counsel table to try a case that he did not impress the court and jury that he had perfect confidence that he would gain it. His temper was completely within his control; his equanimity was perfect, and he was ever ready to avail himself of any slip of his adversary. He had great powers of concentration, and always prepared his law points at the counsel table as soon as the evidence was closed. This he did with great facility, always directing them to the main points of the case. His power with the jury was very great. He was known by every man in the counties in which he practiced, and was regarded as a man of large intellect, sterling integrity, and unblemished honor. To these he added the impression of perfect belief in the justice of his cause, and this was effected by a manner that was always dignified, and in speech that was clear, strong, convincing, and never tedious. He despised quirks and quibbles; was a model of fairness in the trial of a cause, and always encouraged and treated kindly younger members of the bar that he saw struggling honorably for prominence, and when he closed his professional career he left the bar with the profound respect of all its members. In 1871 he was tendered the appointment of commissioner of agriculture, which he declined. The offer was renewed, and he finally accepted the appointment, and entered upon its duties August 1, 1871. An admirable system pervaded this department, and the three divisions were so arranged that the most detailed and accurate information could be obtained with the greatest facility. The country had not in its employ a more industrious, honest, faithful and large-hearted servant. He has ever since devoted himself assiduously to the practical development of the agricultural resources of the country.

EDWARD BIDDLE WATTS, attorney, Carlisle, son of Hon. Frederick and Henrietta (Ege) Watts, was born in Carlisle, September 13, 1851. In 1865 he entered Dr. Lyons' private school at West Haverford, ten miles west of Philadelphia, where he remained until 1868, when he went to Cheshire, and entered the Episcopal Academy of the State, and here pursued his studies until 1869, when, at the request of Dr. Horton, the principal of that institute, he accompanied him upon a tour in Europe. Immediately upon his return he entered Trinity College at Hartford, Conn., from which institution he was graduated in 1873. He returned to Carlisle and read law with John Hays, an attorney of the place, and was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania, in 1875, and at once entered on the practice of his profession, at which he has since been engaged in his native town. In 1885 he was appointed attorney for the county commissioners of Cumberland County. Although a young man, Mr. Watts ranks high in his profession, in which he has thus far made a success. He is a member of the Eighth Regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania, having served as captain of Company G (Gobin Guards) since February, 1885. He is identified with St. John's Episcopal Church.

HON. JOHN WISE WETZEL, lawyer, Carlisle, was born at that place, April 20, 1850, a son of George and Sarah E. (Shade) Wetzel. The subject of our sketch completed a good common school education, and took a preparatory course of study in Prof. Robert Sterrett's Academy here, and graduated from Dickinson College, in 1874. Meantime he had entered the study of law in the office of the late C. E. Magiaughlin, Esq., and was admitted to the bar a short time before receiving his decree from Dickinson College. After his admission he located in practice here, and has since been deservedly successful. He has always been an ardent Democrat, and has taken considerable interest in the placing of able men before the people for office. In 1876 he was elected as a representative to the Democratic State Convention from Cumberland County; in 1882 he was elected to preside as chairman of the county executive committee of his party for Cumberland County; and in 1881 was elected district attorney for the county. He married Lizzie, youngest daughter of John and Elizabeth Wolf, the union being blessed with a son, Frank. Mr. Wetzel has succeeded through life by his own exertions, being a self-made man. He gives liberally to all worthy objects, and is one of the active workers in the development of the social and industrial interests of Carlisle. He is a member of the Belles Letters, and Omega Chapter of the Chi Phi Fraternity of Dickinson College; is a member of the board of trustees of Franklin and Marshall College; solicitor for the Board of Trade and Building & Loan Association of Carlisle; solicitor for the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, etc., etc. He is a worthy Mason and a member of the K. of P. Mr. and Mrs. Wetzel are regular attendants of the services of the Reformed Church of the United States.

BARRENS SYLVESTER WILDER (deceased), late proprietor of the "Mansion

House," Carlisle, was a native of Ohio. He was born December 18, 1833, and was a son of Dwight and Harriet (Barrens) Wilder, the former a native of Massachusetts, and by occupation a farmer. To Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Wilder three sons and one daughter were born, of whom Barrens S., the subject of this sketch, was the second son and child, and when but a small boy his parents moved to this county, and settled on a farm, where Barrens grew up, attending school during the winters. December 20, 1859, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Gurtner, who was born in York County, Penn., July 22, 1843, a daughter of John and Susan (Wise) Gurtner, the former of whom was a blacksmith, a native of Germany, and who came to this country when a child, and whose father, George Gurtner, settled in York County, Penn. John and Susan (Wise) Gurtner were the parents of one son and three daughters: Mary, who married Hezekiah Williams; John; Harriet, who married John Barnet, and Elizabeth, the wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Barrens S. Wilder soon after marriage engaged in the hotel business, taking charge of the "Railroad House," at New Cumberland, which they conducted for four years, then took the hotel at Bridgeport, Cumberland County, with which they were identified until 1876, when they removed to Carlisle, and took charge of the "Mansion House," where Mr. Wilder died March 17, 1884. He was prominently connected with Masonry, having passed all the chairs in the various degrees of the order to the thirty-second degree, and was also a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. He was a member of the town council of Carlisle for three years, and stood high in the estimation of all as an upright, honest citizen. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilder five children were born, of whom the following named are living: Clara, wife of John Klink, resident of Harrisburg, a telegraph operator by profession, but at present employed as a clerk and book-keeper for Cumberland Valley Railroad Company; Susie, Arabella and Robert A. All the children were born at New Cumberland, Cumberland County, and the youngest three reside with their mother.

CONWAY PHELPS WING, D. D., Carlisle, belongs to a family traceable through five preceding generations to a progenitor who came from England in 1632 and settled finally in Sandwich, Mass. He is the son of Enoch and Mary (Oliver) Wing, who went from Conway, Hampshire Co., Mass., to Ohio in 1796, and settled on the right bank of the Muskingum, twelve miles above Marietta. He was born there February 12, 1809, but removed with his father in 1813, to Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y. At a very early age he left home to pursue study preparatory to his collegiate course in the neighboring town of Geneva, at an Episcopal academy, which soon afterward became Hobart College. After two years there he entered the sophomore class in Hamilton College, where he graduated in 1828. Nearly a year after this he entered a theological seminary at Auburn, where he enjoyed the instruction of Dr James Richards and graduated in 1831. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Geneva, February 3, 1831, just before entering his twenty-first year, and commenced preaching at once in Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y., where he was ordained and installed September 27, 1832. During the extraordinary revivals of religion which prevailed in that region about that period, he was one of its active and successful promoters. In 1836 he removed to Ogden, Monroe Co., N. Y., and in 1838 to the city of Monroe, Mich., where his vigorous health gave way under his protracted labors, and he was obliged to seek its restoration, first by a year's residence in St. Croix, West Indies and then by a more protracted sojourn in the Southern States. For a year and a half he preached in Columbia, Tenn., and vicinity, and finding, on experiment, that he could not safely venture upon a settlement in the North, reluctantly yielded to the solicitations of his new friends in the South, and became pastor of a congregation in Huntsville, Ala. Though he frankly informed that people that he was opposed to slavery and should do all in his power wisely to abolish it they persevered in calling and sustaining him, believing that his prejudices would soon be removed. He continued in his pastorate there with great acceptance and usefulness until April, 1848. He twice represented his presbytery there in the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and earnestly resisted the attempts of a party in that body to withdraw all Christian fellowship from the Southern churches. He was the author of a long and elaborate report, adopted by the synod of Tennessee, in October, 1847, in reply to the objections of this party, and maintaining that, while humanity and religion might require that some, under favorable circumstances, should emancipate their slaves, many masters were so situated that such a course would be utterly inexpedient and unjust, and they were bound to retain them, and treat them with kindness and love. After two or three years of experience, however, he found that public opinion would not permit him to act up to his convictions of duty in the enforcement of church discipline, against those who were guilty of immoralities against their slaves, and that he was likely to be involved in complications which would be perilous. Though he urged upon the slaves the apostolic duties of ordinary forbearance and submission, instances sometimes came to his knowledge, in which a different course seemed to him quite justifiable, and where he could not withhold his views. Such expressions of opinion, though tolerated when uttered by native citizens, were not relished by those who were suspected of Northern proclivities. He, therefore, became satisfied that it was his duty to give up his pastoral relation, and although his own congregation expressed their unanimous resolution to sustain him, and offered him extraordinary inducements to continue with them,

he saw no way of compliance consistent with a good conscience. Just as he had reached this conclusion, a call reached him from the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, which he immediately accepted. That people had heard him while on a visit north, in 1843, and now, on becoming destitute of a pastor, they invited him to settle among them. He arrived at Carlisle and commenced his ministrations there April 28, 1848, but was not installed until October 15, of the same year. His congregation, though not in ecclesiastical sympathy with the great majority of the Presbyterian Church in this region, grew in numbers and prosperity during his entire pastorate of more than twenty-eight years. He took a high rank as preacher in the synod of Pennsylvania, was more than once a candidate for the moderator's chair in the general assembly, and has served with acceptance on most of its important committees. He has been a member of eight general assemblies (besides two adjourned meetings), and has declined several invitations to prominent churches. He was especially active in efforts for the reunion of the two great branches of the Presbyterian Church, being a member of the convention of Presbyterians in Philadelphia in 1867, and of the assembly of reunion which met in New York and Pittsburgh in 1867. He was also a member of the joint committee of reconstruction for the organization of the synods and presbyteries of the reunited church. In addition to the ordinary work of a pastor, from the duties of which he has always been scrupulously careful that nothing should divert him, he has generally had in his hands such literary engagements as were consistent with it. He reads with a good degree of facility in seven different languages. In 1849, at the request of the faculty and students of Dickinson College, he supplied for one year the place made vacant by the transfer of William H. Allen, LL. D., to the presidency of Girard College, and in 1856, he, in connection with Prof. Charles E. Blumenthal, published a translation of Hase's History of the Christian Church (D. Appleton & Co., New York, pp. 720), in the composition of which he bore the largest share. For some years he contributed one article annually to the *Presbyterian Quarterly Review*, among which the most noted were two on "Abelard," two on the "Historical Development of the Doctrine of the Atonement," and one on the "Permanent in Christianity," and one article, in the *Methodist Quarterly* on "Miracles and the order of Nature." About a dozen sermons and discourses have been published by his people and his friends, as they were preached on special occasions. He was also the writer of two elaborate articles on "Federal Theology," and "Gnostics and Gnosticism," in McClintock & Strong's Encyclopedia, and in 1867 he contributed to Dr. Schaff's American edition of Lang's Commentary on the Bible, a translation with large additions of Kling's Commentary on Second Corinthians. Notwithstanding these engagements, Dr. Wing's health became so completely restored that, during his long pastorate, he lost on account of illness not more than six Sabbaths. In 1869, however, his congregation perceived such tokens of impaired energy, that they allowed him a suspension of labor for six months, during which time they employed an assistant for the performance of his work. On two different occasions after this, as he found his strength giving way, he requested either an entire or partial dissolution of his pastorate, but could not obtain the acquiescence of his people. It was not until July 18, 1875, that, after a laborious service as a commissioner to the general assembly, his congregation consented that he might henceforth take the place of Pastor Emeritus; but after some consultation and experience he repeated his request for a complete dissolution of the pastoral relation. This was finally acquiesced in by the people, October 17, 1875, and was complied with by the presbytery, October 23, 1875, though for some years a partial salary was continued to him. A severe illness in the autumn of that year proved that this action had been taken none too soon; but on his recovery his health began to improve, until, finally, he has been restored nearly to his earlier vigor. His subsequent life has been almost as active as at any other period. On the Sabbath he ordinarily preaches in some of the neighboring congregations, or in his former pulpit. He enters with ardor into most of the theological discussions and practical measures of the day, in which he almost uniformly advocates the side of real progress. He is especially fond of exegetical and historical investigations. He has in manuscript extended comments upon almost the entire Greek Testament, and has become thoroughly familiar with the "History of Cumberland Valley." In 1879 he contributed the principal part of the "History of Cumberland County" (published by J. D. Scott, Philadelphia, quarto, pp. 283), and recently he has published two editions of a historical and genealogical register of the Wing family in America. (Carlisle and New York, 8vo and quarto, pp. 332 and 500.)

CHARLES R. WOODWARD, of the firm of Woodward, Graybill & Co., millers, Carlisle, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in York, York County, December 8, 1844, a son of Capt. Robert C. and Sarah E. (Spangler) Woodward, the former a native of Newburyport, Mass., and a son of Capt. Salem Woodward, of that place, a sea-captain, who ran a line of ships from Charleston, S. C., to Liverpool, England. Robert C. Woodward sailed with his father for a number of years as a sea captain and as captain on the Mississippi River from New Orleans to Cincinnati. He located in York County, where he married Miss Sarah E. Spangler, and engaged in the grocery business at York until 1850, excepting three years spent in California, prospecting, just prior to 1850, when he came to Carlisle and formed the company of Woodward & Schmidt, forwarding and

commission agents, and erected the building now occupied by his son, Charles R. Robert C. died at Carlisle in August, 1877, and his widow in November, 1885. Their five children were George (deceased), Ellen (deceased), Charles R., Robert S. (deceased), and Florence W., wife of the Rev. J. Hepbron Hargis, of Philadelphia. The parents were identified with the First Presbyterian Church. Charles R. was but six years old when his parents came from York. He attended the high school and Dickinson College, of Carlisle, assisting his father as clerk until 1864, when he became a partner of his father, with whom he remained until 1876, when he purchased his father's interest, and became associated with John G. Bobb, as a partner of the firm of Woodward & Bobb. This firm continued until 1882, when Mr. John Graybill became a partner in the business, and one year later the present firm was established (Mr. Bobb's interest being purchased by Woodward, Graybill & Co.) In April, 1870, Mr. Woodward married Miss Jessie V. Elliott, who was born in Wyoming Territory (the first white child born in that Territory), a daughter of Gen. W. L. and Hattie (Jones) Elliott, of Cincinnati, now living in San Francisco. To Mr. and Mrs. Woodward five children were born: Florence V., Jessie E., Robert C., Sarah E. and William G. The mother is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Woodward is a member of Carlisle Council, No. 502, Royal Arcanum. He is a director of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, treasurer of the Carlisle Land Association, and is one of the enterprising business men of Carlisle. In 1882 he and his partner built the Carlisle roller flouring mill, a three-story brick building, in which are fourteen pairs of rollers, being otherwise fully equipped.

WILLIAM H. WOODWARD, general superintendent of the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railway, and treasurer of the South Mountain Railway & Mining Company, and of the South Mountain Iron & Mining Company, office at Pine Grove Furnace, and residence at Carlisle, is a native of Chester County, Penn. Soon after his birth the family moved to the city of Philadelphia, where he attended the public schools until thirteen years of age, when he began clerking in a drug store, in which he remained until fifteen; at that early age, September 3, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; served through entire war, and was mustered out July 15, 1865, as sergeant-major of the regiment. The regiment to which he belonged was attached to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps of the command, most of the time. He was taken prisoner at Winchester, Va., June 15, 1865, from which time until August following he spent in Libby and Belle Isle prisons, when he was paroled and sent to Annapolis, Md., and soon after joined his regiment, this being his only absence from the regiment during the war. He was mustered out of the service at the close of the war, and returned to Philadelphia; then went to Plymouth, Luzerne County, where he became employed as book-keeper and paymaster for J. C. Fuller, of the Shawnee Coal Mines, which position he held until 1871, when he was elected treasurer, and subsequently, in 1877, general superintendent of the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railway. In 1870 Mr. Woodward was married to Miss Emma McGee, of Philadelphia, who died in 1881, and to them were born one son and three daughters: Dora F., Bessie A., Harry F. and Emma E. B. In February, 1883, he then married Miss Annie M. Bixler, of Carlisle, a daughter of Joshua P. and Julia (Beetem) Bixler, former of the firm of Saxon & Bixler. Mrs. Woodward is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Woodward is Past Master of Cumberland and Star Lodge, No. 97, Carlisle; Past High Priest of St. John's Chapter and St. John's Commandery, No. 3, Carlisle; is also a member of Capt. Colwell Post, G. A. R., of Carlisle.

JOHN ZINN, county clerk and recorder, Carlisle, is a native of Lancaster County, Penn., was born in what is now Rhineholtz Station, February 26, 1830, a son of Isaac and Catherine (Spotz) Zinn, former born in Lancaster County, and latter born just across the county line in Berks County. Isaac Zinn in early life worked at coopering; in April, 1834, he, with his family, came to Cumberland County and settled on a farm near Barnitz Mill in Dickinson Township. They were the parents of six children: John, the eldest; Eliza, wife of Jacob Hess, a resident of Penn Township; Hannah, deceased at the age of three years; Catherine, wife of William W. Spandler, a farmer of Mifflin Township; William, who married Jane Fickes, and resides in Cumberland County; and George, who married Lucy Straw, and resides on a farm near Centerville. John worked on the farm, attending and teaching school until his marriage, September 16, 1858, with Miss Mary R. Spangler, who was born at Mount Hope, Cumberland County, a daughter of William and Nancy (Sheaffer) Spangler. Mr. Zinn, after his marriage, settled on his father's farm in Penn Township, and engaged in agriculture for three years; then for four years was occupied in teaching school after which, for thirteen years, he was engaged as a farmer in Cumberland County. During two years he drove stage from Carlisle to Shippensburg, residing at Centerville. Subsequently, and until he was elected clerk and recorder of Cumberland County, in November, 1884, he was occupied in keeping a warehouse at Longsdorf Station one year and a half, farming four years, and carrying on a general store at Hockersville. To his marriage with Miss Spangler eight children were born: Anna M. C., wife of Parker H. Trego, of Carlisle; George B. McClellan, who married Alice Coover, and resides in Cumberland County; Philip S., who married Miss Sarah Bar-

rick, and is a resident of Cumberland County; William I. N.; Thomas E. E.; John W., who died young; Harry C. S. and Edward C. S. The Zinns have been identified with this section of the county for many years. Jabob, the great-grandfather of John, was born in Lancaster County. His eldest son, Peter, married a Miss Swigert, and was the father of four sons and three daughters, of whom Isaac, the father of John, was one. Our subject in 1867 was elected a justice of the peace of Penn Township; was re-elected in 1872, and again in 1877, holding the office over thirteen years. He has discharged the duties of his present office with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. Zinn is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Zinn died September 6, 1885, a member of the Lutheran Church.

JACOB ZUG (deceased) was born near Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1793, and died March 25, 1877, aged eighty four years, one month and thirteen days. He was a son of John and Margaret (Mohler) Zug, both of Lancaster County, Penn., and was a great-grandson of Ulric Zug, who, with his own and other Swiss families, immigrated to Pennsylvania from the Palatinate of the Lower Rhine, on the invitation of Queen Anne, renewed by George I, and encouraged by William Penn by the pledge of freedom of conscience, his ancestors having, at an early day, left Switzerland for the Palatinate on account of religious persecutions. He landed at Philadelphia September 27, 1727, and immediately settled in the northwest part of Lancaster County, in the township of Warwick, now called Penn. There he located, by warrant from the proprietary government, nearly 400 acres of land, where he and a number of his descendants lived and died. On this homestead was born, in 1731, John Zug, the fourth child of Ulric and the grandfather of Jacob Zug, the subject of this sketch. This John Zug died in 1821, aged ninety years. He was seventy two years a member, fifty two years a minister, and forty-one years an elder or bishop in the Church of the Brethren, properly styled the German Baptist, and was one of the most faithful, devoted and honored ministers, a worthy man, highly esteemed by all who knew him. The father of Jacob Zug was the second son of the aforesaid John Zug, and was also called John. He was born on the same old homestead in Lancaster County in 1763, and died one mile east of Carlisle in 1824. In 1806 Jacob Zug came with his father to near what is now Mechanicsburg, at which time there were but three houses within the village. In 1814 they sold their farm and removed to the junction of Cedar Spring with Yellow Breeches Creek, where his father purchased a farm and mill, which property they exchanged for a farm one mile east of Carlisle. Here Jacob Zug started in life for himself, and in 1823 removed to Carlisle, where he lived until his death. He took a deep interest in politics, but was never from choice a candidate for office. In 1835, at the urgent request of some of his friends he was induced to accept the nomination for the office of county commissioner, to which he was elected at a time when his political associates were in the minority. Subsequently he was called by his fellow-citizens at different times to serve them as chief burgess and councilman. He was a man who made many warm friends, and was loved and respected by all for his manly qualities. He married Miss Elizabeth Kimmel, of Cumberland County, and to them were born five sons and one daughter, who lived to manhood and womanhood: Samuel, who resides in Detroit, Mich.; John, an attorney (deceased); Ephraim (deceased), late a merchant of Mechanicsburg; Elizabeth, now living in Carlisle; Augustus (deceased), aged twenty-seven years; Jacob T., who was a lieutenant in the Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, and lost his right arm in the battle of Fredericksburg. The latter married Miss Annie E. Eberly, of Mechanicsburg, and to them the following children were born: Frank D., Augusta and Ray, who reside in Carlisle.

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AMERICUS R. ALLEN, M. D., Carlisle, is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He was born at Lee's Cross Roads, Cumberland Co., Penn., January 13, 1861, and is the eldest son of Wm. H. and Anna (Clark) Allen, who had a family of five sons and four daughters. Americus R. Allen worked at farming, and attended the common schools and the Normal, at Shippensburg, Penn., until twenty-one years of age, when he was employed by the Bosler Cattle Company, and remained with this company, in Nebraska, one year. He then began the study of medicine, in the office of S. B. Keefer, A. M., M. D., Carlisle. After graduating at the university, he located in Carlisle, where he has since engaged in the practice of medicine, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

BOROUGH OF MECHANICSBURG.

REV. AUGUSTUS BABB, retired clergyman, has been pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Mechanicsburg, for the past fifty three years. His great-grandfather was born in Germany and came with his wife to America, settling in Berks County, they had four sons and three daughters, who lived to be men and women; his son, Mathias Babb, was the first to enlist in Gen. Heister's company (afterward governor of Pennsylvania). During the war of the Revolution he was a coppersmith and tinsmith; married Miss Rosanna Bierley, and had three sons and five daughters. John, the eldest, born in Reading, Penn., was also a coppersmith and tinsmith; married Miss Barbara Ann Henritze, a native of Reading, Penn. He was a member of the Lutheran, and she of the German Reformed Church. They had a family of three sons and four daughters: John, Mary, Barbara, Augustus, Sarah, Mathias and Roseanna, all born in Reading, Penn. Augustus, the subject of our sketch, was born January 19, 1810, and, when fourteen, was apprenticed to learn the cabinet maker's trade until he was nineteen, when he entered the manual labor school at Germantown, Penn. Some fourteen months later he entered Gettysburg Gymnasium, which became a theological seminary; there he finished a regular course, and in May, 1833, was licensed to preach in Pendleton County, Va., and began his ministrations in Augusta County, Va. Four years later he came to Mechanicsburg, and two years later was appointed, by the West Pennsylvania Synod, missionary for Clearfield, Jefferson, Armstrong, Clarion and Venango Counties, holding that position four or five months, when, owing to a fall and subsequent ill health, he was appointed pastor of Blairsville, Indiana County, Church, where here mained until 1845; then returned to Mechanicsburg Church, remaining here until 1851, when he became agent for the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg; a year later he resigned to accept the pastorship of Somerset Church, Somerset County, where he had four churches in charge. In 1856 he returned to this county and took charge of the church at Centerville until 1860, when he went to Turbotville, Northumberland Co., Penn., to preach in German and English. During a Thanksgiving sermon, after Lincoln's election, he gave offense to the Democratic brethren by saying that our form of government was a Republican form of government, so, in 1863, after the battle of Gettysburg, he took charge of his farm in Hockersville, this county, where he farmed, and preached at different places, until 1870, when he took charge of Blairsville, until 1875, when he returned to his farm, and two years later came to Mechanicsburg, where he has since resided. He married, June 27, 1833, Miss Mary A. Hoffman, a native of Franklin County, Penn., daughter of James Hoffman, a teacher. Mrs. Babb died August 11, 1838. Our subject was married, on the second occasion August 6, 1840, to Jane Logue, born in Carlisle, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Ann (Jumper) Logue, former of whom died at Fort Niagara in the United States service, September 19, 1813. Mrs. Babb died June 20, 1872. Our subject is one of the oldest ministers living. His life has always been one of activity, and through his efforts many have been brought to Christ; and his name will be handed down to posterity as one who did his duty as a Christian, a minister for the cause of Christ, and worshiper of God "who so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believed in Him should not perish but have everlasting life."

GEORGE BOBB, grocer, member of the firm of George Bobb & Son, Mechanicsburg, was born in Mechanicsburg, Penn., November 8, 1819, son of John and Margaret (Longsdorff) Bobb, old settlers of this place, where the former followed the trade of harness and saddle making. They had eight children, four living. When George, the second child and eldest son, was thirteen years old, his father died, and his mother subsequently married Peter Baker, of Carlisle, Penn. Our subject worked during the summers, attending school winters, until he was sixteen, when he began to learn the stove and tinware trade with Jacob Rupley. Six years later he bought the tin and stove store of Robert Wilson, which he sold out in 1861 and opened a hardware store. In 1879 he sold out again and opened his present grocery. In September, 1843, Mr. Bobb was married to Miss Margaret Giffin, born in Middlesex Township, Cumberland County, daughter of Hon. James Giffin, ex-member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from this county. Mrs. Bobb died May 13, 1884, the mother of two sons, one living, James G., born in Mechanicsburg, this county, November 10, 1844, a partner with his father in the grocery store; was married to Miss Mary C. Quigley February 26, 1867, who was born May 21, 1848, in Beach Creek, Clinton

Co., Penn., daughter of Hon. Cline, ex-associate judge of Clinton County, Penn., and Agnes (Thompson) Quigley, old settlers of Clinton County, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. James G. Bobb have had six children, five living: Agnes Q., George W., Mary C., James G., Jr., and Anna M. The subject of our sketch was married on second occasion, November 16, 1884, to Mrs. O. Grace Schock, born in Knox County, Ill., in 1834, daughter of Dr. Charles and Eliza (Morris) Hansford, natives of Virginia. Mr. George Bobb was elected county treasurer by the people of Cumberland County in 1871 for one term. He has held various local offices of trust in Mechanicsburg. He and his son are members of Eureka lodge, No. 302, A. F. & A. M., Samuel C. Perkins Chapter, No. 209, and St. John's Commandery, No. 8, Carlisle; Mechanicsburg Lodge, No. 215, I. O. O. F.; and George Bobb is a member of Wildey Encampment, No. 29, Mechanicsburg. They are representative business men of this city, and carry a full and complete stock of fine groceries, glass, queensware and woodenware.

ELI B. BRANDT, physician and mayor, Mechanicsburg, was born on the old homestead farm of his father and grandfather in Monroe Township, five miles south of Mechanicsburg, April 16, 1829, son of George and Barbara (Beelman) Brandt, the former of whom was born on the old home farm in Monroe Township, and died in 1875, aged eighty-four; and the latter, born in Upper Allen Township, this county, died in 1835, a member of the Lutheran Church. They had a family of four sons and three daughters, of whom Eli B. is the youngest. Our subject worked on his father's farm, attending and teaching school during winters until he was twenty-one, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. L. H. Lenher, of Churchtown, Monroe Township, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn., in 1855. He located first at New Cumberland, this county, thence went to Shiremanstown and to Mechanicsburg in 1868, where he has since engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Brandt married at Harrisburg, Penn., February 12, 1856, Miss Margaret C. Mateer, who was born in Lower Allen Township, this county, daughter of William and Mary (Porter) Mateer, both born and raised in Cumberland County, Penn. Dr. and Mrs. Brandt have had seven children, two now living: Mary, wife of Oliver Yohn, dealer in pianos, organs and other musical instruments; and Arthur D., unmarried and remaining with his parents. Dr. Brandt enlisted as surgeon of the Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers May 29, 1863, and was mustered out in August, 1864. He was elected president, in 1861, of the Allen and East Pennsborough Society for the recovery of stolen horses and mules and the detection of thieves; re-elected in 1869, and has held the office ever since. He is a member of the Cumberland County Medical Society, of which he has been president and secretary, and is also a member of the State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He has lived to see Cumberland County and towns undergo many interesting and important changes. His grandfather, John Brandt, was among the earliest settlers of Cumberland County. The family is of German descent. The Doctor stands high in the estimation of all who know him. He was elected mayor in 1878-79-80, and again in 1884 and 1885. He was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago in 1868, and a delegate to Philadelphia in 1872. He was nominated Republican State senator of the Twentieth Senatorial District in 1874.

LEWIS BRICKER, retired farmer, Mechanicsburg, was born in Newville, this county, August 6, 1812, a grandson of David Bricker, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., who married a Miss Erbe and moved to Newville in 1806, where he kept a hotel and died. He had five children: Jacob; Elizabeth, wife of Henry Gebler; David; Mary, wife of Peter Dock; and John. Jacob, the eldest, was born in Cocalico Township, Lancaster Co., Penn., December 25, 1781, and married Miss Mary, daughter of Martin and Mary (Cap) Fry. He was a miller at Newville, and afterward built the Silver Spring mills in Silver Spring Township; he died April 3, 1868; his wife was a member of the Lutheran Church. To this couple were born five children, one now living, Lewis. Lewis Bricker, the subject of this sketch, moved with his parents to Silver Spring Township, this county, when nearly a year old, and, when he was old enough, worked on his father's farm and in the mill here until his marriage with his first cousin, Miss Elizabeth Fry, who was born January 1, 1815, in Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Hauck) Fry. After his marriage, Lewis Bricker settled on his farm in Hampden Township, this county. Mrs. Bricker was a member of the Lutheran Church. Of the twelve children born to this union nine are living: Sarah, wife of John Smith, a baker and grocer of Princeton, Ill.; Martin, married to Miss Martha Mosser, resides on a farm near Camp Hill, this county; Mary, wife of George Martin, resides on a farm near Don Cameron, Perry Co., Penn.; Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Clark, on a farm in Silver Spring Township, this county; Jacob, married to Miss Susan Long (they reside on the old family farm in Hampden Township, this county); Theresa, wife of Franklin Fry, who works in the bessemer steel works at Steelton, Penn.; Clara, wife of Dr. John Sibert, of Steelton, Penn.; Ida, wife of Thomas L. Long, a brick manufacturer at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and Rebecca, wife of John Becker, dentist, Steelton, Penn. Mrs. Bricker died November 2, 1874, and Mr. Bricker then married for his second wife Mrs. Emeline Smick, widow of George Smick, a farmer, who died March 7, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Smick had two children: one

son, John W., born December 16, 1852, is a miller in Adams County, married to Miss Hannah H., daughter of Absalom and Sarah (Plank) Asper. Mr and Mrs. Bricker are members of the Lutheran Church. He is one of the few old settlers remaining, and has lived to see this county undergo many interesting and important changes. He stands high in the estimation of all, and is a descendant of one of the oldest families in Pennsylvania.

ABNER C. BRINDLE, cashier of the First National Bank, Mechanicsburg, is a descendant of one of the oldest families of Cumberland County and Pennsylvania. His grandfather, George Brindle, who was born in Lancaster County, Penn., came to this county when a young man, and was married here to Miss Elizabeth Bricker. They had six children: Susan, John, George, Peter, Elizabeth and Solomon. John, the second born, married Miss Mary Baker. He and his wife were members of the Dunkard Church. They had a family of twelve children, eleven now living: John, Daniel (deceased), George, Elizabeth, Peter, Elias, Jesse, Mary, Leah, Rebecca, Susan and Abner C. The subject of our sketch, the youngest in the family, was born six miles southwest of Mechanicsburg, in Monroe Township, September 17, 1837. He worked on his father's farm, attending and teaching school, and acting as clerk in a store until 1863, when he was employed as clerk in a wholesale tobacco house in Philadelphia, remaining in the tobacco house and as clerk in a dry goods store until February, 1864, when he was appointed teller in the First National Bank at Carlisle, Penn., and in February, 1865, was elected teller of the First National Bank of Mechanicsburg. In November, 1868, he was elected cashier and he has held that position ever since. In 1862 he responded to a call from the governor of Pennsylvania, as a member of the Pennsylvania State Militia, and in 1863 enlisted in the Forty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania State Militia, under Col. John Murphy, and was mustered out at the expiration of the company's term of enlistment, at Philadelphia, in September, 1863. Mr. Brindle married, December 3, 1868, Miss Mary E. Egbert, born in Perry County, Penn., daughter of I. R. and Sarah (Carver) Egbert, the former a retired merchant, of Carlisle, both natives of Montgomery County, Penn. To our subject and wife have been born two children, one living, Charles E., born in Mechanicsburg September 30, 1870. Mrs. Brindle is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject is a great grandson of Peter Bricker, born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1735, and married to Miss Mary Barr; settled in Cumberland County, Penn., in an early day; he was a son of Peter Bricker, who came to this country from Switzerland in the early part of the eighteenth century.

JOHN COOVER (deceased) as one of the early settlers deserves more than a passing notice. Prominent in church, society and business, he and his descendants have always been people of note. He was one of the founders of Mechanicsburg, and was descended from the German family named "Kobar"—afterward changed to Coover—who immigrated to this country as early as 1760. Soon after this date his grandfather, Gideon Coover, bought a large tract of land, being of the "Manor on Conodoguinet," situated by the Cedar Spring, south of Shiremanstown, Cumberland Co., Penn. One of his sons, Hon. George Coover, was married October 22, 1764, to Elizabeth Mohler, by Rev. Nicholas Hornell, of York, minister of the High German Lutheran Church, of which both were members. They lived on the plantation at Cedar Spring, and had five sons and four daughters: George, Jr., Henry, Elizabeth, Susannah, Catherine, Anne, Michael, Jacob and John. The subject of this sketch was born February 22, 1787. His early life was spent on his father's farm, where he attended such schools as his day afforded. About 1816 or 1817 he came to Mechanicsburg, and, with Adam Reigel as partner (which partnership was subsequently dissolved), opened the first important store in that place, becoming thereafter a successful merchant; continuing therein engaged until 1849, when he disposed of his stock and retired from active business life, always, however, taking a keen and decided interest in the public affairs of the borough, State and Nation. Some years previous to this time he purchased a large tract of land, lying immediately south of the borough of Mechanicsburg—bounded by the middle of Simpson Street—which since his decease has been incorporated into the borough, and laid out by his heirs, into town lots, with fine wide streets, and being slightly elevated, is being rapidly built up, and bids fair to become the most beautiful part of the town. On February 4, 1819, he was married to Miss Salome Keller, who was born September 13, 1792, and was the daughter of Martin Keller, who landed in Baltimore, Md., in 1786, emigrating from the Canton of Basle, Switzerland. About 1800 he removed to Cumberland County and purchased a large tract of land in Silver Spring Township, known as "Barbace," situated one-half mile north of Mechanicsburg, which is still owned by his descendants. The children of John Coover were six in number—one son, who died in infancy, and five daughters: Susan K. (widow of Philip H. Long), Sarah (married to Ephraim Zug, who died in May, 1862, afterward married to William H. Oswald, who died in January, 1884), Marianne (wife of Richard T. Hummel, Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Penn.; A. Elizabeth (married to Levi Kauffman, now deceased) and J. Emeline (widow of Daniel Coover). John Coover died May 13, 1862, and his widow January 3, 1883, and they were both buried in the old family grave-yard at Barbace, by the side of Martin Keller and Martin Keller's wife and mother. The old homstead built by John Coover,

situated on the northeast corner of Main and Frederick Streets, Mechanicsburg, and in which he and his wife lived to the date of their death, is still occupied by one of his daughters. Mr. Coover was a quiet, unassuming man, one who made many friends, and of wide influence in his church and society. He was a great reader, and had a fine mind and tenacious memory. His name was a synonym for honesty and integrity, and from time to time he filled the various municipal offices; was for many years justice of the peace; and so great was the confidence reposed in him that he was constantly sought after to act as executor and administrator in settling the estates of decedents, and many were the children to whom he was guardian -as many as 100, it is believed. A consistent and leading member of the German Baptist or Dunkard Church, he was good to the poor, a kind husband and indulgent father. Generous to a fault, kind-hearted and true, he was beloved by all who knew him, and his memory is deeply cherished for his sterling worth and Christian character,of which his descendants may well be proud.

JACOB H. DEARDORFF, physician, Mechanicsburg, was born on his father's farm in Washington Township, York Co., Penn., February 4, 1846; son of Joseph F. and Lovinia (Hoover) Deardorff; the former, a farmer, born in Adams County; the latter a native of York County, Penn.; they were members of the Lutheran Church. Of their eight children (five sons and three daughters) Jacob H. is the youngest. He attended school during winter and worked on his father's farm in summer until he was eighteen, when he began teaching and at the same time attending school. He graduated from Fairbanks Business College and the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, March 9, 1876, he located in Middletown, Dauphin Co., Penn., and after two years and a half he came to Mechanicsburg, where he has practiced medicine ever since. The Doctor was united in marriage, December 26, 1867, with Miss Mary A. Stouffer, born near Andersontown, York Co., Penn., daughter of Washington and Sarah (Kline) Stouffer. The Doctor and wife have three children: Clarence M., born in York County, Penn.; Raymond P., born in Lisburn, this county; Gertrude F., born in Shatington, Lehigh Co., Penn. Dr. Deardorff is a member of the A. O. of M., Mechanicsburg. He has a first-class practice, and stands high in the estimation and confidence of all who know him. His success as a physician since he located in Mechanicsburg, has been most satisfactory to himself and his patients. The Doctor's great-grandfather and grandmother came from Germany to Pennsylvania. His father is still living at the advanced age of eighty-one and resides near East Berlin, Adams Co., Penn.

LEVI F. EBERLY, of Levi F. Eberly & Sons, wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of lumber, sash, doors, blinds, etc., corner of High Street and the railroad, Mechanicsburg, was born on the old family farm in Upper Allen Township, Cumberland Co., Penn., May 6, 1818, son of David and Catharine (Frankenberger) Eberly, the former born in Lancaster County, Penn., November 9, 1781, and died in 1861; the latter born in this county in 1791, and died in 1869; both members of the Mennonite Church. They had three sons and six daughters who lived to be men and women. Levi F., the eldest son and fourth child, assisted his father on the farm until his marriage, October 24, 1839, with Miss Eliza Shuey, who was born in Lebanon County, Penn., daughter of Christian and Magdalena (Miley) Shuey, natives of that county. After his marriage Mr. Eberly engaged in farming in Lebanon County for five years, when he sold out and purchased a farm in Upper Allen Township, this county. In 1859 he came to Mechanicsburg, and in 1861 established his present business. Mr. and Mrs. Eberly are members of the United Brethren Church. They have four sons: W. Harrison, David H., Edward M. and Ira S. Of these, W. Harrison, born near Mechanicsburg November 16, 1840, at sixteen began teaching school, and two years later entered the Cumberland Valley Institute; remained here, and in the Otterbein University, at Westerville, Ohio, for two years; was then appointed teller of the Merkel, Mumma & Co. Bank, holding this position through the various changes of this bank until 1864, when he was appointed clerk in the quartermaster's department for the Government until the close of the war. In 1876 he was one of the projectors of the West End Railway, which owned and operated the narrow gauge railroad that ran outside of the Centennial grounds, so familiar to all visitors to that exposition. At the close of the Centennial, he and others established the "Dime Express" in Philadelphia, and in 1878 he sold out and engaged in his present business with his father and brothers. W. Harrison Eberly was married, May 25, 1863, to Mary C. Power, born in Perry County, Penn., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Barns) Power. David H. Eberly was born October 14, 1842; married Miss Kate A. Waidley, born in Cumberland County, Penn. Edward M., born April 1, 1845, married Miss Margaret Zacharias, also a native of this county. Ira S., born December 8, 1847, married Miss Laura Maloy. Levi F. Eberly & Sons do an average yearly business of $40,000. Our subject was one of the original members that organized what is now the First National Bank of Mechanicsburg, and is a director in the same. The family is of German descent, and came to Pennsylvania at a very early date.

SAMUEL EBERLY, retired lumber merchant, director of the First National Bank, Mechanicsburg, is a representative of one of the oldest families in Cumberland County. He was born on the old family farm in Monroe Township, February 24, 1822, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hocker) Eberly, former born on the same farm in Monroe Township,

and latter born in Harrisburg, Penn.; she was a granddaughter of Andrew Sholl, who emigrated from Germany in 1745, and settled near Richland Station, in what is now Lebanon County, but was then (1745) Lancaster County. Samuel Eberly, Sr., father of our subject, was a farmer in early life, but later became a machinist and helped build the first Potter threshing machine in the year 1828 or 1829. He died in 1845, aged fifty seven years; his widow died in 1861, aged seventy five, a member of the German Reformed Church. They had eight children, four daughters and three sons living to be men and women. Samuel, who is the eldest son, attended school until he was twelve years old, when he engaged in farming until he was seventeen, when he came to Mechanicsburg and learned the carpenter trade, which he worked at here three years, afterward assisted his father in the manufacture of threshing machines until 1846, when he formed a partnership with Abraham Stauter and built a foundry. He engaged in that business until 1854, when he sold out to his partner and erected a saw-mill, soon after adding a planing mill, forming a partnership with Frederick Seidle and Benjamin Haverstick, of Mechanicsburg. In 1862 he closed out the mill. Mr. Eberly then served in the army bridge corps as a carpenter in the Army of the Potomac for three months; then returned to Mechanicsburg and bought and sold old iron until 1870, when he and Samuel Hinkle engaged in the lumber business at Rowlesburg, W. Va. Five years later they bought a saw-mill at Rowlesburg, and took into partnership John M. Senseman, under the firm name of Eberly, Hinkle & Co., and this business they continued until November, 1881, when Mr. Eberly sold out his interest to Hinkle, Senseman and his nephew, John A. Hosteller. January 24, 1850, our subject married Miss Rebecca Brown, born in Adams County, Penn., but who moved to North Middleton Township, this county, with her parents, John and Susannah (Krysher) Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Eberly are members of the Church of God. They had one son, Albert, who died in infancy. Mr. Eberly is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 215 Mechanicsburg Lodge. He has lived to see this county undergo many interesting and important changes; for when he came to Mechanicsburg, it was but a small place, and his foundry was the first manufactory here. He is purely a self made man, learning early in life to depend on his own resources. His success has been the result of a long life of untiring energy and pluck, combined with strict integrity and honor.

AUSTIN G. EBERLY, of Eberly & Orris, manufacturers of wheels and wheel material, and all kinds of hardwood lumber, Mechanicsburg, is a native of this county, born in Hampden Township, three miles north of Mechanicsburg, February 1, 1850, son of John and Barbara (Shelly) Eberly, both natives of this county. John Eberly, a farmer, a member of the Methodist Church, died in 1883, aged seventy-one years; his widow, a member of Messiah Church, is still living; they were the parents of six children, five living: Benjamin, a traveling salesman, with headquarters at Mechanicsburg; Daniel W., a grocer of Mechanicsburg, Anna E., widow of Jacob T. Zug, residing at Carlisle, Penn.; Austin G., Lizzie B., wife of John B. Uhrich, died in 1880; John M., treasurer of the Columbus Wheel and Bending Works, Ohio. Austin G. Eberly remained on the farm, attending school winters, until he was sixteen, when he clerked for four years in the grocery store of his brother in Mechanicsburg, and then bought his brother out and conducted the business alone until 1880, when he formed a partnership with another brother, John M., in the wheel and wheel material manufactory; his brother sold out to Adam Orris in 1884, and the firm has since been Eberly & Orris. Austin G. Eberly married, October 5, 1876, Miss Lizzie A. Coover, a native of Dunkirk, N. Y., daughter of Jacob H. and Jane (Sarvent) Coover, the former a native of this county, the latter of Piermont, Rockland Co., N. Y. To this union have been born five children: Paul C., Austin C., Richard C., Olive C. and Ira C. Paul C., Richard C. and Olive C. died of scarlet fever in the winter of 1884-85. Mr. Eberly is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 302, A. F. & A. M., Samuel C. Perkins Chapter, No. 269, R. A. M., St. John's Commandery, K. T., No. 8, at Carlisle. He has passed the chairs in both the Blue Lodge and Chapter. Mr. and Mrs. Eberly are members of the Church of God, Mechanicsburg. He is one of the enterprising representative business men of the place, and one of the leading manufacturers in the valley. His grandfather, Benjamin Eberly, a farmer, married Elizabeth Kauffman. They were of German descent, and early settlers of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM ECKELS, retired postmaster, Mechanicsburg. The Eckels family is one of the earliest of those sturdy pioneer Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who, driven by religious persecution from the North of Ireland, were among the first to seek new homes and freedom for religious worship in this valley. Francis Eckels, Sr., came at a very early date to this country, and settled in western Pennsylvania. Francis Eckels, Jr., his son, was born it is said, at sea, during the passage over. He married Mabel Flemming, of Cumberland County, and died in August, 1814, at the age of sixty five. Samuel Eckels, his son, and father of our subject, settled in Allen Township, about three miles south of Mechanicsburg. He was twice married: first to Agnes Monasmith, by whom four children were born: Mary and Martha (twins), James and William. By his second wife, *nee* Mary Cooper, there were Robert, William, Nancy, Elizabeth, Samuel and Margareta. William Eckels, the subject of this sketch, was born on his father's farm, in what is now Upper Allen Township, January 15, 1817. He learned the trade of cooper, and at twenty-five

located at Cedar Springs, now Milltown, where he took charge of the cooper shops of George Heck, distiller and miller. In the spring of 1846 he came to Mechanicsburg. In 1853 he was appointed postmaster by President Pierce, which position he held for a period of five years. He afterward erected a number of houses in Mechanicsburg, where he is now living in retirement and comfort. December 24, 1846, he married Miss Sarah A. Proctor, born in Carlisle, this county, November 4, 1820, daughter of John and Mary H. (Officer) Proctor. Mr. and Mrs. Eckels had six children, three of whom are living: John P., married to Miss Anna Hurst, now in the hardware business in Decatur, Ill.; George Morris, physician, engaged with his brother, Walter L. (the youngest son) in the drug business in Mechanicsburg. George Morris Eckels, M. D., was born in Mechanicsburg, Penn., April 29, 1857. He graduated at the College of Pharmacy, in Philadelphia, in March, 1879; then returned to Mechanicsburg, where, in connection with his brother, Walter L., he purchased the drug store of his old employer, Mr. Bridgeford, and established the present firm of the Eckels Bros. In January, 1883, Dr. Eckels was elected transcribing clerk of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, which position he held during the session. In September of that year he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, from which he graduated May 1, 1885, and afterward commenced the practice of his profession at Mechanicsburg.

GEORGE MAFFLIN DALLAS ECKELS, teacher, Mechanicsburg, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, is a native of Cumberland County, born near New Kingston, December 23, 1844, son of Nathaniel H. and Margaret (Williams) Eckels, natives of this county and members of New Kingston Lutheran Church. Nathaniel H. Eckels, a farmer by occupation, taught school when a young man; served as county commissioner of this county, 1859–61. He is a son of Hon. Francis L. and Isabella (Clendenin) Eckels, the former of whom was elected, by the people of Cumberland County, representative to the Legislature in 1840; he was also a farmer and justice of the peace, and a descendant of the hardy Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who, driven from the North of Ireland by religious persecutions, sought homes in America and settled in Pennsylvania. The subject of our sketch is the second son and child in the family of five girls and two boys that lived to be men and women. His life, until sixteen, was passed on the farm, and in attending school, winters; he then entered Millersville Normal School, where he remained three terms; then taught school in this county for two winters, and was subsequently principal of the Wickersham Academy at Maricita, Penn., for a year, when he returned to Mechanicsburg, and taught in the public school here. In 1878 he formed a partnership with W. H. Humer, in a general store at New Kingston, but sold out his interest to his partner in 1882. He was elected Democratic representative to the Legislature by the people of Cumberland County March, 1882, re elected in 1884, and is the present incumbent. He served on the committees of ways and means, general judiciary, education, constitutional reform, agriculture and elections. He has taught two terms in the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, located at Shippensburg, Penn., and at present holds the chair of pedagogics and general history in that institution. Mr. Eckels was married, June 6, 1871, to Miss Anna Humer, born in Silver Spring Township, this county, daughter of Daniel and Jane (Brownawell) Humer, also natives of Cumberland County. To this union have been born three children: Minnie G., George H. and Nathaniel O. Mr. Eckels and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, of the Sunday-school of which he has been superintendent for ten years.

WILLIAM H. ECKELS, JR., proprietor of a general grocery and provision store on West Main Street, Mechanicsburg, was born on his father's farm, on the State road leading to Harrisburg, Silver Spring Township, this county, January 5, 1820. His grandfather, Nathaniel Eckels, a son of Francis Eckels, was born on the sea while his parents were coming to America; they were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who, on account of religious oppression, were driven out of the North of Ireland, and were among those hardy pioneers who sought homes in America; they landed at Baltimore, Md., and settled in western Pennsylvania. Nathaniel Eckels was born in 1744, and died in 1830, in the eighty-sixth year of his age; he had two sons: William and Francis, born near Carlisle, this county. William first married Miss Rebecca Huston, born in Silver Spring Township, this county, daughter of Jonathan and Margaret Huston, of Silver Spring Township, members of the old Silver Spring Church. Mrs. Eckels died in 1820, one hour after the birth of her son, William H., and she is buried on the Pine Hill, that being connected with Silver Spring. Mrs. Eckels, her father and mother have been taken to the Silver Spring grave-yard, where they now peacefully repose. Mr. and Mrs. William Eckels were members of the old Silver Spring Presbyterian Church; they had five children—three sons and two daughters—William H. being the only one living. Mrs. William Eckels, Sr., dying in 1820, aged thirty-three, Mr. Eckels then married Miss Jane Starr, by whom he had four children, one now living, James S., an attorney in Princeton, Ill. William Eckels, Sr., married on third occasion Miss Hannah Starr, by whom he had three children, one now living, John S., residing near New Kingston, this county. The subject of this sketch remained with his father, engaged in farming until his marriage, in January, 1844, with Miss Elizabeth Adams, a native of Hampden Township, this county,

a daughter of Isaac and Jane (Anderson) Adams. Some two years after his marriage he engaged in mercantile business at Sporting Hill, Hampden Township, where he remained until 1862, when he opened a general store in Hogestown. His wife died in 1866, the mother of three children, one living: Agnes, wife of Samuel Sample, employed in steel works in Steelton, Dauphin Co., Penn. He and wife were raised in Silver Spring Township, the former was born in Hampden Township. Mr. William H. Eckels, after the death of his wife, retired from business and settled on a farm near Hogestown, now owned by Mrs. Gibble. He resumed business in Hogestown, three years later, with L. B. Ewalt, and also had a branch store, two miles north of Huston's mills in Silver Spring Township. In April, 1881, Mr. Eckels came to Mechanicsburg and formed his late partnership with Andrew O. Sample and established the business. This partnership was dissolved by mutual agreement, Mr. Sample taking the entire stock, and Mr. Eckels opening his present place of business, where he has succeeded in building up a fair trade. Mr. Eckels married, in June, 1881, Mrs. Jennie Armstrong, born in Silver Spring Township, this county, daughter of William and Rebecca Hershman, and to this union have been born three children: Minnie, Blanch and Olive. (Mrs. Eckels had two children by her first husband: Charles S., clerking for our subject, and Clara.) Mrs. Eckels is a member of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Eckels is an enterprising, representative business man and citizen. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Silver Spring Township for twenty-five years.

JOSEPH ELCOCK, retired merchant, Mechanicsburg, has been identified with Mechanicsburg since the fall of 1866. He was born on the old homestead farm of his father near the "Half Way House," in Warrington Township, York Co., Penn., November 13, 1813; son of Richard and Mary (Wagoner) Elcock. Richard Elcock was born in Ireland and came alone to America when nineteen years old, settling in York County, Penn.; was a weaver by trade, but followed farming in York County, where he was married, and lived to be seventy two years old; his widow lived to be about seventy-four; they were Presbyterians. They had five sons and two daughters. Joseph, the youngest, attended school and worked on his father's farm until he was sixteen, when he went to what is now Franklingtown, York Co., Penn., where he learned the tailor's trade. Three years later he started West on foot, and was gone twenty weeks. Settlements were few and far between, and Mr. Elcock went as far as Oberlin, which was then a town three years old. To give some idea of his pluck as a boy, he cleared $9 a month while gone by working at his trade, buying and selling watches, etc. He returned home and worked at his trade in York and Cumberland Counties, but subsequently managed his father's farm until the spring of 1838, when he took charge of the "Half Way House," owned by his father, which stood on the old York road between York and Carlisle. Our subject was married here, October 10, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth Stroninger, who was born in York County, Penn., daughter of Daniel Stroninger. Mr. and Mrs. Elcock left the hotel in 1840, and moved to their farm near Mount Pleasant, where Mrs. Elcock died September 9, 1850. To this union were born six children: Mary A., wife of David Biddle, a merchant of Mechanicsburg, a member of the firm of T. J. Elcock & Biddle; Jacob R., who resides in Kansas, married to Miss Christianna, daughter of Daniel Kahm; John, engaged in the manufactory at Bement, Ill., married to Miss Ferrins; Theodore, unmarried, traveling in the West; Thomas J., of T. J. Elcock & Biddle, merchants, Mechanicsburg; Eliza J., wife of David Myers, a farmer residing near Mount Pleasant, York Co., Penn. On January 1, 1852, Joseph Elcock, our subject, married Miss Mary Branamon, born near Bowmansdale, Cumberland Co., Penn., daughter of Jacob and Mary (Ginter) Branamon. Mr. Branamon was a miller and farmer, and he and his wife were old settlers of York County, Penn., members of the Church of God. Mr. and Mrs. Elcock have had four children, two living: Lillie, wife of Samuel Hauck, a hardware merchant and manufacturer, a member of the firm of Seefert & Hauck, Mechanicsburg, Penn.; Samantha Lizzie, born February 20, 1854, died August 13, 1879; Sarah Ellen, born September 4, 1858, died March 29, 1881; and Anna F., residing at home with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Elcock have been members of the Church of God for the past forty four years. Our subject remained on his farm in York County, engaged in pottery manufacturing and farming until 1855, when he opened a store in Mount Pleasant, and ran this in connection with his farm and pottery until 1866, when he came to Mechanicsburg and engaged in mercantile trade. From 1875 to 1878 he conducted a furniture store. He engaged in the plow manufacturing business in 1878, and patented the Cumberland Valley Plow, and also the "Self-sharpening Cumberland Valley Plow," which business he continued until June, 1883, when he sold out to the present manufacturer, Robert Shapley. Mr. Elcock helped organize the Second National Bank of Mechanicsburg, and is still a director of this bank. He is purely a self-made, practical man, full of activity and life. He never used tobacco in any form, and was never under the influence of liquor. When a boy he drove teams from his father's farm, in York County, to Baltimore, Md., hauling flour to merchants in that city (this was before the railroads were built). Mr. Elcock is of Irish and German descent; his mother's people came from Germany to America in an early day.

JACOB EMMINGER, retired farmer, Mechanicsburg, was born near Quincy, Wash-

ington Township, Franklin Co., Penn., October 21, 1816, son of David and Magdalena (Miller) Emminger, natives of Silver Spring Township, this county, and Washington Township, Franklin Co. Penn., respectively, and parents of ten children. Jacob, the second son and third child, was ten years old when he came with his parents to Silver Spring Township, this county, where he worked on his father's farm, attending school during winters. He was married on the old farm, January 2, 1840, to Miss Sarah Lehn, a native of Silver Spring Township, this county, daughter of David and Christina (Barnhart) Lehn. After his marriage Mr. Emminger farmed in Silver Spring Township until 1861, when he bought his present place in Upper Allen Township, where he remained until 1869 and then moved to Mechanicsburg and purchased his home on the corner of Market and Green Streets. To Mr. and Mrs. Emminger were born six children, four now living: Susannah E. (wife of Jacob D. Raffensberger, a music dealer in Mechanicsburg), Mary C. (wife of John C. Bowman, justice of the peace and merchant in Mechanicsburg), Naomi J. (wife of Henry Hertzler, a farmer in Upper Allen Township), Martin L. (who resides at Yonkers, N. Y., a grocer and merchant, married to Miss Mary J., daughter of Dr. Ringland). Mrs. Emminger died in March, 1874, a member of the Lutheran Church. Our subject is not only a representative of one of the oldest families of Cumberland County, but is one of the enterprising farmers and citizens. He stands high in the estimation of all who know him as an upright Christian gentleman. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

SAMUEL N. EMINGER, ex-clerk to the county commissioners, Mechanicsburg, is a native of Cumberland County, born in Silver Spring Township, February 19, 1829. His grandfather, Andrew Eminger, born in Germany, but who came to this country at a very early date, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; he married Miss Christiana Bruner and settled in Silver Spring Township, this county. Our subject's father, David Eminger, married Magdalena Miller, born in Franklin County, Penn., and had a family of seven boys and four girls. He was elected director of the poor in 1828, and afterward ran as a Masonic candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated in the anti-Masonic raid by twelve votes. Samuel N. attended the schools of Mechanicsburg and afterward at Eminger's schoolhouse, Silver Spring Township, and was one of the students in the first Cumberland Valley Institute, under Mr. Franklin Gillan, when it was opened on the Van Huff property, now opposite Eckel's drug store. He attended two years. In 1844 he learned the trade of coach-maker under his brother-in-law, George Hauck, and from 1849 to 1851 traveled in Virginia and the Carolinas, Tennessee and Florida. He returned to Mechanicsburg and bought the first patent and brought the first wire tooth sulky rake into Cumberland County about 1852, and started to manufacture them in company with George W. Miller, but subsequently sold his interest to Frederick Seidle who had then a factory in Mechanicsburg. In 1855 Mr. Eminger was nominated deputy-sheriff under Sheriff Bowman. He resigned in the fall of 1856 and was elected register of wills in the fall of 1857, serving three years. He was appointed by Judge Graham jury commissioner, and served three years. In 1864 he was appointed special agent of the Treasury Department under Andrew Johnson. He resigned on the 1st of March, 1868, and his resignation was accepted in June following. From this time till 1873 he was with D. M. Osburn & Co., who were engaged in manufacturing reapers. From that time (1873) on, he was in the sheriff's office till 1877; served as deputy register under Martin Guswiler, and after, until elected clerk to the county commissioners in 1879, which office he filled until 1885. He married, September 4, 1856, Rachel, daughter of George and Mary (Halbert) Singheiser, by whom he had four children, three living: Arabella (married to D. A. Ulrich, of Upper Allen Township, this county); H. Foster, and Luella (a graduate of the high school). During the war Mr. Eminger enlisted in Company F, First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, when they were called temporarily for the defense of Pennsylvania; was elected lieutenant and promoted to quartermaster. The company served only for a short time. Mr. Eminger is a member of Eureka Lodge, A. Y. M., Past Master by service, and also of the I. O. O. F., No. 215. In politics Mr. Eminger is a Democrat, and has for many years been strongly identified with the politics of the county. He has twice been chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and has been a delegate to many of the State conventions. In 1878 he was elected councilman of the North Ward and served three years, notwithstanding that this was a Republican ward.

DR. GEO. FULMER, born October 14, 1829, son of Christian and Sarah (Pifer) Fulmer, and the oldest practicing physician in Mechanicsburg, having located here as a physician in 1853, is a graduate of Jefferson College, Philadelphia. Christian Fulmer, a stonecutter by trade, died in 1841 aged fifty-three, and his widow in 1860 aged seventy-two. They had a family of three sons and two daughters, two living: Christian and George. The subject of our sketch attended school in Mechanicsburg, under Prof. John Hinkle, until he was sixteen years old, when he began teaching in this county, continuing in the profession until he was nineteen; then read medicine with Dr. P. H. Long, and in 1853 graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, after which he formed a partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Long, and continued that partnership until 1860, when they dissolved, since which time Dr. Fulmer has practiced alone. In 1861 he passed an examination at the

State capital, Harrisburg, and received a certificate of examination from Surgeon-General Phellips, signed by Andrew G. Curtin, governor, and registered to hold himself in readiness for duty, and, in 1861, was assigned to a regiment, Chattanooga, Tenn., but on account of his practice and his family, he did not accept the commission. Dr. Fulmer was married, February 18, 1854, to Miss Susan Long, sister of Dr. P. H. Long and daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Springer) Long. To this union have been born five children, three now living: Emma M. graduate of the Irving Female College, married to Dr. M. K. Bowers, Harrisburg, Penn.; Robert B. born in Mechanicsburg, Penn., September 18, 1865; and Bertie M., residing at home with her parents. Dr. Fulmer is a member of the Lutheran Church. He is one of the oldest practitioners of medicine in Cumberland County.

EUGENE C. GARDNER, editor and book-keeper for the "Thomas Printing House," and insurance agent, Mechanicsburg, was born at York Springs, Adams Co., Penn., July 16, 1847, son of Benjamin F. and Sabina (Moul) Gardner, old settlers of York Springs. The family consisted of four children, of whom Eugene C. is the only one living. Our subject was but ten years old when his father died. His mother resided with her father, Conrad Moul, proprietor of "York Springs Summer Resort" until 1858, when she located in Mechanicsburg. Eugene C. Gardner attended the common schools and the Cumberland Valley Institute. In 1865 he was employed as a "typo" on the *Cumberland Valley Journal*. In 1867 he was appointed local editor of the *Valley Democrat*, owned by Hon. T. F. Singiser. In February, 1871, Mr. Gardner, with R. H. Thomas and A. H. Brinks, purchased the *Valley Democrat* and changed the name to the *Valley Independent*, and a year later they purchased the *Cumberland Valley Journal* and consolidated the two papers into the present *Independent Journal*. In 1874 Mr. Gardner sold out his interest to H. C. Demming, of Harrisburg, Penn., and has since been engaged in the fire and life insurance business. In 1878 he accepted his present position as local editor of the *Independent Journal*. Our subject was united in marriage, June 5, 1871, with Miss Sue A., daughter of Robert and Sarah (Schock) Wilson. Mrs. Gardner is a member of the Lutheran Church. To this union have been born four children: Earl W., Pauline S., Bertha E. and S. Grace. Mr. Gardner is secretary of Integrity Council, No. 197, O. U. A. M.; secretary of W. C., No. 164, P. O. S. of A.; and is president of the Washington Fire Company, Mechanicsburg. In politics he is a strong supporter of the Republican party.

SOLOMON PERRY GORGAS, banker, Mechanicsburg, is one of the pioneer children of Cumberland County, born August 31, 1815, on the old homestead farm, in Lower Allen Township, the youngest in the family of four sons and three daughters of Solomon and Catharine (Fahnestock) Gorgas, natives of Pennsylvania, who were married in Lancaster County, Penn., and came to this county about 1803, settling on the old farm now owned by their son, William R., in Lower Allen Township. Solomon Gorgas, Sr., was a prominent man of his day; was elected by the people of this county to the Legislature two terms; he opened a store and hotel on his farm in Lower Allen Township (the only store and hotel in that part of the county for many years), and died here September 21, 1838, aged seventy-four years, seven months and four days. His widow died August 9, 1853, aged seventy-nine years, five months and six days. Both were members of the Seven Day Baptist Church. Solomon P. Gorgas married, May 8, 1845, Miss Elizabeth Eberly, born in Hampden Township, this county, March 31, 1822, daughter of Benjamin and Barbara Kauffman) Eberly, natives of this county. Our subject farmed in Fairview Township, York Co., Penn., until 1850, when he came to Mechanicsburg, this county, and in 1855 purchased fifty-six acres of what is now a part of the east side of the city. In 1859 Mr. Gorgas, in company with Levi Merkel, Jacob Mumma, Jacob, Levi F. and Samuel Eberly, William R. Gorgas, John Nisley and John Brandt, formed a banking company, under the firm name of Merkel, Mumma & Co., with John Brandt, president, and Levi Kauffman, cashier. In 1861 the bank became the Mechanicsburg Bank, chartered under the State law, Levi Merkel, president. In February, 1864, the bank was chartered as the First National Bank, with Solomon P. Gorgas, president, and re-chartered in February, 1883. To our subject and wife have been born nine children, of whom one son and three daughters are living: Kate E., wife of Dr. J. Nelson Clark, of Harrisburg, Penn.; William F., formerly connected with the First National Bank, in Mechanicsburg, now residing in St. Louis, Mo.; Anna B., wife of Jacob H. Kohler, a member of the firm of J. B. Kohler & Co., manufacturers, Mechanicsburg, Penn.; and Mary E., wife of William C. Hicks, proprietor of the "Peoples Tea Store," at Harrisburg, Penn. Mr. Gorgas has been identified with this county for the past seventy years. He built the Irving Female College, of Mechanicsburg. He and his wife stand high in the estimation of all who know them. They reside in the house in which they were married forty years ago. Mrs. Gorgas is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject is not only one of our old settlers, but one of the honest, upright, solid business men. He has held various local offices of trust in his town, and has lived to see Mechanicsburg and Cumberland County undergo many interesting and important changes.

GEORGE HAUCK, county commissioner, member of the firm of Hauck & Comstock, machinists, etc., Mechanicsburg, is a representative of one of the old families of Cumberland County, born on the old homestead of his father and grandfather, in Meadow Valley,

Lancaster Co., Penn., July 6, 1823. His parents, George and Hannah (Senseman) Hauck, were born in Meadow Valley, Penn. His father, who was a farmer, was a son of George Hauck, who came from Germany and settled in Meadow Valley, Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1760. He was a shoe-maker by trade, but followed farming. George Hauck was the fifth child and third son in a family of nine children, six of whom attained maturity. Our subject was but two years old when he came with his parents to Silver Spring Township, settling on a farm four miles northwest of Mechanicsburg, where George remained, attending school winters until he was seventeen years of age, when he began to learn wagon-making at New Kingston, this county. In 1843 he came to Mechanicsburg and finished his trade in the coach-making establishment of his brothers, and in 1845 bought a half interest in the business. His brother Adam dying in 1855, George Hauck bought out his interest, and later he and his brother Samuel bought out the half interest that their deceased brother owned in what is now the Hauck & Comstock foundry. In 1860 George Hauck sold out his coach-making establishment and that same year he and his brothers bought out the partner's (Jeremiah Senseman's) interest and ran under the firm name of S. & G. Hauck until 1880, when they sold a half interest to George S. Comstock, the business then being under the firm name of Hauck & Comstock. Mr. George Hauck has always been an active business man. He was elected county commissioner of Cumberland County in November, 1884; in September, 1885, he was elected director of the Allen and East Pennsborough Fire Insurance Company, and treasurer in October, 1885. Mr. Hauck has been director of the First National Bank since 1863, and has served as president and director of the Mechanicsburg Gas and Water Company since 1856. He is a self-made man, having learned early in life to depend upon his own resources, and stands high in the estimation of all as an honest citizen and gentleman. Although a commissioner of the county he is not a politician. Mr. Hauck is a Universalist in belief; his wife is a member of the Lutheran Church. They have ten children, four living: Sarah E. (wife of John A. Eberly, a land agent residing at McPherson, Kas.); David A. (married to Miss Mary Singiser, who died in 1884), is a foreman in the machine shops of Hauck & Comstock; Abner J. (married to Miss Anna Henry) is car accountant in the car department of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railway at Cape Charles, Va.; Susan A. (wife of John A. Keesberry, chief clerk, car accountant's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia). The Hauck family is of German descent.

GEORGE W. HAUCK, dealer in stoves, tinware and hardware, Mechanicsburg, was born in Mechanicsburg, Penn., May 6, 1841, son of Adam and Susannah (Wonderly) Hauck. Adam Hauck was an iron manufacturer and at one time a partner of Jeremiah Senseman, with whom he did business under the firm name of Senseman & Hauck, which afterward became S. & G. Hauck and is now Hauck & Comstock. Adam and Susannah Hauck had four children. George W., the second child and son, attended the common schools and Cumberland Valley Institute until he was nineteen. He began to learn the tinner's trade at the age of fifteen, and from nineteen until twenty-six worked at his trade in Cincinnati (Ohio), Rochester, Wabash (Indiana), Harrisburg and other places. In 1867 he formed a partnership with his uncle, F. Wonderly, and engaged in the stove and tinware business until 1869, when Mr. Hauck bought out Mr. Wonderly, and soon after formed a partnership with his brother S. F. Hauck, which continued until August, 1878, when he bought out his brother's interest and has since conducted the business alone. He and his brother, S. F. Hauck, and J. K. Seifert and S. H. Coover organized the Huston Net Company, afterward purchasing Mr. Coover's interest, and the net industry is now owned and conducted solely by G. W. and S. F. Hauck, doing business under the name of Huston Net Company. George W. Hauck, married, January 5, 1869, Miss Alice Starr, of Quaker descent, born in Lisburn, this county, daughter of Reuben T. and Elizabeth (Lloyd) Starr. Mrs. Hauck is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To this union have been born three children, two now living: Walter L., born August 6, 1875, and E. Starr, born March 19, 1877. Mr. Hauck has one of the finest and most modern houses in the county, on South Market Street, where he and his family reside. He is one of the enterprising, responsible citizens and business men of Cumberland County. His family is of German descent, his ancestors having settled in Pennsylvania in a very early day. Mr. Hauck is a charter member of K. of P. Lodge and O. U. A. M., Mechanicsburg.

SAMUEL F. HAUCK, of Seifert & Hauck, wholesale and retail hardware merchants and fly-net manufacturers, Mechanicsburg, was born in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Penn., August 30, 1850; son of Adam and Susan M. (Wonderly) Hauck, also natives of this county, and who had three sons and one daughter. Samuel F., the youngest, attended school until he was sixteen, when he went to Harrisburg, Penn., and clerked for U. R. Buck & Bro., grocers; worked for them and at the tinner's trade until 1869, when he formed a partnership with his brother, George W., and opened a tin and stove store in Mechanicsburg. In 1872 he, in company with others, formed the Hauck Bros. & Co. Patent Faucet Company. In 1879 he sold out his interest in the stove and tinware business, formed his present partnership, and established his hardware trade. In 1881 he engaged in the leather fly-net manufacture under the present firm name of "The Huston Net Company." Mr. Hauck was married in December, 1870, to Miss Ella Hertzler, a native of near Shepherds-

town, this county, daughter of C. D. Hertzler. To this union was born one son, Ralph S., who died aged eight months. Mrs. Hauck died in September, 1855, and November 4, 1880, Mr. Hauck married Miss Lou E. Elcock, born in Siddonsburg, York Co., Penn., daughter of Joseph and Mary (Breneman) Elcock, Mechanicsburg. Mrs. Hauck is a member of the Church of God. Mr. Hauck has a beautiful brick residence fitted up in the most modern style, where he and his family reside. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 302, A. Y. M.; I. O. O. F. and I. O. O. H., Mechanicsburg. He is one of the leading enterprising representative citizens of Cumberland County, where he has been identified all his life. He has the confidence and respect of all and is known as an honest, upright business gentleman.

BENJAMIN HAVERSTICK, retired farmer, Mechanicsburg, was born on the Conestogo River within three miles of Lancaster City, Lancaster Co., Penn., March 2, 1801, son of Michael and Eve (Bender) Haverstick, natives of Lancaster County. Their parents came from Germany. They were members of the German Reformed Church. They had five children—three sons and two daughters: Michael, George, Maria (wife of Socrates Myers), Nancy (wife of Adam Kindig) and Benjamin. The subject of our sketch, the youngest, remained on the farm with his father until his marriage, November 28, 1824, with Miss Lydia Meylin, who was born four miles south of Lancaster, Penn., March 8, 1807, daughter of Abraham and Anna (Shank) Meylin, also natives of Lancaster County, and members of the old Mennonite Church. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Haverstick moved to Cocalico Township, Lancaster Co., Penn., and engaged in farming until April, 1834, when they settled on a farm one mile west of Mechanicsburg, in Silver Spring Township, this county, and there followed agricultural pursuits until 1855, when the farm was rented. They have since resided in Mechanicsburg. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of the ten children born to this couple, six survive: Anna M., born November 3, 1825, was married, December 29, 1846, to John A. Hensel, since deceased; Hiram A., born November 10, 1828, was married July 4, 1855, to Miss Nancy J. Johnson, and is a farmer in Marion County, Ind.; Benjamin, who married Mary L. Snavely, was a member of a Pennsylvania volunteer regiment under Col. Rush, was wounded and captured by the rebels, and died June 15, 1868, from exposure while in service; Martin M., married Miss Sarah Jane Wonderly, and residing on a farm in Vernon County, Mo.; Lydia R., married, April 7, 1857, to Dr. William H. Longsdorf, ex-county treasurer, and major of a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment from Cumberland County; Barbara Eve, born June 22, 1838, died December 30, 1839; Levi M., married to Miss Emma E. Frantz January 4, 1870, was captain of an infantry company under Col. H. I. Zinn, and was wounded at the battle of Antietam and at Fredericksburg, where his colonel was killed—his widow resides at Rock Island, Ill.; Mary E., married November 28, 1866, to John A. Longsdorf, resides in Mechanicsburg, Penn.; Fannie and Carrie (twins), the former, married to Edward Weibly, died September 30, 1882, aged thirty-six years, four months and four days; the latter, married to William Williamson October 14, 1869, resides in Mechanicsburg, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Haverstick have been married sixty-one years, and enjoy good health. They stand high in the estimation of all, and are among the few old settlers who have lived to see this county undergo so many interesting changes.

JESSE C. HAYS, retired merchant, Mechanicsburg, was born in Newberrytown, York Co., Penn., July 24, 1818. His grandfather, Jesse Hays, was born in Wales, and came alone to America when a young man, settling in Chester County, Penn., but afterward moved to York County, same State, and took up large tracts of land in Fishing Creek Valley. He married Miss Margarey Mills. Though Jesse Hays and his wife were at first Methodists, they subsequently became Quakers; their family consisted of three daughters and one son: Lydia, wife of Joseph Willett; Susan, married first to a Mr. Clark, and then to a Mr. Carskaddon; Hannah, a maiden lady, and Mills. Mills Hays, the last-named, was born in Newberrytown, York Co., Penn., and in early life followed coopering, but afterward taught school; served as justice of the peace for eighteen years, and was elected, later, to the office of associate judge of York County, Penn., filling this position for five years. He died in 1858, aged seventy-two years; he married Miss Eve Crull, of York County, and had two sons and three daughters, who lived to be men and women, and of whom two daughters and one son are now living: Sidney, widow of William Epley, resides in Newberrytown; Jesse C. and Jane, wife of Samuel P. Harmon; they reside in Newberrytown, York Co., Penn. Our subject attended school in Newberrytown until he was eighteen, when he began teaching, and after following this profession eight winters engaged in mercantile trade with his father. In 1848 he bought out his father's interest and engaged in business for himself until 1865, when he sold out. He was elected justice of the peace of Newberry Township in 1863, and held that office five years, was also postmaster eight years. In 1869 he came to Mechanicsburg, where he has since resided. Mr. Hays was married, May 13, 1852, to Miss Mary Miller, born in Newberry Township, York Co., Penn., February 15, 1827, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Reiser) Miller, old settlers of York County, and whose parents came from Germany. Mr. Hays attends the Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Hays is a member of the United Brethren Church. To them have been born two children: Mills M., born in New-

berrytown, York Co., Penn., married to Miss Clara Bowers, is a cigar manufacturer, and Mame, at present attending Miss Woodward's school at Harrisburg. Mr. Hays is an enterprising business man and representative citizen of Mechanicsburg, where he has been a resident since 1869. He has a nice residence on West Main Street, where he and his family reside. In politics he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL F. HOUSTON, harness-maker, at present engaged in fly net manufacture, Mechanicsburg, was born September 13, 1833, in Silver Spring Township, this county, on his grandfather's (Michael Saxton's) farm; is a son of James (a farmer) and Mary (Saxton) Houston, also natives of this county, attendants of the Silver Spring Presbyterian Church. They had three sons and one daughter, Samuel F. being the second son and third child. His father dying when our subject was but four years of age, the latter was raised by Henry W. Irwin in Silver Spring Township until he was twelve years old, when he was apprenticed to Samuel Fisher to learn the harness-maker's trade, at New Kingston, where he served four years; then traveled west in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri; then returned to New Kingston and carried on a shop of his own six years (until 1859), when he located in Mechanicsburg, and engaged in the same business here until 1863; then acted as salesman for George De B. Keim, ex-sheriff of Philadelphia, in the hardware business until 1864; then clerked in a dry goods store at Harrisburg until 1866; then formed a partnership with George Beelman and engaged in the grocery business until the spring of 1871, when he sold out to his partner, and opened a grocery store in Mechanicsburg, continuing this till 1881. In 1882 he established his present net manufacture, where he employs from eight to ten hands, and manufactures over forty different kinds of leather nets. Mr. Houston owns the store building (occupied, the first floor by M. H. Spahr and John A. Kauffman; the second floor by Mechanicsburg Library and Literary Association, John L. Shelly and J. N. Young; the third being lodge rooms of P. S. A. and K. of G. E., respectively), some building lots and his house on Main Street, where he and his family reside. Our subject was married, December 26, 1865, to Miss Sallie A. Beelman, born in Monroe Township, this county, daughter of John and Susan (Coover) Beelman. To this union have been born three sons: J. Milton, born July 2, 1867; Glen R., born June 26, 1871, and George B., born November 26, 1874. Mr. Houston is a member and treasurer of Eureka Lodge, No. 302, F. & A. M., also a member of Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and member of Samuel C. Perkins Chapter, No. 215, R. A. M., and member of Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania. He has held various offices of trust in Mechanicsburg; was councilman one term, burgess three terms, and was treasurer of Mechanicsburg Loan and Building Association for nine years. The family of Houston is of Scotch-Irish descent, and our subject's ancestors were among the hardy Scotch-Irish people driven out of Ireland on account of their religion, seeking homes in America and settling in Pennsylvania.

GEORGE HUMMEL, grain and coal merchant, Mechanicsburg.

EDWIN W. HURST, leading merchant tailor of Mechanicsburg, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., December 31, 1829, son of Jacob Bricker and Susan (Hershfeldt) Hurst. Jacob B. Hurst was born near Dillsburg, York Co., Penn., son of John and Catharine (Cocklin) Hurst, who were the parents of three sons and four daughters: Edwin W., the eldest; Jacob, a merchant, of Mechanicsburg, Penn.; Lydia, wife of William Spahr, superintendent of the city railway stables, Harrisburg, Penn.; Ellen, wife of William Nelson, a farmer near Dillsburg, York Co., Penn.; Kate, wife of Robert Mateer, hardware merchant, Harrisburg, Penn.; Templeton B., who married Miss Jennie Lyman, a daughter of Col. Lyman, attorney at Lock Haven, Penn. (he, Templeton B., served all through the war of the Rebellion); Mellie, wife of George W. Hackett, a hardware merchant at Sunbury, Penn. Our subject, when an infant, was brought by his parents to Dillsburg, Penn., where his father engaged in the tailoring and merchant tailoring and was postmaster and who later opened a general store. Edwin W. assisted his father, learning the tailoring of him. He was married in August, 1851, in Newville, Penn., to Miss Sarah Miller, born in Fishing Creek Valley, York Co., Penn., daughter of Henry and Catharine (Roth) Miller; former a son of John Miller. In 1855 our subject went to Philadelphia, Penn., and worked at his trade some ten years, then came to Mechanicsburg and did the merchant tailoring for his father who had opened a dry goods store here. In 1872 he established his present business here. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. They have six children: Annie C., wife of John P. Eckels, of Decatur, Ill., a traveling salesman for Morehouse, Wells & Co., wholesale hardware dealers, Decatur, Ill.; J. Harry, born in Dillsburg, York Co., Penn., February 21, 1854, married December 23, 1879, to Miss Sarah A. Eberly, born in Upper Allen Township, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Hertzler) Eberly, (he, J. Harry, is a tailor of Mechanicsburg, has had two children, one now living: Hattie Maude Hurst); Ida, who died aged two years; Charles M., hardware merchant, junior partner in firm of Morehouse, Wells & Co., and who married Miss Rella Shockley, and resides at Decatur, Ill.; Maude, who died aged eight years; Robert T., born in Mechanicsburg, Penn., died in 1876, aged three years. Our subject is a member of Humane Lodge, 342, I. O. O. F., York County, Penn., and a member of the American Mechanics, and Knights of the Golden Eagle, and Commandery, and a member the G. A. R., Capt. Zinn Post, No. 415. He is an enterprising representative business man, and stands high in the estimation of all who know him.

JACOB HURST originally spelled Horsh), dry good merchant, Mechanicsburg, is a native of York County, Penn., born at Dillsburg August 13, 1832, son of Jacob B. and Susan (Hershfeldt) Hurst, former of whom born near Dillsburg York Co. Penn., January 7, 1808, was a son of John (who was a farmer) and Catharine (Cocklin) Hurst, who were the parents of four sons and three daughters, who lived to be men and women. Jacob B. was raised on a farm until he was fifteen, when he began to learn the tailor's trade with William Gilbethorp, four years later he went to Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and after working at his trade a number of years returned to Dillsburg and opened a tailor shop on his own account in 1851. He afterward (in 1855) opened a general store, and in the spring of 1866 came to Mechanicsburg and established the dry goods house of J. B. Hurst & Son. He was a director of the First National Bank and a man of high honor and sterling worth. He and his wife were earnest Christians and members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was elder for a number of years. Jacob B. Hurst stood high in the estimation of all as an upright, honest Christian gentleman. He departed this life November 18, 1875; his widow is living in Mechanicsburg. This couple had seven children, three sons and four daughters: Edwin W., a merchant tailor of Mechanicsburg; Jacob, our subject; Lydia P., wife of William A. Spahr, a stock-dealer, residing in Harrisburg; Mary E., wife of William B. Nelson, resides on a farm near Dillsburg, Penn.; Templeton B., of East Saginaw, Mich., an ex-soldier from Company H Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves; Kate M., wife of Robert B. Mateer, a hardware merchant of Harrisburg, Penn.; Melvena M., wife of George W. Hackett, a hardware merchant of Sunbury, Penn. The subject of our sketch attended school until he was fifteen, then assisted his father in the merchant tailoring and general store at Dillsburg until the fall of 1865, when he came with his father to Mechanicsburg and formed a partnership with him, under the firm name of J. B. Hurst & Son. Three months after his father's death he purchased the entire stock and has since conducted the business alone; he now carries a full line of dry goods and notions, carpets, etc., valued at $17,000. September 5, 1872, Mr. Hurst married Julia Wilson, born in Carlisle, Penn., daughter of Robert and Sarah (Shock) Wilson. To Mr. and Mrs. Hurst have been born two children: Wilson and Corliss. Mrs. Hurst is a member of the Lutheran Church. Our subject is one of the leading business men of Cumberland County, and stands high in the estimation of all as an upright business man. The family is of German descent, and is one of the oldest in Pennsylvania.

E. RANKIN HUSTON, the leading painter of the eastern portion of Cumberland County, is a son of William Huston, who was a most excellent farmer and worthy citizen, and on his mother's side a direct descendant of the historic Enders family of Dauphin County. Samuel Huston, the paternal great-grandfather, emigrated from Scotland in the early part of the eighteenth century; was a farmer and settled in what was then East Pennsborough Township, but which is now included in the township of Silver Spring. The tract of land on which the original house was built has been known since as the Huston homestead, and occupies a pleasant site some three miles north of the village of Hogestown. His maternal great-grandmother was Isabella Sharon. Samuel Huston died in 1800, and his widow, Isabella, in 1804. Both are buried in the Pine Hill burying ground. They had two sons: John and Jonathan. His paternal grandfather was Jonathan Huston, a farmer, whose wife was Margaret Rankin McIntire, a native of Ireland. They had eleven children: Rebecca Eckels, John, John, Samuel, Samuel, Isabella, Isabell (Shafer-King), William, Jane C. Talbert, Mary Swiler and Margaret Eckels. The father of this family died November 10, 1830, aged seventy years, and the mother, August 24, 1846, aged seventy-six years, and both are buried at Silver Spring. William Huston, the father of our subject, was born on the old homestead, on the original settlement, December 19, 1799. He spent his youth on the farm; learned the carpenter's trade, and for a number of years enjoyed quite a reputation as a bridge-builder in the western part of this State. March 29, 1838, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Peter and Catherine Phillips, *nee* Enders. William Huston was not only a model farmer and ingenious mechanic, but a gentleman of sterling character and great physical endurance. He was a descendant of that class of Scotch Irish settlers who came into the Cumberland Valley from the eastward, and who have left everywhere the unmistakeable evidence of thrift and enterprise. Perhaps to them more than any other class this portion of the Cumberland Valley owes its superiority, its fine sense of right and high standard of moral excellence. He died April 29, 1883, and his remains repose by the side of his parents, in Silver Spring. Mary A., his wife, was born September 22, 1817. She was a member of Trindle Spring Lutheran Church, and her life bore the testimony of the sincerity of her profession. Gifted by nature with qualities which were rare and desirable, she was appreciated by all who knew her. She was amiable and kind, and in the consistency of her life an ornament to Christianity. She died October 7, 1881, and was buried at Silver Spring. They had one daughter, who died in infancy, and one son, E. Rankin Huston, who was born September 28, 1843, at the old homestead, and spent his earlier years on a small farm, one-half mile north of Mechanicsburg. During the winter season he attended the public school of the district until he had mastered all the branches embraced in its curriculum. He subsequently entered the Pennsylvania College of Trade and Finance, from which he graduat-

ed in the class of 1867. Afterward he gave himself up to the study of painting and decoration, and his marked success evidences the wisdom of his choice. December 4, 1873, he married Mary E., youngest daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Weibley) Walters, who was born January 22, 1850. Two children are the results of this union; Carrie I., born September 11, 1874, and Mary E., born August 10, 1878. Mr. Huston has resided in Mechanicsburg since 1872, and is held in deservedly high esteem by his fellow-townsmen. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 302, F. & A. M.; treasurer of Samuel C. Perkins Chapter, No. 209, R. A. M., of Mechanicsburg; St. John's Commandery, No. 8, K. T., of Carlisle; Grand H. R. A. Chapter of Pennsylvania; Mechanicsburg Lodge, No. 215, I. O. O. F. His great-grandparents on his maternal side were Jacob and Mary Phillips, who were born in Germany and immigrated to Pennsylvania. Jacob Phillips was a soldier in the Revolutionary war three years; was wounded in the head and face, and died in 1783. Mary, his widow, died in 1807, and both are buried in the Catholic cemetery at Carlisle. Peter Phillips, his grandfather, was born in Cumberland County May 8, 1781. In his younger days he learned the carpenter's trade. He enlisted as a private in the war of 1812. His eminent qualities as a soldier were fitly recognized in his rapid promotion, having become, soon after entering the service, first lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and various other engagements with the English and their Indian allies, narrowly escaping on several occasions from falling in the hands of the savage foe. He was wounded by Indians lying in ambush. Returning to his home in the fall of 1814, he again resumed his trade. April 6, 1806, he married Catharine, daughter of Philip C. and Anna Enders. She was born March 18, 1783, in Lancaster County, and died November 28, 1844, and is buried near Belleville, Ohio, leaving behind her tender memories of her kindness of heart and graces of character. Peter Phillips died October 5, 1860, and was buried at Trindle Spring Church. The Enders family, of which our subject is a lineal descendant, was quite distinguished in the part of Germany in which it resided. Philip C. Enders, the great-grandfather of E. Rankin Huston, was born July 22, 1740, in Braunsigweilen, Germany. After completing his education he entered the military service of his sovereign, and participated in numerous battles of the seven years' war. For gallantry and other soldierly qualities he was promoted to a captaincy in the royal cavalry. He resigned his commission, and on May 13, 1764, married Anna, a daughter of Conrad Degen, and a few months later came to America. His first settlement was in Philadelphia, and later he moved to Lancaster County. In 1788 he purchased a tract of over 1,300 acres in Upper Paxton, Dauphin County, and moved there with his family, where he continued to reside until his death, February 26, 1810. Anna, his wife, died in 1796. He was in many respects a remarkable man, and has left his mark on the subsequent history of Dauphin County. He was the founder of Fetterhoff's Church, erected the first sawmill in the valley, organized and taught the first school in that section of country, and was the leading spirit in all public enterprises. It is thus seen the family of which E. Rankin Huston is a representative, is one of the original and leading families of this part of the State, and closely identified with all movements of its general prosperity.

JAMES S. HUSTON, inventor, farmer and manufacturer, Mechanicsburg, is a great-grandson of Samuel Huston, who was born in Ireland, and came to America when a young man, settling in Pennsylvania, where he married. His son, Samuel, born in Cumberland County, Penn., in 1776, married Miss Nancy Clendenin, and had five sons: Samuel, Robert, William, John and James (twins). They were members of the old Presbyterian Church at Silver Spring. Of their children James was born in Silver Spring Township, this county, became a farmer, and in the course of time married Miss Mary Saxton, who bore him four children—three sons and one daughter: John, Sarah, Samuel F. and James S. The subject of our sketch, who is the youngest, was but two years old when his father died; he then went to live with his uncle, William Saxton, and remained with him working on the farm and attending school until he was sixteen, when he was apprenticed to the harness-making trade at New Kingston, this county, for three years; thence went to Hogestown, but after one year returned to New Kingstown, and two years later moved to Wooster, Ohio, but in a short time came to Mechanicsburg and opened a harness shop. In 1869 he invented the Huston fly net used by the Huston Fly Net Company of Mechanicsburg, and also invented the Huston Net No. 2, used by I. C. Deihl, of Shippensburg, Penn. He then engaged in the manufacture of fly nets until 1881, when he sold out and embarked in farming and milling, purchasing the Boucher Millat Hogestown, which was burned in September, 1885. June 15, 1856, Mr. Huston married Miss Sarah Huntsburger, born in Lower Allen Township, this county, daughter of Jonas and Leah (Tyson) Huntsburger, and to this union have been born four children, one living—Arthur J.—born in Mechanicsburg May 25, 1865. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Huston is an enterprising business man; starting in life without a cent he deserves much credit for his success. His grandfather, Samuel Houston (or Huston) and Samuel Houston, the founder of Houston, Tex., were cousins.

LEVI KAUFFMAN, deceased (see portrait). Prominent among the honored dead of Cumberland County there is none more worthy of representation than the subject of this sketch. His family have, from a very early date, been closely

identified with the history of Pennsylvania. Christian Kauffman, his great-grandfather immigrated to America from Germany about 1730, and settled in Manor Township, Lancaster Co., Penn., where he died March 1, 1799. He was married to Barbara Bear, whose death occurred January 12, 1801. They had six children, of whom Isaac, the second son and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Manor Township, Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1762, and died January 4, 1826. In the year 1786 he married Catharine Baughman, who died July 9, 1843. Their youngest son, the Hon. Andrew I. Kauffman, father of Levi Kauffman, was born August 24, 1802, at the old homestead in Manor Township, Lancaster County, and spent the greater part of his life in that township. He represented Lancaster County in the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, and was closely associated with Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, in the establishment of our justly prized common school system. In 1850 he became a resident of Cumberland County, and in 1853 removed to Mechanicsburg, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and continued therein until his death, which occurred December 14, 1861. Andrew I. Kauffman was married, March 24, 1825, to Catharine Shuman, who was born July 16, 1806, and was the only daughter of Christian Shuman, of Manor Township, Lancaster Co., Penn. She died at Mechanicsburg May 18, 1875.

Levi Kauffman, their fourth son, the subject of this sketch, was born at Little Washington, Lancaster Co., Penn., September 13, 1833. At the age of thirteen he left home and entered the drug store of Dr. George Ross, at Elizabethtown, as an apprentice. At the end of four years he received, from Dr. Ross, a strong testimonial of his ability as a druggist, for aptness, intelligence and integrity of character. Mr. Kauffman remained in the drug business in Elizabethtown until April, 1854, when he removed to Mechanicsburg, and opened a new drug store in that place. A year or two later, in connection with his father, Hon. Andrew I. Kauffman and Henry G. Rupp, he entered the hardware business, connecting the drug store therewith, and continued therein until 1859, when he accepted the position of cashier in the banking house of Merkel, Mumma & Co., subsequently chartered as the First National Bank, of Mechanicsburg, Penn. This position he resigned in 1862, when he was appointed by President Lincoln collector of internal revenue for the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Cumberland, York and Perry. He held that position until September, 1866, when he resigned rather than endorse the odious policy, known as "My Policy," of President Johnson. His letter of resignation, published in the Philadelphia *Press* of that date, gave clear evidence of his sterling patriotism. Early in 1864 Mr. Kauffman assisted in organizing and became cashier of the Second National Bank of Mechanicsburg, and held that position until he resigned in the latter part of 1869. The *State Guard*, a daily newspaper, started at the State capital during 1867, was a project of Mr. Kauffman, and one in which he invested a large sum of money; not proving a financial success he abandoned its publication in 1869. From 1870 until the time of his death, which occurred February 10, 1882, Mr. Kauffman was engaged in the fire insurance business, having the State central agency of several large companies, his principal office being at Harrisburg, Penn. Mr. Kauffman never hesitated to perform any duty imposed upon him by his fellow citizens, his church or society. As burgess, town councilman, school director, and member of the board of trustees of Irving Female College, he was always on hand to take his full share of work and responsibility. He was noted for his public spirit and local pride in the town of his adoption, and many of the public and private improvements erected in Mechanicsburg were due to his foresight and energy. He was liberal to a fault. For more than thirty years he was a member of the Church of God, and faithfully filled the offices of superintendent of the Sabbath school, deacon and elder. He frequently represented his church in the annual eldership of east Pennsylvania, and on several occasions was a lay delegate to the triennial sessions of the general eldership of the church. Mr. Kauffman was a man of strong will, great energy, dauntless courage, inflexible in the right, and afraid of nothing but of being wrong. Fond of the sports of his children, as they were of playing and being with him. While abounding in anecdote, jovial at table, with pleasant voice, it was in harmony with the nature and power of Mr. Kauffman, who was a hero in action in every condition of life, and possessed of a will and energy that fitted him to be a leader in every party to which he belonged. Politically Mr. Kauffman, like the others members of his family, was a Republican, and assisted in the organization of that party in Pennsylvania. He took a keen interest and active part in the primary and general elections, frequently participating as a delegate in the party conventions. In 1864 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Baltimore, and assisted in the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson. His eldest brother, Hon. C. S. Kauffman, of Columbia, Penn., represented Lancaster County in the State Senate from 1878 to 1882. Lieut. Isaac B. Kauffman, his second brother, served faithfully in the war of the Rebellion in the Ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and died June 7, 1862, from disease contracted in the service. His brother, Andrew J. Kauffman, Esq., a member of the bar of Lancaster County, was appointed, by President Arthur in 1882, collector of internal revenue for the Ninth District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kauffman was married, February 5, 1856, to A. Elizabeth Coover, daughter of the

late John Coover, Esq., of Mechanicsburg. (See page 407.) Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman had five children, two of whom—Harvey and Willie—died in infancy. Their eldest son, Percival C., was born in Mechanicsburg August 13, 1857. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; studied law in the office of Hon. Wayne MacVeagh; was admitted to the bar in June, 1879, and is now the junior member of the firm of Troutman & Kauffman, attorneys at law, at Hazleton, Luzerne Co., Penn., representing, as counsel, many of the largest individual coal operators and companies in the anthracite region. Their second son, Walter Lee, was born in Mechanicsburg August 9, 1860. He attended Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., for several sessions, and is now assistant to the superintendent of the American Tube & Iron Co., and has charge of the offices of the company at Youngstown, Ohio. Miss Edith B. Kauffman, their only daughter, resides with her mother, at their residence on West Main Street. This family ranks among the first families in the county.

COL. DAVID H. KIMMEL, proprietor of restaurant and private boarding house, Mechanicsburg, is one of the pioneer children of Cumberland County and is a representative of one of its oldest families. His grandfather, Valentine Kimmel, born in Lancaster County, Penn., came to Cumberland County, Penn., when a young men. His father was a native of Germany and one of the earliest settlers of Lancaster County, Penn. Col. D. H. Kimmel, was born in Shippensburg, this county, March 15, 1835, the second son and seventh child in the family of two sons and seven daughters, of George and Mary (Swiler) Kimmel, natives of this county, members of the Church of God, in which the former was an elder and a deacon for forty-five years; he was a farmer by occupation. Our subject attended school winters and worked on his father's farm until he was seventeen, when he came to Mechanicsburg, and learned the tinner's trade with George Bobb and Robert Wilson. He worked at the trade seven years, then formed a partnership in the boot and shoe business with D. A. Holmes, under firm name of Kimmel & Holmes, for three years; then engaged at the tinner's trade until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he was one of the first to shoulder a musket and enlist his services in defense of his country. He raised Company H, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. Ziegle, the first company organized for three years' service in the State of Pennsylvania. He was mustered out, by an order from the War Department, for the purpose of raising Company H, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was elected captain, and subsequently major, then lieutenant-colonel, and latterly colonel, remaining until close of the war, his regiment being one of the last mustered out. He was in 104 battles, besides skirmishes; was with Sherman in his celebrated march to the sea. Col. Kimmel and his regiment composed of Cumberland, Dauphin, Perry, Lancaster and Schuykill County boys, made one of the grandest charges on record. This was at the battle of Reedyville, Tenn., September 6, 1864, when they charged Gen. Debarell, who had 1,800 men and Col. Kimmel 240. The Colonel charged the General eight miles, passing clear through the enemy's lines, capturing 400 horses and 200 men; of the Confederates there were 33 killed and wounded, while the loss in the Colonel's regiment was but 7 killed and wounded. A few days afterward Gen. Debarell sent Col. Kimmel word if he would meet him on an open field he thought that he (Debarell) and his 1,800 men could whip the Colonel and his regiment. The Colonel sent back word that he and his boys would meet him anywhere, and for him to appoint a place and date. (The Colonel's regiment rode gray horses, and was known as the "Gray Horse.") Strange as it may seem, the Colonel, though a large man, weighing 200 pounds, never received a wound, though he had a horse killed under him at Raleigh, N. C., when charging Johnston's rear. Of the original company of 106 men raised in Cumberland County, three-fourths were killed. The Colonel has complimentary letters from Gen. W. H. Sherman, Gen. Stanley, Gen. Kilpatrick, Gen. Gordon Granger, Gen. Jackson, and others. At the close of the war our subject returned to Mechanicsburg and formed a partnership with George Bobb, under firm name of Bobb & Kimmel, and engaged in the hardware business for three years; then opened his present hotel and restaurant. November 26, 1857, he married Miss Kate Hoover, a native of Mechanicsburg, Penn., daughter of John and Mary (Martin) Hoover, old settlers of Cumberland County. To this union have been born the following named children: Frank H., born March 3, 1859, a traveling salesman for Powell & Co. wholesale grocers, Harrisburg, married to Miss Mary Welzel, of Carlisle; Minnie E., residing at home with her parents; John G., born March 3, 1868, assists his father in business; Sarah B., residing at home. The Colonel is a member of Col. H. I. Zinn Post, No. 415, G. A. R. He has in his possession a Confederate flag, captured at the battle of Milledgeville, Ga. In his charge there he captured thirty-four guidons or small flags. The colonel stands high in the estimation of all, as a brave soldier, honest business man, and good citizen.

JONAS KOLLER, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, was born in Shrewsbury Township, York Co., Penn., November 15, 1831, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Miller) Koller, also natives of York County, the former of whom, a mill-wright and farmer by occupation, died at the age of seventy-seven years and seven months, and the latter when aged seventy-one years. They were members of the Lutheran Church. They had five sons and

four daughters. Jacob Koller had been previously married to a Miss Peterman, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. Jonas Koller, the subject of this sketch, is the youngest son and eighth child by the second marriage, and was but thirteen years old when his parents came to Cumberland County and settled near Oysters Point in East Pennsborough Township. In 1848 they moved to their farm near Shepherdstown, in Upper Allen Township, where Jonas attended school during the winters and worked at farming and the trade of wagon making, until his marriage with Miss Catherine Bingaman, March 9, 1856. She was born in Shepherdstown this county, October 26, 1834, a daughter of Charles and Susan (Keiper) Bingaman, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., who settled in Shepherdstown soon after their marriage. They were members of the Reformed Church, and had six daughters who grew up. Charles Bingaman, who was a contractor and builder, died in 1876, aged seventy four years. After his marriage, Mr. Jonas Koller settled at Kollerstown one half mile south of Mechanicsburg, where he and his father built the first of two houses and the town was named for them. In 1873, our subject moved to his present farm of fifty-five acres in the eastern part of Mechanicsburg, where he has a beautiful residence. Mr. and Mrs. Koller have had five children, four now living: James B., Mary H., Jacob H. and William M. The boys comprise the firm of J. B. Koller & Co., proprietors of the Cumberland Valley Spoke Bending and Wheel Works. Mrs. Jonas Koller is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Koller became a Mason in early life, and later a Knight Templar and a member of St. John's Commandery, No. 8, at Carlisle. He and his family stand high in the estimation of all. The family are of German descent, our subject's great grandfather having come from Germany and settled in York County, Pennsylvania, at a very early date.

ALFRED C. KOSER, proprietor of "Koser's City Market," near corner Main and Market Square, Mechanicsburg, a representative of one of the oldest families of Cumberland County, was born on Main Street, Mechanicsburg, Penn., May 12, 1847, son of John and Sarah (Rockafellow) Koser. John Koser, born in Mechanicsburg, Penn., was a butcher by trade. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was one of the first to shoulder a musket in the defense of his country, enlisting in the spring of 1861, in Capt. Dorsheimer's company of infantry for three months; returned home and re-enlisted, as sergeant of Company C, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was among the killed or missing at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., in the summer of 1863. He and his wife had four children. Alfred C., the only son and eldest in the family, was but fifteen when his father was killed, but at that early age he enlisted in Company A, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He weighed 160 pounds and claimed he was eighteen, passed and was promoted to corporal, thence to commissary-sergeant, and remained with this company six months; re-enlisting, he served to the close of the war. War reports as follows: "Private Company C, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, One Hundred and Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, enlisted second lieutenant, January 28, 1864; enlisted at the age of fifteen years, transferred to Company A, promoted to corporal and commissary-sergeant. Service —Assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Corps, March 20, 1864; engagement at Newmarket, Va., May 15; Harrisonburg, June 4; Piedmont, June 5; Buffalo Gap, June 6; Staunton, June 10; Midway, June 11; Rose Mills, June 12; Cedar Creek, June 12; Lexington, June 13; New Glasgow, June 14; Otter Creek, June 16; Quaker Church, June 17; Lynchburg, June 18 and 19; Liberty, June 20; Salem, June 21. Detailed to service in charge of orderlies at Harper's Ferry, July 3 and 18; Ashby's Gap, July 19 and 21; Winchester, July 20; Kernstown, July 23 and 24; Martinsburg, July 25 and 26. Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division—August 7; Berryville Pike, August 10; Fisher's Hill, August 15; Front Royal August 16; Berryville, August 21, September 3 and 4; Smithfield, August 25, 26 and 29; Winchester, September 19; Fisher's Hill, September 22; Luray Valley, September 24; Brown Gap, September 26; Waynesboro, October 2; Tom's Brook, October 8 and 9; Cedar Creek, October 19; Nineveh, November 12; Roods Hill, November 22; Somerset, December 21; Gordonsville, December 23; Jack's Shop, December 23; Waynesboro, February 28, 1865; White House, March 27; Stony Creek, March 30; Dinwiddie Court House, March 31; Hatcher's Run, March 31; Five Forks, April 1; South Side Railroad, April 2 and 3; White Oak Road, April 4 and 5; Harper's Farm, April 6; Amelia Court House, April 6; Sailors Creek, April 7; Appomattox Station, April 8; Appomattox Court House, April 9. Mustered out, June 10, 1865. Had two horses shot under him —one killed at the battle of Lynchburg, Va., and the other had most of his neck shot away at Five Forks, Va." At the close of the war, July 1, 1865, he returned home and established his present business. Mr. Koser was married at Mechanicsburg, in December, 1868, to Miss Annie M. Markley, who was born at Shiremanstown, this county, daughter of Henry and Susan (Raudenbaugh) Markley, natives, respectively, of Cumberland and Lancaster Counties, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Koser have one daughter: Grace Ella, born in Mechanicsburg, October 11, 1869, now attending school at Mechanicsburg. Mrs. Koser is a member of the Church of God. Our subject is a junior vice-commander of Col. H. I. Zinn Post, No. 415, G. A. R., Mechanicsburg. He has held various local offices of trust; was elected city councilman by the people of his ward for three years. In politics he is a Republican. His people are of German descent.

JOSEPH LEAS, justice of the peace, Mechanicsburg, was born on his father's farm in Greenwood Township, Perry Co., Penn., January 27, 1822, son of Benjamin and Jane (Mathews) Leas. Benjamin Leas, born October 21, 1759, was twice married; on first occasion to Miss Susannah Bowers, by whom he had thirteen children, seven sons and three daughters living to be men and women. His first wife died March 14, 1814, and he then married Mrs. Jane (Mathews) Purcell, who bore him three children—two sons and one daughter: George, who resides in Shirleysburg, Huntingdon Co., Penn.; Joseph, our subject, and Susannah, widow of Daniel Eshelman, residing in Greenwood Township, Perry Co., Penn. Benjamin Leas died February 21, 1838, and Jane, his second wife, died February 25, 1857. Joseph Leas began clerking in Millerstown in the spring of 1838. In 1841 he clerked in Frankstown, Blair Co., Penn., one year; then followed same occupation at Dillsburg, York County, two years. In 1844 he went to West Hill, Cumberland County, returning in 1845 to Dillsburg, and in October, 1847, he came to Mechanicsburg and clerked for his brother, a merchant and postmaster. In 1854 Mr. Leas was elected justice of the peace, and has held that office ever since. In May, 1865, he was elected borough treasurer, and has held the office ever since, except one year (1879). He is president of the Mechanicsburg Gas & Water Company, and is a director in the Second National Bank. He was married, in 1853, to Miss Sarah Shurr, born in York County, Penn., and who died, leaving one daughter, Laura R., who resides at home with her father. Mr. Leas married Miss Emmaline H. Gould, a native of this county, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Rice) Gould, and to this union were born three children: Harry G. (deceased), Fannie G. and Charles W. Mr. and Mrs. Leas are members of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject owns a house on North Market Street, where he and his family reside, and other property in Mechanicsburg. He was but six years old when his father died, and early started to earn his own way in life. At fourteen he drove horses on the canal line between Hollidaysburg and Philadelphia. His brother, Hon. George Leas, was elected a representative to the Legislature from Huntingdon County, Penn., and his half-brother, William B., was elected associate judge of Huntingdon County, Penn. The Leas are of German descent.

LEVI H. LENHER, physician, Mechanicsburg, is a native of Pennsylvania, born near Ephratah, Lancaster County, October 19, 1822, son of John and Mary (Hauck) Lenher, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., who had four sons and two daughters, who lived to be men and women. John Lenher, a machinist, was a member of the firm of Lenher & Pennel, Lancaster Locomotive and Machine Works, and built the first locomotive west of Philadelphia, called the "Hugh Keys." Levi H., the second child and eldest son, when fourteen years of age, entered the Franklin and Marshall Academy, at Lancaster. At sixteen he began to read medicine with Dr. John L. Atlee, and graduated at the Pennsylvania College, Philadelphia, in 1843. He then located at Ephratah, Lancaster Co., Penn., where he remained until October, 1847, when he moved to Churchtown, this county, where he resided until 1872, when he came to Mechanicsburg; went thence to Belmont, Wright Co., Iowa, where he remained three years; then to Harrisburg, Penn., for three and a half years; when he returned to Mechanicsburg and has here since resided. The Doctor was married September 25, 1845, to Miss Mary A. Martin, born in Lancaster County, Penn., daughter of William and Jane Martin. Mrs. Lenher died April 23, 1867, the mother of two children: J. W. Clarence, a clerk in the Pennsylvania Railway recorder's office at Philadelphia, and Mary, who resides at home with her father. January 28, 1869, the Doctor married Mrs. Susan Burnette, born near Lititz, Lancaster Co., Penn., and to this union have been born two children: Elsie Hortense and Victor. Dr. Lenher is a member of the K. P. Lodge, Churchtown, the I. O. O. F. and F. & A. M. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. The Lenher family is of German origin, and early settlers of Lancaster County, Penn. Dr. Lenher stands high in the estimation of all who know him as a physician and Christian gentleman. He is a member of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania and the Cumberland County Medical Society.

WILLIAM PENN LLOYD, attorney at law, ex-United States collector of internal revenue, etc., Mechanicsburg, was born in Lisburn, Cumberland County, Penn., September 1, 1837, only son of William and Amanda (Anderson) Lloyd, both of Cumberland County, former of whom learned the trade of cabinet-maker, engaged in the drug business, and was postmaster of Lisburn for thirty years. William P. Lloyd worked on a farm and at cabinet-making, with his father, until his eighteenth year. He attended the public schools, Dickinson Seminary, Cumberland County Normal School, and Whitehall Academy—a single session at each of the last three-named institutions, amounting in all to about one year of academic instruction—teaching in the winter and attending school in the summer. At the age of eighteen he began teaching, and at twenty he began the study of law under Col. William M. Penrose, then a prominent lawyer at Carlisle, and continued teaching and studying until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he raised a company for the three months' service, but the quota of the State being filled before it was ready to be mustered in, it was disbanded, and in August, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, First Pennsylvania Reserve Cavalry. He served sixteen months as a private, was promoted to hos-

pital steward of the regiment, then to first lieutenant of Company E, and next to adjutant of regiment, acting as assistant adjutant-general of brigade. In this capacity he served until September 9, 1864, when the regiment was mustered out at expiration of its three years' term of service. He was engaged in the battles of Drainsville, Harrisonburg, Cedar Mountain, Gainesville, Second Bull Run (both days), Fredericksburg, Brandy Station, Aldie, Gettysburg (second and third days), Shepherdstown, New Hope Church, Todd's Tavern, Childsberg, Richmond Heights and Meadow Bridge, Haws Shop, Cold Harbor, Barker's Mill, Trevillian Station, White House, St. Mary's Church, and a score or more of skirmishes. Col. Lloyd returned home to Lisburn, and on the organization of the State Guards, under Gen. Hartranft, was appointed inspector-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel. He resumed teaching and the study of law until April 18, 1865, when he was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County. He has since been admitted to practice in the courts of Dauphin, York and Perry Counties, the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and district court of the United States. September 16, 1866, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Fifteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of York, Cumberland and Perry. The important and responsible duties of the position were discharged by Collector Lloyd in such a manner as to win the unqualified approval of the General Government, and was made the subject of highly commendatory remarks by Gen. Cameron in the United States Senate. He resigned the collectorship August 1, 1869, to accept a position in the Dauphin Deposit Bank at Harrisburg, remaining nearly fifteen years, and until January, 1884, when he quit the bank and went to work on his farm near Mechanicsburg. A year later, regaining his health, which had suffered from confinement in the bank, he opened his present law office (January 1, 1885). He is one of the executors and trustees of the estate of the late Hon. Henry G. Moser, a director of Harrisburg Bridge Company, and of the Mechanicsburg & Dillsburg Railroad Company. He has been commander of Col. H. I. Zinn Post, No. 415, G. A. R., since its organization, March 4, 1884. He is the author of the "History of the First Pennsylvania Reserve Cavalry," a very complete work, giving a graphic history of the three years' service of this regiment during the late Rebellion, etc. Mr. Lloyd was married, May 23, 1865, to Miss Anna H., daughter of Israel L. and Margaret (Moser) Boyer, and their family consists of three children: Weir B., Mary E. and George E. Col. Lloyd is a Mason, a member of Eureka Lodge of Mechanicsburg, and a Knight Templar, St. John's Commandery, No. 8, Carlisle. His family is Welsh and English on the father's side, and Scotch-Irish on the mother's side. He himself is known extensively as a prompt and capable business man and a genial and affable gentleman.

THOMAS H. MAUK, undertaker, Mechanicsburg, was born within eight miles of Stuttgart, at Lauffen, on the River Nager, Wurtemberg, Germany, December 22, 1833, a son of Gottheib and Gottleiben (Metzler) Mauk. The former was a cabinet-maker and undertaker, and the father of two girls and two boys: Gottleiben, Dorothea C., Thomas H. and Jacob. The last named resides at Broken Bow, Custer Co., Neb. Dorothea C. is the widow of Christian Metzgar, and resides in Philadelphia. Gottleiben resides in Germany. Thomas H. was but seven years old when his father died. He attended the common schools until fourteen; he then learned the cabinet and undertaking trade until he was seventeen at Lauffen; then went to Stuttgart and worked until 1852; when he came with his brother Jacob to America, landing in New York after a voyage of eight weeks. Later he came to Philadelphia, where Thomas worked at his trade two years; then moved to Churchtown and remained eight months, after which he came to Mechanicsburg and worked for Samuel Worst, cabinet-maker and undertaker, three years. He then went to Shiremanstown and opened a shop of his own, and while there was married to Miss Elizabeth Houmburg, May 3, 1856. She was born in Hessen-Cassel, a daughter of Beltzer and Charlotte (Holtz) Houmburg. In 1859 Mr. Mauk came to Mechanicsburg and worked for Samuel Worst until 1865, and in 1866 formed a partnership with William S. Diehl in the furniture and undertaking business. In 1882 Mr. Mauk sold his interest in furniture but retained the undertaking business, which he has since continued. He has the leading establishment of the kind in this part of the country. He is a member of Shiremanstown Beneficial Society. He and his wife are members of the Bethel Church. They have had ten children, viz.: John J. married Miss Malinda Myers, and is engaged in the undertaking, cabinet and furniture business at Mechanicsburg, Ohio; Thomas M. married Miss Louisa Walker, of Bendersville, Adams County, and is engaged in the cabinet and furniture business at Mechanicsburg, Penn.; Charles H. is engaged in the undertaking and cabinet business at York Springs, Adams Co., Penn.; Kate S. resides with her parents, as do Mary E., Edward G., Samuel T. and Elizabeth C.

JAMES McALLISTER RALSTON, retired, Mechanicsburg, is a descendant of the Ralstons and McAllisters, two of the oldest families of Cumberland County and Pennsylvania. Among those hardy Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who, on account of religious oppression, sought homes in western Pennsylvania, was Andrew Ralston, who located at Big Spring, near Newville, this county, as early as 1728. He was a native of County Armagh, Ireland, and came over to America at the outset of the Scotch emigration. Shortly after the opening of the land office he applied for a warrant, stating that he had

occupied the land "ye past eight years." A license was directed to be issued, and below is given a verbatim copy, as in the original, in this connection: "Lancaster Co S S, by order of the proprietary—these are to license and allow Andrew Ralston to continue to improve and dwell on a tract of 200 acres of land on the Great Spring, a branch of the Conedogwainet, joyning to the upper side of a tract granted to Randel Chambers for the use of his son James Chambers, to be hereafter surveyed to the s'd Ralston on the common terms other lands in those parts are sold, provided the same has not been already granted to any other person, and so can be had without prejudice to other tracts before granted. Given under my hand this third day of January Ano: Dom: 1736-7—SA: Blunston, Pennsylvania, S. S. "Endorsed:" License to Andrew Ralston —200 acres—this land was subsequently surveyed to him by the surveyor of Lancaster County, Samuel Blunston " There is no date of the death of Andrew Ralston. He left three daughters and two sons. One of his daughters married one Hayes, another married one Mickey. David Ralston, the eldest son, remained at Big Spring on his father's farm. He was twice married, first to a Miss Scott, secondly to a Miss McClintock; both wives died at Big Spring. He removed to Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1806, and died there, in 1840, near Greensburg. By his first wife David Ralston had the following named children: Elizabeth, married to Thomas Jacob; Jane first married to a Mr. Donald and second time to Mr. Taylor; Eleanor, married to Mr. Miller; James, married to Ruth Carson; Andrew, married to Miss Kirkpatrick. By his second wife David Ralston had the following named children: Agnes, married to Mr. Allsworth; Margaret, married to Mr. Moorhead; Ann, married to Mr. Banks; Mary, unmarried; Sarah, unmarried, and David, Jr. His son, David Ralston, was born at Big Spring, near Newville, this county, September 26, 1784; married Miss Lacey McAllister; he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church; they had four children: James McAllister, born near Newville, this county, January 14, 1823; David, Andrew, Mary E., wife of David Line. The father of these children died March 8, 1849, and the mother in 1863 in her seventy-third year. James McAllister Ralston, the eldest child, was raised on a farm, and when in his seventeenth year (in 1839) moved with his parents to the old farm (now owned by him) four miles west of Carlisle, and which was located by his great-grandfather, Archibald McAllister, 1728, who purchased over 1,000 acres of land on both sides of McAllister Spring from William Penn. The old foundation of the second mill built west of the Susquehanna River 120 years ago is on the above tract. He, Archibald McAllister, married Miss Jean McClure, near Carlisle, and their children were as follows: Daniel, who settled in West Virginia; John and James, who went to Savannah, Ga., and settled where Fort McAllister now stands; Richard, who laid out the town of Hanover, York Co., Penn., which was called McAllister until changed to Hanover, about 1825; Archibald, settled at Fort Hunter above Harrisburg, in Dauphin County, now called Rockville about 1750; Mary, married to Mr. McKnight; Jean, married to Mr. Ormsby, and settled in what is now Pittsburgh; and another married Mr. Williamson, and Andrew. The last named, Andrew McAllister, was born in the old McAllister farm in 1731. He married Miss Margaret Young, a daughter of James Young, and both husband and wife died in 1804, aged seventy-three and sixty-one, respectively. The children of Andrew and Margaret (Young) McAllister were: Elizabeth, wife of James Parker and who moved to Lexington, Ky., in 1800; Jean, married to Joseph Pierce, they settled in this county; Mary, married to Thomas McIntire; Archibald, unmarried; Margaret, who went with her eldest sister to Lexington, Ky., and married a Mr. Calhoun; James, unmarried, who resided on the old farm; Sarah, who died unmarried; Eleanor, unmarried; Lydia, married to Joseph Jacob; and Lacey, the youngest, who, as above stated, married David Ralston, the father of James McAllister Ralston, the subject of this sketch. During the last three days of June, 1863, Johnston's division of Gen. Ewell's corps of the Rebel Army encamped on the McAllister (now J. Mc. Ralston's) farm, and was then ordered to proceed directly twenty-five miles south, to participate in the battle of Gettysburg. Ewell's division contained the "Louisiana Tigers," and also the Virginia artillery.

LEVI MERKEL (deceased) founder of the First National Bank, Mechanicsburg, is deserving of more than a passing notice in this work, as a man of noble principles, one who stood high in the estimation of all, a good neighbor and friend, and an upright, honest business man and Christian gentleman. He held many important trusts during life, and was the financial counselor of the widow and orphan. The inexperienced sought his advice, for he was kind-hearted and true, and had the entire confidence and respect of all. Upon the organization of the common school system he became its warm friend, and held the position of school director for many years. In the constitutional convention of 1838 he voted against the use of the word "white" in the constitution, for which he was much censured at the time, but lived to see the signature of the President of the United States appended to the emancipation proclamation. In the same convention the resolution restraining the power of the banks was fought step by step by the adherents and tools of the United States Bank, which had become a Pennsylvania State institution, and they left no stone unturned to secure its defeat or postponement. It passed by the deciding vote of Mr. Merkel, who voted against his own political partisans—principle with him was everything, policy nothing. The wisdom of this vote was soon demonstrated in the

history of the bank. Among his effects is a book containing the signatures of every member of the convention, with marginal notes, showing the age and birthplace of each, his business or occupation, etc. His prominent characteristic was his rigid adherence to principle and to his convictions of what was right. On this ground he judged men, on it he made his friends. Deception was not in his nature, in business he was exact; in judgment clear and sound, in language always chaste, in habits frugal, in affection strong but undemonstrative, in religion firm in faith in an all-ruling Providence. He wrote frequently for publication in religious papers, and his articles were full of strong argument and beautiful thoughts. He was born near Ephrata, Lancaster Co., Penn., May 2, 1803, the only child of Jacob and Mary (Carpenter) Merkel, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., descendants of two of the oldest families of that county, and died at Carlisle, Penn., on September 20, 1876. He was but four years of age when the family moved to what is now Lower Allen Township, where he remained on the farm, attending school and teaching until his marriage, on November 27, 1828, with Miss Susanna Martin, who was born on October 13, 1810, on her father's farm near Shiremanstown (which adjoined that of her husband's father). She was the daughter of David and Barbara (Hessin) Martin. They remained on the farm until the spring of 1858, when they moved to Mechanicsburg. To this union were born five sons and four daughters, of whom five children are living: David R., a professor of music (at present engaged in farming on the old homestead farm in Lower Allen Township), married to Miss Sarah Eberly; Mary C., wife of C. B. Niesley, a produce and grain merchant, Mechanicsburg; Barbara H., wife of John B. Landis, Esq., at Carlisle; Naomi S., who resides at the home of her mother; James Weir, a banker, married to Miss Lilla A. Irvine, of Elmira, N. Y. The daughters are all members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH MILLEISEN, coal and lumber dealer, Mechanicsburg, was born in Lower Paxton Township, four miles east of Harrisburg, Dauphin Co., Penn., September 19, 1843, on the old homestead of his father, where he remained until his marriage, in February, 1844, with Miss Barbara, daughter of Christian and Mary (Brookhart) Martin, of Cumberland County. Mr. Milleisen, in February, 1845, came to Mechanicsburg, where he engaged in the grain and produce trade until 1859, when he established his present coal and lumber business. Our subject has been actively identified with the best interests of Mechanicsburg. He, with Dr. Ira Day, Jacob Mumma, S. P. Gorgas, John Brandt and George Bilner organized the water and gas company which supplies the town. He was elected and served as treasurer of the Gas and Water Company for three years, when, retiring, his son, John, was elected in his stead. He has also held other local offices of trust in Mechanicsburg, and is a director of the Mechanicsburg & Dillsburg Railroad. The Milleisens are, as the name indicates, of German descent, and are members of the Reformed Church at Mechanicsburg. To our subject and wife were born seven children, four of whom are living, and all were born in Mechanicsburg: George C., John J., Alfred W. and Martin. George C., born January 24, 1847, married Miss Mary, daughter of John and Frances (Bowman) Baker, who was born near Churchtown, this county, and to this union were born two children: Fanny and Joseph. George C. lost his first wife by death in 1872, and November 29, 1874, he married Miss Emma, daughter of Conrad Kime, of Cumberland County. He is now in partnership with his father in the lumber and coal business, under the firm name of Milleisen & Son. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Mechanicsburg Lodge, No. 215, Wildey Encampment, No. 39, and a member of the Improved Order of Heptasophs, J. H. Conclave, No. 105 Mechanicsburg. John J., second son of our subject, learned the druggist business, but was afterward appointed station agent at Mechanicsburg for the Cumberland Valley R. R., which position he filled for three years, when, after a short time passed in Shippensburg, he engaged in mercantile business at Topeka, Kas., and in 1881 was persuaded by Mr. Talmadge, general manager of the Wabash & St. Louis Railroad, to accept a position on this road, with headquarters at Jacksonville, Ill., he married Miss Jennie, daughter of John Thompson. Alfred W., of the firm of Milleisen & Keefer, is engaged in the hardware business here; is a mason and member of the I. O. O. F. and Heptasoph societies; he married Miss Ida, daughter of Henry G. Rupp, of Mechanicsburg. Martin is first teller in the Second National Bank of Mechanicsburg. Joseph Milleisen is one of the active and energetic business men of Cumberland County, with which he has been identified for a period of nearly half a century. In politics he was first a Whig, but on the rise of the Republican party became a Republican, and has since given that party his support. His brother Jacob is still living (the third generation of this family) on the old homestead in Paxton Township, Dauphin Co., Penn.

DAVID MILLER, grain and coal merchant, Mechanicsburg, was born May 14, 1825, on the old homestead farm of his father in Windsor Township, fourteen miles north of Reading, Berks Co., Penn. His parents, George and Mollie (Raver) Miller, natives of Berks County, were members of the Lutheran Church; they had a family of eight children—five sons and three daughters. David, the second son and child, worked on his father's farm, attending school during the winters, until he was seventeen, when he went to Leesport, Berks Co., Penn., and began to learn the trade of miller. After remaining here three years and three months he attended school at Reading six months. He then

rented a water-mill on Maiden Creek, Maiden Creek Township, Berks Co. (before he was twenty-one), and operated the mill three years; then he returned to Leesport and here formed a partnership with William Major and bought the steam-mill (in which Mr. Miller learned his trade) some twelve months later. Mr. Miller sold his interest to his partner, and in the fall of 1853 came to Mechanicsburg, this county, and built the steam flouring-mill now owned by the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, and used as a warehouse. Mr. Miller operated this mill some seven years, in partnership with E. Zook two years; then Mr. Zook sold his interest to Moses Eberly, and in 1861 Mr. Eberly purchased Mr. Miller's interest. Our subject then engaged in the grain business, and some four years later began to handle coal in connection with same. Mr. Miller was married, October 18, 1852, to Miss Leah Forney, born in Berks County, Penn., daughter of John and Lydia (Hartzler) Forney, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Lutheran Church. They have had seven children, three now living: Samuel F., clerking for his father, married to Miss Sallie Landers; Lillie, residing with her parents; Annie M., wife of John Planck, dry goods merchant of Carlisle. Mr. Miller is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 302, F. & A. M.; is one of the directors of the Second National Bank, and is one of Mechanicsburg's enterprising representative business men, and stands high in the estimation of all who know him as an honorable citizen and Christian gentleman. He is of Scotch and German descent; his great-grandfather came from Scotland. Mr. Miller now owns and runs a flour-mill two miles south of Shermanstown, York County (it is a mill of fifty barrels per day capacity), and a farm of fifty acres—the mill stands in the center of the farm—and a dwelling-house in Mechanicsburg, and a warehouse for handling grain.

DAVID R. MILLER, proprietor of Miller's Sash, Door and Blind Factory, Mechanicsburg, was born on the old family farm in Silver Spring Township, this county, July 15, 1829, son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Shupe) Miller, natives of Silver Spring Township, this county, and Dauphin County, Penn., respectively. Abraham Miller, who was a farmer and distiller, a son of John Miller, was born in Germany, and came to Lancaster County, Penn., and afterward to Silver Spring Township, this county. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church. They had five sons. David R., the eldest, remained on the farm and attended school during the winters until he was apprenticed three years to learn the carpenter's trade, and contracting and building, in which he continued until 1848, when he began to work in the sash, door and blind factory of Seidle & Eberly. Soon afterward he became foreman, and remained with this company until 1852. He then worked at his trade in Franklin, Cumberland and Dauphin Counties until 1863, when he, with F. Seidle, Samuel Eberly and others commenced bridge-building for the Government. Then he worked in George Frullinger's factory, Harrisburg, and at carpentering in Mechanicsburg until 1867, when he, with three others, built a sash, door and blind factory. A short time after, Mr. Miller and S. B. King formed a partnership, purchased the factory, and continued doing business under the firm name of Miller & King until March, 1884, when James Fulton purchased Mr. King's interest, and soon after Mr. Miller purchased Mr. Fulton's interest, and has since conducted the business alone. In May, 1852, Mr. Miller married Miss Frances Brownewell, a native of Roxbury, Silver Spring Township, this county, daughter of Henry and Barbara (Baker) Brownewell, natives of Silver Spring Township, this county, and Adams County, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members, the former of the Lutheran and the latter of the Reformed Church. They have three children: John H., assisting his father in the factory; Barbara E., at home with her parents; and David J. L. Mr. Miller has been elected councilman by the people of Mechanicsburg two terms. He is a member of the Mechanicsburg Lodge, No. 215, I. O. O. F. He is a self-made man, and learned early to depend on his own resources for a living. He started without a cent, but went bravely to work, and by hard work, honest dealing and close application to business has made life a success.

JEREMIAH H. MORRET, proprietor of the "National Hotel," Mechanicsburg, is a native of Cumberland County, born in Churchtown, Monroe Township, June 20, 1837, and is a descendant of one of the oldest families in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Michael Morret, born in this county, was a blacksmith of Newburg, where he died; he was the parent of four sons and three daughters: William, the third son, was born in Newburg, learned the blacksmith trade and when a young man moved to Churchtown and opened a shop there; he married Miss Sarah A., daughter of Adam and Polly Diller, and had two sons and three daughters: Alfrida A., wife of Jacob Beistline, a farmer at Oaks' Point, this county; Jeremiah H.; Hezekiah, married to Angeline Harmon, lives in Franklin County, Penn.; Lucilla, widow of Edward Westhaver, is a milliner at Mechanicsburg; Mary J., wife of John Slonaker, an employe of the Cumberland Valley R. R. Company. Mr. and Mrs. William Morret were members of the Lutheran Church. When Jeremiah H. Morret was but three years old he moved with his parents to a mile north of Locust Point, where he learned blacksmithing of his father, and there remained until November, 1862, when he became a member of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Ten months later he was mustered out and then returned to his home near Locust Point. In the spring of 1863 he went to New Kingston and there

learned the painter's trade; three years later he moved to Carlisle, Penn., and clerked in the "Thudium House" until December, 1867, when he clerked for John J. Ringwalt in the "American House" until March 1, 1868, when he went to New Kingston and ran a hotel, eating house and livery stable. Five years later he came to Mechanicsburg and here clerked for Mr Ringwalt in the "American House," until July, 1884, when he opened his present hotel, on Main Street, a three story brick building containing twenty six rooms, fine large drawing room, parlor and sample rooms. Mr. Morret was married, March 16, 1874, to Miss Rachael Daugherty, born in Upper Allen Township, this county, daughter of George and Mary (Stallsmith) Daugherty. To this union have been born two sons and one daughter, Jennie, William and Herman. Mr. Morret is a member of H. I. Zinn Post, G. A. R., No. 415, Mechanicsburg. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a perfect gentleman and an admirable host. His hotel is a model of neatness.

HON. HENRY G. MOSER (deceased), late member of the Legislature, and associate judge of Cumberland County, and whose portrait appears in this volume, was born in Berks County, Penn., February 22, 1815. His family was one of the oldest and most prominent in Berks County. His father, Jacob Moser, born in that county, a farmer by occupation, married Miss Elizabeth Gresh, of Berks County, a daughter of George Gresh. Jacob and Elizabeth (Gresh) Moser were of German descent, members of the Lutheran Church. Their family consisted of four sons and seven daughters, Hon. Henry G. being the eldest. Our subject worked at farming, attending school in the winter in Amity Township, Berks County, and it is said that his desire for knowledge was so great that he would carry a slate and pencil to the field, and there sit on his plow, while resting, and would figure out some difficult problems. In this manner he obtained his education, and at the age of seventeen or eighteen he began teaching school in Berks County, a profession he followed until 1835, when he became manager and clerk for the Glasgow Iron Works (consisting of forge, furnace, mill and farm, near Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.,) continuing there until 1837, when he came to this county and took charge of the Iron Works, known as Liberty Forge, near Lisburn, and was one of those who purchased the works. In 1846 he became sole owner of this property. In 1852 he sold a half interest to I. L. Boyer, his brother-in-law, and in 1852 sold out his interest to Mr. Boyer; but in 1858 he became a partner with him, continuing in that relationship until 1864, when he again sold out to Mr. Boyer, and retired from business. In 1865 he removed to Mechanicsburg, where he died May 20, 1884. In 1853 Mr. Moser was nominated and elected a Democratic representative to the Legislature by the people of Cumberland County; was also elected and served as associate judge of this county five years, and was the last associate judge of the county under the Constitution of 1837. He held various other offices of trust. He was for a number of years a director of the Harrisburg Bridge Company; a director of the First National Bank of Mechanicsburg, the Gas & Water Company, and the Mechanicsburg & Dillsburg Railway Company; was also president and treasurer of the Allen and East Pennsborough Society for the Recovery of Stolen Horses and Mules, and the Detection of Thieves. He was a recognized leader, and his judgment at all times was fair and impartial. A man of great natural ability and force of character, he had the confidence and respect of all and his opinion was greatly sought and much valued; he was practical, self-reliant, cautious and slow at arriving at conclusions, but prompt and energetic in the execution of his designs. Mr. Moser came to this county a young man with very limited means, but at his death was one of the wealthiest men in his county, having accumulated a fortune, not by speculation, but by careful business habits, wise investments and strict economy. While he was an active and successful business man, he did not permit these relations to crowd out his duties as a citizen and a Christian. He was warmly attached to the Lutheran Church, as were his ancestors, and to it he was a liberal and generous contributor both of his means and influence, as well as to such other religions and social movements as met with his approval. Our subject was married twice; first, November 6, 1838, to Miss Ester Ann Lorah, of Amity Township, Berks Co., Penn., a most estimable, Christian lady, to whom, as a helpmate, Mr. Moser attributed much of his success in life. She died February 10, 1876, having had no children. His second marriage was June 13, 1878, with Miss Margaret J. Urich, who was born in Upper Allen Township, this county, daughter of Jacob B. and Sarah (Ayers) Urich, old settlers of Cumberland County. Mr. and Mrs. Moser had two children: Ruth, born October 13, 1879, and Margaret, born November 13, 1881. They reside with their mother in Mechanicsburg. Mrs. Moser is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Dillsburg.

JACOB MUMMA, retired farmer, Mechanicsburg, was born six miles east of Harrisburg, in Swatara Township, Dauphin Co., Penn., September 14, 1809. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Frantz) Mumma, were natives of Pennsylvania, and members of the Mennonite Church. They had a family of four sons and two daughters. Jacob, the second son and third child, remained on the farm with his father until his marriage, January 19, 1832, with Miss Elizabeth Nissley, born in Dauphin County, Penn., daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Kreider) Nissley. Mr and Mrs. Mumma moved to Lancaster County, Penn., in 1835, and engaged in farming until 1839, and there Mrs. Mumma died March 20, 1836. The family consisted of two sons and one daughter: Martin, who resides on the

old homestead farm of his father, one-half mile north of Mechanicsburg; John, who resides on a farm a mile south of Mechanicsburg, and Anna, wife of Levi Musselman, resides on a farm three miles southeast of Mechanicsburg. In the spring of 1839 Jacob Mumma came to Cumberland County and bought a farm in Monroe Township, afterward purchasing the old homestead farm in Silver Spring Township. Our subject was married on second occasion December 1, 1836, to Mrs. Catharine Rupp, born in Cumberland County, daughter of John and Anna (Snavely) Eberly, and who died May 1, 1861, the mother of six children, four living: Jacob E., farmer and stock dealer; Amos, a miller in Upper Allen Township; Eli, farmer in Upper Allen Township; Eliza, wife of Christian Hertzler, a farmer in Hampden Township. Mr. Mumma married September 25, 1862. His present wife, Mrs. Mary Hertzler was born in Lancaster County, Penn., daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Kauffman) Schoph. To this union has been born one daughter, Emma, who resides with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Mumma are members of the Mennonite Church at State Hill. Mr. Mumma is one of the founders of what is now the First National Bank of Mechanicsburg (the others are Levi Merkel, deceased, who had established a private bank, John Brandt, John Sadler, Levi Eberly, Samuel Eberly, Jacob Eberly, John Niesley, Solomon P. and William R. Gorgas). Mr. Mumma is one of the solid retired business men whose life has been one of interest and success, and has been identified with the county since 1839. He is of German descent and his ancestors were among the earliest pioneers of Pennsylvania, his great-great-grandfather having come from Switzerland to this country to settle in Lancaster County, Penn., as early as 1731.

CHRISTIAN B. NIESLEY, wholesale and retail coal and produce merchant, Mechanicsburg, engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits, was born on the old family farm in Middlesex Township, Cumberland Co., Penn., August 15, 1834. He attended school and assisted his father on the farm until he was seventeen, when he taught school winters and studied with a private tutor, and one year in the academy of Juniata County, Penn. At twenty-one he went to Osborn, Ohio, and taught school there one year; then engaged as manager and salesman for the Neff & Carson Nursery Company, of Dayton, Ohio, one year; then took charge of the nursery business himself for several years, extending his trade into the Southern States. Having been successful he returned to Cumberland County, purchased the farm his father had selected for him, and soon after settled in Mechanicsburg. He was married here, November 12, 1861, to Miss Mary C. Merkel, born in Lower Allen Township, this county, daughter of Levi and Susan (Martin) Merkel. Mr. Merkel, who was one of the first bankers in Mechanicsburg, organized what is now the First National Bank. Since his marriage Mr. Niesley has been engaged in commercial, agricultural and horticultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Niesley are active members of the Presbyterian Church. He was sent as commissioner to the last General Assembly at Minneapolis. They had two children, one son living—Charles Merkel, born in Mechanicsburg August 9, 1865, graduate of Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, class of 1886. Mr. Niesley takes a lively interest in common schools, and has been director for many years; is chairman of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath-school Association, and he was one of the organizers of the Cumberland County Sabbath school Association, organized at Carlisle, September 13, 1873; was elected chairman of the executive committee; then president, serving three successive years, and has been associated with it officially ever since; and, seeing the great need of better preparation by the Sunday-school teachers for their responsible position, he was one of the leading spirits in establishing and conducting the Cumberland Valley Sunday-school Assembly at Williams' Grove, where some of the best normal and primary instruction was given and some of the most noted lecturers of the age were heard. Our subject is a son of Jacob and Mary (Miller) Niesley, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., the former of whom was born in Donegal Township November 8, 1797, and died March 13, 1869; the latter, born July 21, 1802, died August 8, 1877; they were members of the Mennonite Church; had four sons and two daughters, of whom Christian B. is the youngest. Our subject's great-grandfather, Christian Niesley, came from Switzerland, during the religious persecutions, with two brothers, and settled in Lancaster County, Penn. Christian B. Niesley's maternal grandfather came to Lancaster County, Penn., from Switzerland. The subject of our sketch is one of the enterprising business men and representative citizens, and stands high in the estimation of all as an upright, honest, Christian gentleman. He has one of the most beautiful residences in Mechanicsburg, situated on Main Street, where he and his family reside.

LINDSAY PITTS O'NEALE, physician, Mechanicsburg, was born on his father's plantation, in Essex County, Va., October 11, 1838. His parents, Albert G. and Anna (Wearring) O'Neale, were both born in Essex County. Albert G. O'Neale was a captain in the war of 1812, and his father, Thomas O'Neale, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, was a merchant in that city until he joined the rebellion against England, and after it was quelled he immigrated to Essex County, Va., where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Pitts, of English descent, and to this union were born two sons and three daughters: Albert G., Elizabeth, Mary, Johnson and Emeline. Albert G. married Anna Wearring, and had two sons: Thomas J. and Lindsay Pitts. During the late war of the Rebellion the father lost all of his property. At the age of sixteen Lindsay P. O'Neale struck out

for himself; went to Baltimore, Md., and clerked in a grocery and drug store until 1858; he then ran a stitching machine in his brother's boot and shoe factory, studying medicine in the meantime, until the fall of 1860, when he entered the York Academy, and here remained until the spring of 1861, studying medicine until the fall of 1861, when he entered the medical department of the United States Army. In 1864 he entered Washington Medical College, of Baltimore, and studied and attended lectures until March, 1865, when he located in York, York Co., Penn., where he practiced medicine until 1870, when he settled in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Penn., and here he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. O'Neale was married here November 26, 1868, to Miss Margaretta W. Eckels, who was born near Mechanicsburg, Penn., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Cooper) Eckels. Mrs. O'Neale is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. O'Neale is a charter member of the Eclectic Association of the State of Pennsylvania, and was president of this association two terms. He is also a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association of the United States.

ADAM ORRIS, of Eberly & Orris, manufacturers of patent and wood-hub wheels, etc., Mechanicsburg, is a representative of one of the oldest and best families of Cumberland County. He was born on the old homestead of his father, in Silver Spring Township, this county, two miles north of Mechanicsburg, March 31, 1838. His father, David Orris, was of English descent, born in this county; first married Miss Susan Eichelberger, also a native of this county, daughter of Adam Eichelberger, who was of German descent, and by this union had eight children, of whom three are living: John, a retired carpenter and hotel proprietor, residing in Mechanicsburg; Susan M., wife of William E. Beistline, a boot and shoe manufacturer, of New Kingston, this county, and Adam. Mrs. Susan Orris died in 1840, a member of the Lutheran Church. David Orris married, for his second wife, Miss Susan Senseman, and by her had ten children, of whom the following survive: Elizabeth, Catharine, wife of Eli Dunkelberger; David; Samuel; Jennetta, wife of Samuel Kast, and Levan H. David Orris died in 1869. The mother is still living. She and her husband were always members of the Lutheran Church. Adam Orris, subject of our sketch, attended school during winters, working on his father's farm in summer time until he was sixteen, when he clerked in a general store at Hogestown until he was twenty. He then clerked at New Kingston until 1862, when he entered the army, serving as sergeant-major of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry. At the expiration of his term of service he was mustered out and returned to New Kingston, where he bought a half interest in the store of David Strohn, and one year later purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business alone some two years, when H. H. Lamb was admitted as a partner. In 1870 Orris & Lamb sold out to J. A. Heagy, and Orris formed a partnership with Capt. Samuel J. Shoop. They purchased 2,000 acres of timber land in Franklin County, Penn., erected saw-mills and engaged very extensively in the manufacture of lumber, etc. In May, 1885, Mr. Orris formed his present partnership with A. G. Eberly. Our subject was united in marriage, March 1, 1864, with Miss M. Isabella Fought, born in Silver Spring Township, this county, daughter of Peter and Margaret (Armstrong) Fought, natives of Cumberland County. Mr. and Mrs. Orris are members of the Lutheran Church. They have two children; Talbert D., the eldest, attended the high schools of Mechanicsburg, Chambersburg Academy, and graduated from the Harrisburg Business College in 1883. In March, 1884, he went to Philadelphia, and was employed as salesman in the wholesale wall paper house of Elder & Bentley until July, 1885, when, at his father's request, he became assistant and traveling salesman for Eberly & Orris. Miss Maggie M. Orris resides at home with her parents. Adam Orris is one of the energetic, enterprising men and leading manufacturers of Mechanicsburg, and stands high in the estimation of all as an upright, representative citizen and Christian gentleman.

FREDERICK K. PLOYER, bank cashier, Mechanicsburg, of German-American descent, was born at Jackson Hall, near Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn., December 21, 1844, son of Jacob and Sophia (Kissell) Ployer, natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to Cumberland County about the year 1856, and settled on a farm near Newville. They were members of the German Reformed Church. Of their family of seven children, Frederick K., the eldest of six sons, remained on the farm with his father, attending school during the winters until he was eighteen, when he began teaching in Cumberland County, continuing in the profession until the breaking out of the late war of the Rebellion, when he, with his father and brother John H., enlisted their services. Frederick K., the subject of this sketch, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers February 4, 1864, and served with his regiment in the field from May, 1864, to October, 1864, participating in the battle of New Cold Harbor, and all engagements of the Fifth Army Corps at and during the siege of Petersburg in the summer of 1864, most important of which were at Petersburg & Norfolk Railway, June 18 and 19; Jerusalem Plank Road, June 20; Weldon Railroad, August 18, 19 and 20. His regiment having been ordered to Philadelphia for duty, Private Ployer was detailed for special duty at headquarters Department of the Susquehanna, and was ordered to report to Capt. Francis H. Wessels, judge-advocate of the department of Harrisburg, Penn., where he was engaged in clerical work with the military commission in the trial of the Columbia

County conspirators. From the conclusion of this work until the muster out of his regiment at the close of the war, he continued as record clerk in the judge-advocate's office, headquarters District of Pennsylvania. In August, 1865, Mr. Ployer returned to New ville, this county, and taught school until June, 1869, when he was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue of the Fifteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania and continued in that position for four years; then located in Altoona, Blair Co., Penn., where he was employed as assistant shop clerk of the Altoona machine shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and continued there until February 1, 1878, when he was appointed teller of the Second National Bank of Mechanicsburg, Penn., and January 1, 1880, was appointed to his present position as cashier. Mr. Ployer was married, January 18, 1870, to Miss Sarah R. Lloyd, of Welsh descent on her father's and Scotch-Irish on her mother's side, born November 16, 1844, at Lisburn, this county, daughter of William and Amanda Lloyd. Mr. and Mrs. Ployer have one daughter, Nellie M., born December 12, 1872, now attending school at Mechanicsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Ployer are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ployer is a member of Big Springs Lodge, No. 361, F. & A. M., at Newville; St. John's Chapter R. A. M., at Carlisle, Penn.; and is a Past Commander of St. John's Commandery, No. 8, K. T., Carlisle; is also a member of Col. H. I. Zinn Post No. 415, G. A. R., Mechanicsburg. He is one of the leading business men and is a representative citizen of Mechanicsburg and Cumberland County.

REV. SAMUEL W. REIGART, pastor First Presbyterian Church, Mechanicsburg (called from the church of Sunbury, Penn.), entered upon his pastoral duties October 25, 1868, although, at his own request, his formal installation by the presbytery was deferred until June 15, 1869. He was born at Lancaster, Lancaster Co., Penn., July 29, 1837; son of John Franklin and Caroline (White) Reigart, natives of Pennsylvania. J. Franklin Reigart held various public appointments in Lancaster, Penn., including State offices. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church; they had three sons and two daughters. Samuel W., the eldest, graduated at the Lancaster High School and afterward at "Franklin and Marshall College," in 1859, and took the second honor in his class; was appointed principal of Lancaster High School in 1860, and held the position five years. While teaching he read theology, under the direction of the Rev. Walter Powell; received his degree of A. M. in 1862, and was licensed to preach the gospel by the presbytery of Donegal (now Westminster) October 4, 1864, and the next year was called to the pastorate of the church of Sunbury, and was ordained and installed as pastor of the church by the presbytery of Northumberland, Penn., October 17, 1865, which position he held until 1868, when he was called to the church at Mechanicsburg, and here preached his introductory sermon October 25, 1868. He was married, December 31, 1860, to Miss Anna E. Hodgson, born in Columbia, Lancaster Co., Penn., daughter of the Rev. Francis Hodgson, D. D., and Agnes (Long) Hodgson, the former of whom was for many years a prominent minister and residing elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, his field of labor being principally in Philadelphia and New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Reigart have been born five children, four now living: John Franklin, Agnes H., Caroline W. and Mary H. Our subject's labors have been very successful building up a strong church from a weak one and increasing its membership over 300 souls. Mr. Reigart is a descendant of one of the oldest families in the State, who settled in Lancaster County, coming from Germany, more than 100 years ago.

JOHN RIEGEL, retired merchant, secretary of Allen and East Pennsborough Mutual Fire Insurance Company, member of the Mechanicsburg Gas and Water Company, Mechanicsburg, is the oldest native born resident of Mechanicsburg, where he first saw the light of the day, August 14, 1818. His parents, John Adam and Esther (Brandt) Riegel, were born and raised in what is now Dauphin County, Penn. John Adam Riegel came to Mechanicsburg, this county, in 1816, formed a partnership with John Coover, and opened a dry goods and general store, the first one of any importance in the town. Mr. Riegel was elected city burgess by the people of Mechanicsburg and held other offices of trust, including that of trustee of the Union Church. He died January 11, 1851, aged fifty-six years and some months. His wife was a member of the Dunkard Church. They had three sons and five daughters, of whom two sons and four daughters are now living: Levi; John; Margaret, wife of Daniel Ulrich; Sarah, wife of John Stine, a retired Methodist Episcopal minister of Mechanicsburg; Eliza, widow of Dr. J. B. Herring; Mary, wife of George Zacharias, residing in Mechanicsburg. Catharine, wife of Christian Brandt, died in 1878. John, the second son and child, attended the schools of Mechanicsburg, and clerked for his father until 1848, when he engaged in business for himself, and, at the death of his father, succeeded him. In 1867 he closed out his business, retaining the property which included the building occupied by the Second National Bank and his residence, adjoining which is the old homestead once owned by Adam Riegel (deceased). Mr. Riegel married at Lebanon, Lebanon Co., Penn., September 5, 1843, Miss Susan Adams Ingol, who was born in Baltimore, Md., April 28, 1826, only daughter of Samuel and Susannah (Moulton) Ingol, natives of England and Newburyport, Mass., respectively; they were members of the Congregational Church. Mr. and Mrs. Riegel are members of the Lutheran Church (general council). They have had two children: Sarah Gertrude,

wife of Rev. Johnson R. Groff, a Lutheran minister of Danville, Penn., and Nellie, born in 1847, first wife of Maj. Azor H. Nickerson and who died, in 1867, at Fort Boisé, Idaho. Mr. Riegel is one of the pioneers of Cumberland County, and stands high in the estimation of all as an upright business man and Christian gentleman. He held an office in the school board twenty-one years. He has lived to see the borough undergo many interesting and important changes and can remember when there were but twelve houses, of which but one is now standing—the building on the northeast corner of Federal and Main Streets, where he was born. Mr. Riegel is a grandson of John Adam Riegel, who came with his brothers, Abraham and Samuel Riegel, from Germany and settled near Hummel-town, Dauphin Co., Penn.

JESSE W. RINGROSE, proprietor of the Ringrose Fly-Net and Collar Manufactory, Mechanicsburg, was born on the old homestead farm of the family, two miles northeast of Berwick, in Luzerne County, Penn., August 30, 1847. E. Aaron Ringrose, his father, was born in Northamptonshire, England, but came to this country while still a young man, and settled in Luzerne County, where he engaged in buying and selling stock. He married Miss Catharine, daughter of William E. Fowler, one of the old settlers of Columbia County, Penn. The family consisted of eight children, of whom four sons and three daughters are still living, of whom Jesse W. is the youngest. Our subject attended school until he was fourteen years of age, when he began clerking in a grocery at Lock Haven, which position he continued to hold until he was twenty, when he entered Andalusia College, Andalusia, Penn., where he remained three years; he next engaged in a flour, bread and cracker manufactory, in which business he remained for a period of about fifteen months. He then sold out his interest in that business, and entered the Pennsylvania University of Medicine, at Philadelphia, where he remained for a period of two years, until, his health failing, he went south to Martinsburg, W. Va., and opened a general grocery store, in which business he continued until the death of his father-in-law, Henry W. Irvine, in 1877, when he came to Mechanicsburg, and soon after invented a leather net. Mr. Ringrose was married, January 28, 1875, to Miss Dessie A. Irvine, a daughter of Col. Henry W. and Mary (Kanaga) Irvine, and born at New Kingston, this county, where both the Irvine and Kanaga families are well known. Mr. Ringrose is a successful business man. He first established his fly-net and collar factory at Mechanicsburg in 1881, since which time his business has continually increased, and his facilities have been greatly enlarged, until, to-day, he has one of the largest manufacturing establishments of this kind in the United States. Mr. Ringrose is the patentee of most of the improved machinery used in the manufacture of his nets, and which he will not sell or lease, it giving him an immense advantage over other manufacturing establishments of the same kind. To give some idea of the rapid growth of this business: Mr. Ringrose starting unaided (or with the help at first of only one man); now uses steam-power, gives direct, permanent employment to from 75 to 100 workmen, and employs three traveling salesmen. From a small beginning the business amounted last year to $60,000, and has extended from a small field to a territory which covers nearly the whole of the United States.

JOHN J. RINGWALT, Mechanicsburg. The jolly, large-hearted, whole-souled proprietor of the "American House" was born near Carlisle, this county, March 21, 1838; son of Cyrus and Anna (Shaffer) Ringwalt, who were born in Lancaster County, Penn., and came to Cumberland County, settling near Carlisle; both were members of the Episcopal Church, they had a family of ten children, eight of whom are living: George, Kate, Mary, John J., Lydia, Cyrus, Emma and Lew. Our subject remained with his father on the farm until 1868, when he took charge of the "Locust Point Hotel" between Mechanicsburg and Carlisle. One year later he took charge of the "American House," and three years later of the "Bentz (now the "Florence") House," and in the spring of 1881 became proprietor of the "American House" in Mechanicsburg. Our subject was married here August 25, 1884, to Miss Maezey Wilson, born at Bridgeport, Cumberland Co., Penn., daughter of Robert and Sarah (Schock) Wilson, old settlers of this county. Mr. Wilson is ex associate judge and clerk of Cumberland County courts.

LEW RINGWALT, brother of John J., was born in Monroe Township, this county, April 3, 1851, and is now serving as clerk for his brother at the "American House," Mechanicsburg. He was united in marriage with Miss Fannie, daughter of Theodore Chew, a farmer near Barnesboro Station, N. J., and to this union was born a son who died in infancy. Mrs. Lew Ringwalt died in New Jersey, in 1872, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN L. SADLER, lumber manufacturer, Mechanicsburg, is a native of Cumberland County, Penn., born on the old family farm near Cummingstown, Penn Township, this county, November 16, 1842. His grandfather, Richard Sadler, had moved from Adams County to Centre County, Penn., when twenty-one years old, married Miss Rebecca Lewis, of Centre County, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. Joshua, the second son of this couple, born in Centre County, married Miss Harriet Staley, of Adams County, and in 1841 moved to the old farm adjoining Cummingstown, and settled in the woods where he cleared a farm and died in December, 1862, aged sixty-two years; his widow died in January, 1868, aged fifty-two. They were members of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, parents of three sons and one daughter, two sons living: Wilbur F., president judge of Cumberland County, and John L. In 1866 Mrs. Sadler moved to Carlisle. Our subject early went to Martinsburg, Va., and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and has followed this industry ever since at Hagerstown, Md., and New Cumberland, this county. He moved to Mechanicsburg in the spring of 1880. He was married, November 7, 1873, at Hagerstown, Md., to Miss Louisa F. Smith, daughter of John L. and Magdalena (Hershey) Smith. Mr. Smith, a retired merchant, was elected associate judge of the orphans' court of Washington County, Md., serving for three terms. To Mr. and Mrs. Sadler have been born one son and one daughter: John and Harriet. Our subject is a F. & A. M. and a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. He started in life with limited means, conducting the farm for his mother four years after his father's death, and at twenty-two struck out for himself. He has made life a success, and stands high in the estimation of all as an upright, honest business man. He is of Scotch-Irish descent on his father's side, and German on his mother's side, her family having settled in Lancaster County, Penn., at an early day.

JOHN O. SAXTON, retired farmer, of Silver Spring Township, Mechanicsburg, is a representative of one of the oldest familes in Cumberland County, born July 3, 1833, on the old homestead farm, in Silver Spring Township, near the town of New Kingston, son of John and Nancy (Saxton) Saxton. John Saxton was born in Silver Spring Township, this county, and in early life engaged in farming, which he continued until his death; he died in 1843, aged thirty-six years; his widow is still living in Mechanicsburg, with her daughter, Miss Mary E. Saxton. Mr. and Mrs. John Saxton had three children. John O., the eldest in the family and only son, worked on his father's farm, attending the common schools until he entered Dickinson College, where he remained three years; then taught school four years in Harrisburg, Penn.; then engaged in farming in Silver Spring Township. November 15, 1866, he married Miss Ellen Dunlap, born in Lower Allen Township, this county, daughter of James and Margaret (Mateer) Dunlap one of the oldest families of Cumberland County. After this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Saxton moved to Mechanicsburg. To this union were born six children, one son and two daughters living: Carrie S., born October 3, 1872; Lynn M., born December 4, 1874 and Maggie D., born October 13, 1878. John O. Saxton is president of school board of directors, was in town council several terms, and has held various local offices of trust. In 1880 he was a Democratic elector for president from the Nineteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. He is one of the board of managers for the Cumberland County Agricultural Society; is past high priest of Mechanicsburg Chapter R. A. M. past officer of the I. O. O. F. Lodge and Encampment, and has been district deputy grand master for Cumberland County two terms. Has been treasurer of the Mechanicsburg Bible and Tract Society since its organization in 1871. He owns a farm in Silver Spring Township, this county, of 145 acres; and Mrs. Saxton is owner of a farm in Lower Allen Township, this county, of over 200 acres, besides a fine residence on corner Main and York Streets, Mechanicsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Saxton are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has served as secretary of the board of trustees. Mr. Saxton's family is of English and his wife's people are of Scotch-Irish lineage, and they are among the oldest families in the county. Gov. Pattison appointed him a delegate from the Nineteenth Congressional District to the Farmers' National Congress held at St. Paul, Minn., in August, 1886.

JNO. SCHERICH, a justice of the peace, fire and life insurance agent, Mechanicsburg, born near Lisburn, this county, April 7, 1812, is a representative of one of the old families of Cumberland County, Penn. He is the only son of Christian and Anna (Spitzer) Scherich, natives of Lancaster County Penn., the former of whom, a farmer, came with his father, Christian Scherich, to this county, when he was young. Jno. Scherich, the eldest of four children, worked on his father's farm near Lisburn until he was sixteen, when he was apprenticed to the carpenter's, cabinet-maker's and painter's trades, at New Cumberland and Shepherdstown, and at twenty years of age had learned his trade; having aptness and energy soon became one of the first mechanics of his day. He then located near Lisburn, where he carried on his trade. He superintended one section of the first railroad bridge across the river at Harrisburg. He quit his trade about 1850, bought a tract of land west of Lisburn, erected commodious brick buildings, and soon became one of the first farmers of the county. In connection with farming he extensively carried on the brick-making business for many years. In 1875 he came to Mechanicsburg and continued in the insurance business, in which he had been engaged for more than forty years. He was married, November 30, 1832, to Miss Rachael Millard, born near Lewisburg, York County, March 14, 1814, daughter of Jonathan and Phœbe (Thornburg) Millard, old settlers of York County. Mr. and Mrs. Scherich have been members of the United Brethren Church for the past forty years. While at Lisburn their home was the home for all Christian workers, always active in the cause of morals and religion. They have seven children living: Christian, a carpenter, but engaged in the agency business at Lisburn, married to Miss Eliza A. Floyd; Ann Jane, wife of Elias Rhiver, a puddler at West Fairview; Jno. Andrew, a farmer near Lisburn, married to Miss Margret J. Hickernell; Phœbe Samantha, wife of Geo. Forry, a farmer near Mechanicsburg; Jonathan H. Clay (mar-

ried to Rebecca Kerr), a farmer residing in Clay County, Nebraska; Rachael Ellen, wife of Geo. Levingston, carpenter and farmer, at West Fairview; Winfield Q. (married to Miss Mary A. McClure), a farmer near Churchtown. Mr. Jno. Scherich's great grandfather, Christian, came from Switzerland and settled in Lancaster County, Penn., he had two brothers, one of whom settled in Canada, and from these come all the Schericbs in the United States and Canada. The subject of this sketch died March 27, 1886, at the age of seventy four years, and it can be justly said, that, for enterprise, energy and ability, he was unsurpassed. Not only being a practical mechanic and farmer, but also a close Scripture student, and notwithstanding his great asthmatic affliction, his place was seldom vacant at church or Sabbath school. He took an active part in the politics of the day, and, with his great memory, could give statistics and could refer to most of the important actions Congress and of the State Legislature for the past fifty years.

GEORGE SCHROEDER, carriage manufacturer, firm of G. Schroeder Sons & Co., Mechanicsburg, has been identified with this county since May 1, 1833. He was born at East Berlin, Adams Co., Penn., January 22, 1816, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Bowers) Schroeder, the latter a sister of Judge Mart Harmon Bowers, and a descendant of the Harmons, one of the oldest families of Cumberland County. Henry Schroeder, a tailor by trade, was born near Berlin, Germany, and came to America and alone to Pennsylvania when eighteen years old. He located in East Berlin, Adams Co., Penn., where he married Miss Malon, who died some four years after without issue. He was married on the second occasion to Miss Elizabeth Bowers, of Adams County. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church. They had a family of three sons and two daughters, of whom two sons and one daughter survive. When George, the second son and child, was about twelve years old, his parents purchased a farm near Conowago Creek, four miles north of Gettysburg, and here our subject remained until he was seventeen, when he came to Mechanicsburg and worked in Henry Kimmel's blacksmith shop one year; then bought out Thomas Harris and carried on a blacksmith shop and engaged in coach-making, plating, etc. In 1845 he established his present business which he has increased from time to time until now he has the largest carriage and buggy manufactory in the valley, giving employment to from twenty-five to thirty men. He has over $45,000 invested in this business. Mr. Schroeder was married at Lititz, Lancaster Co., Penn., September 13, 1834, to Annie Buch, daughter of Henry Buch, a weaver by trade. To this union were born five children: Luzetta (wife of James Irvin, a coach maker, member of the firm), Harry B. (also a member of the firm; married to Miss Susan Wicks, of Brockport, N. Y.), William (also a member of the firm; married to Miss Mary Gesamon, and after her demise to Miss Laura Wise, of Mechanicsburg, this county), Mary (widow of Simon Bowman; is a clerk in the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.), Ellen (wife of Theodore Singeiser, member of Congress from Idaho Territory). Mrs. Schroeder died in March, 1865, a member of Bethel Church. In 1867 Mr. Schroeder married Mrs. Martha Leas, born in this county, daughter of Robert Galbreath a descendant of James Galbreath, Jr., the founder of the family in Pennsylvania, and who was of Scotch Irish stock, having immigrated to Pennsylvania, settling in 1712, at Donegal, in what is now Lancaster County, where he bought large tracts of land from William Penn. He married, in 1735, Elizabeth Bertram, who, with her father, Rev. William Bertram, came from Edinburgh, Scotland—all these people were Presbyterians. James Galbreath, Jr., was elected sheriff of Lancaster County in 1742 and judge of common pleas in 1745, and for many years served as justice of the peace. He removed to Cumberland County in 1760, and in 1763 was appointed judge of Cumberland County. He took an active part in the French and Indian war of 1755-56, and during the Revolution, in 1777, was appointed a colonel in this county, being at that time seventy-three years of age. Mrs. Schroeder died in November, 1881, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church (she was the mother of two children by her first marriage, one living, Dr. Harry Leas, of Mechanicsburg). Mr. George Schroeder is not only one of the old settlers, but is an enterprising representative business man, standing high in the estimation of all who know him. He is a purely self-made, self-educated man. Early learning to depend on his own resources, he went bravely to work, and by close application to business, honest dealing and hard work, has made life a success. He owns six houses and lots, besides his own residence and shops. Mr. Schroeder has three grandsons and two grand-daughters, children of his son, Harry B.

FREDERICK SEIDLE, proprietor of F. Seidle's Wheel, Spoke and Bending Works, Mechanicsburg, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., October 16, 1825, son of Frederick and Magdalena Bergner) Seidle, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, who came to Philadelphia in 1825. Frederick Seidle, Sr., engaged in the produce business in Philadelphia and Lancaster until 1836, when he purchased the old farm in Silver Spring Township, Cumberland Co., Penn. He and his wife were members of the Mennonite Church; they had two sons and four daughters. Frederick, Jr., the eldest son and second child, remained on the farm until he was eighteen, when he came to Mechanicsburg and served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's and cabinet-maker's trade. He was married, in November, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Stevenson, born in this county, near Harrisburg, daughter of David and Leah (Shriner) Stevenson, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Seidle attend

the Presbyterian Church. They had three children, two living: Albert E., married to Miss Marie Rogers, and William D. They assist their father in the management of his business. Mr. Frederick Seidle's life has been one of activity and toil. He started with a very small capital, but by hard work good management and honest dealing has made life a success. He attended the Paris Exposition, receiving the Paris medal, and traveled over France, Germany, England, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, visiting many carriage manufacturing establishments, and took enough orders to keep his manufactory running over a year. In partnership with Mr. Samuel Eberly he engaged in the building business with all its kindred branches and established the spoke and bending business, where he also carries on the manufacture of the Seidle & Eberly hay rake, invented and patented by himself, and which has a large sale throughout the entire West. In 1860 they closed their business and engaged as bridge builders for the Government. After a year Mr. Seidle returned to Mechanicsburg and resumed the hay-rake business until 1865, when he re-entered the spoke and bending industry, which has since grown to its present great proportions.

RUFUS E. SHAPLEY, jeweler, Mechanicsburg, was born in Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Penn., December 23, 1840, son of Edmunds and Eliza (McElrath) Shapley, whose family consisted of eight children, four sons and four daughters. Edmunds Shapley, a cabinet-maker by trade, lived for a time in Carlisle, and died in Mechanicsburg in May, 1876, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Rufus E., the eldest son, attended school in Hummelstown until, when twelve or thirteen years of age, he moved with his parents to Uniontown, Carroll Co., Md., where he attended school until he was eighteen, when he began to learn the trade of cabinet-maker with his father. This was of brief duration, however, as he commenced an apprenticeship to the jeweler's and watch-maker's craft in Uniontown in 1859, at which he remained until, while on a visit to Hummelstown, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in 1862. While a volunteer in Pennsylvania he was also drafted in Maryland, and although himself a soldier and not able to be in two places at the same time, was compelled to pay $300 commutation on account of the Maryland draft. After ten months' service, on the disbandment of his company, he was mustered out, receiving honorable discharge, and in 1863 located in Shippensburg, where he first engaged in the jewelry business upon his own account. Two years afterward he came to Mechanicsburg, and here, after a brief partnership of two years with the late J. W. Swartz, an old resident jeweler of the place, he established his present business in April, 1867. Our subject was married February 14, 1864, to Emma E. Landis, born in Cambridge, Lancaster Co., Penn., daughter of Isaac and Catharine (Wademan) Landis, both of Pennsylvania. To this union were born two children: Laura C., born May 8, 1865, and Edith R., born January 8, 1874. Mr. Shapley is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 215, F. & A. M., Lodge No. 215, I. O. O. F., Col. H. I. Zinn Post, No. 415, G. A. R., Mechanicsburg. He is one of the enterprising representative citizens of Mechanicsburg. The family, of English and Irish descent, is among the oldest of the early settlers of the county.

ROBERT N. SHORT, physician, Mechanicsburg, was born on the Cumberland River, Pulaski Co., Ky., September 6, 1831, the eldest son in the family of eight children of Milton and Mary (Tate) Short. When our subject was seven years of age his parents removed to Lawrence County, Ind., where he worked on the farm, attending school during winters. This and two years at Spring Creek Academy, and private tutorship under Prof. E. F. Eaton, constituted his school advantages. In 1850 he began the study of medicine, graduating from the Southern Medical College in 1853. He then attended a full course of lectures at St. Louis University Medical Department, session of 1853-54, and subsequently graduated from Miami Medical College in 1871; practiced medicine in Jefferson Parish, La., about two years; went thence to Palestine, Crawford Co., Ill., two years; later to Springville, Lawrence Co., Ind., in partnership with his brother, Wesley Short, M. D., in 1861; moved to Centreville, this county, in October, 1861, devoting his time to the practice of medicine and surgery until October, 1865, when he located at Mechanicsburg, Penn., where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Short married, April 12, 1860, Miss Anna E., daughter of Robert and Sarah (Schock) Wilson, and to this union were born the following named children: Sarah T., born December 11, 1861, died August 7, 1882; Robert W., born September 22, 1863 (a graduate of Mechanicsburg High School, at present attending the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg). Dr. Short is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 302, F. & A. M., Samuel C. Perkins Chapter, No. 209, R. A. M., and St. John's Commandery, No. 8, K. T., and Mechanicsburg Lodge, No. 215, I. O. O. F.; has been a member of Cumberland County Medical Society since its organization (1866), and was its president from 1876 to 1877. He has been a member of the State Medical Society since 1867, and of American Medical Association since 1880. He was appointed United States Examining Surgeon July 31, 1885.

JAMES A. SIBBETT ex-prothonotary, auctioneer, Mechanicsburg, is a representative of one of the old families of Cumberland County, Penn. His grandfather, John Sibbett, born near the city of Armagh, County Armagh, Ireland, was a shoe-maker by trade; he and his brother Robert were the only sons of their father. Robert Sibbett was one of

the "united men" in the rebellion against England, but did not come to America; his brother, John, when a young man, came to America and settled in Chester County, Penn., in 1788, was married here to Miss Bridget Montague, and came to Cumberland County, Penn., in the spring of 1823 or 1824, locating at Churchtown; a short time thereafter he moved to Mount Holly Springs; he was a member of the first Presbyterian Church of Carlisle. To Mr. and Mrs. John Sibbett were born three daughters and seven sons: John and James (twins), Robert, Samuel, Andrew, Thomas, Aaron, Molly, Jane and Elizabeth. John, the eldest, born near West Chester, Chester Co., Penn., in 1792, married Miss Annie Lightfoot, who was born in Maryland in 1801, and who moved with her parents to this county about 1807; he came to this county about 1817, and, being a shoe-maker, made the first pegged shoes in Cumberland County, making his own pegs. He died August 7, 1832. His widow died February 4, 1857. They had seven children, two living: Elizabeth, born August 20, 1820, residing in Mechanicsburg, is a member of the Church of God, and James A., the youngest, born in what is now Jacksonville, Cumberland Co., Penn., March 7, 1832. He worked on the farm, attending school winters, until he was eighteen, when he began to learn the tailor's trade at Churchtown; was married, May 29, 1856, in Mechanicsburg, to Mrs. Jane Stroop, who was born in New Bloomfield, Perry County, May 20, 1834, daughter of Conrad and Sophia (Shober) Roth, old settlers of Perry County. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Sibbett are members of the Church of God. They have had six children: Robert E., an employe of the Cumberland Valley Railroad at Bridgeport, Penn.; Charles L., who died, aged twelve months; Curtis A., a painter of Mechanicsburg, married to Mrs. Mary Koser; Harry L., Kate A. and Lizzie. At the breaking out of the late war of the Rebellion our subject became a member of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the army until honorably discharged in October, 1863, when he returned home, and in the spring of 1864 came to Mechanicsburg, soon after being employed in the quartermaster's department at Harrisburg, under Maj. Richenboch until the close of the war. He then engaged with W. Y. Johnson & Bro., forwarding agent, who owned individual cars, for two years; then resumed his trade of tailor until 1880, when he was appointed census enumerator for the Third Ward of Mechanicsburg, by Hon. J. Simpson Africa. In 1881 Mr. Sibbett was nominated and elected, by the people of Cumberland County, prothonotary of the county for three years, since which time he has been engaged as auctioneer. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Encampment; a member of Capt. Colwell Post, No. 201, G. A. R., Carlisle. In politics he is a Democrat. He has a nice residence on North Market Street, Mechanicsburg, where he and his family reside.

PETER SIPE, cooper, proprietor of flour and feed store, corner of Chestnut and Simpson Streets, Mechanicsburg, was born in Franklin Township, York County, in September, 1829; son of Martin (a cooper) and Mary (Freisinger) Sipe, also natives of York County, and parents of twelve children, of whom Sarah, Jake, Lydia, Peter, Leah and Maria are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Sipe, were members of the Lutheran Church. The subject of this sketch, who is the third child, was but eight or ten years old when his father died, and at that early age started out to make his own way in life. He went to live with Peter Wolford, who is now a capitalist in Minneapolis, Minn., and worked with him at farming in York and Franklin Counties until he was fourteen years old, when he came to Churchtown, this county, and worked on a farm for Henry Lutz, four years; then went to work for Hon. William R. Gorgas, in Lower Allen Township, and while farming for him was married, February 29, 1848, to Miss Caroline Wilson, born in New Cumberland, this county, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Warts) Wilson. After his marriage, Mr. Sipe learned the cooper's trade, under George Chapman, at Eberly's Mills, Milltown, Lower Allen Township, and there remained until 1865, when he moved to Harrisburg, where he worked at his trade two or three years, and then removed to Wheeling, W. Va. One year later he went to New Orleans, but after a short time returned to Harrisburg, and six months later came to Bryson's Mills, Silver Spring Township, this county, and there remained until 1879, when he moved to Mechanicsburg, where he has since resided. He and his wife have had seven children, six now living: Mary, wife of Charles Murdock, a machinist, Mechanicsburg; Sarah, wife of John Strasbaugh, a butcher, Mechanicsburg; Clara, wife of Joseph Bricker, a retired farmer; Barbara, wife of Sterling Glace, of Mechanicsburg; Ella, wife of Peter Stone, a tailor, of Mechanicsburg; and David L., a cooper, residing with his parents. Wm. Henry Sipe, the oldest son, was killed at Fort Harrison, in the late war, in 1863. Mr. Sipe is a representative of one of the oldest families in the State.

FRANCIS H. STRICKER, founder and rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Mechanicsburg, is a native of Germany, born in Rothenfelde, near Osnabruck, Province of Hanover, November 24, 1845; son of Frederick W. and Charlotta (Nollmann) Stricker, the former a merchant and manufacturer, of Rothenfelde; they were members of the Lutheran Church; they had four sons and four daughters. Francis H., the second son and third child, was educated in Germany until he was eighteen years old, when he came to New York City, and, in June, 1864, entered the Classical Institution at Gambier, Ohio, for two years; thence went to the Divinity School in Philadelphia, until 1871, when he

entered the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church, in New York City, whence he graduated in 1873, and the same year was ordained by Bishop Horatio Potter, and went as a missionary to Hankow, China, where he remained two years, learning the language in six months, so that he could read the service, and subsequently learned the language sufficiently to preach to the people. At the close of his labors at Hankow he traveled in China, visiting Shanghai and Hong Kong; from here, in February, 1876, he went to Saigon, Anam; thence to Singapore; thence to Ceylon; thence across the Indian Ocean to Aden, Arabia; thence up the Red Sea to Suez, and through the Suez Canal, to Port Said, where he remained a short time; then crossed the Mediterranean to Naples, where he also remained a short time; then went to Marseilles, France, traveling overland through France to Lyons and Belford, where he visited the celebrated fortifications; thence to Strasburg, Germany; thence to Mainz; thence to Coblentz and Cologne; remained in Germany visiting Munster and Osnabruck. (It was in these two cities the peace of Westphalia was negotiated.) He traveled over Germany, France and Switzerland, visiting many of the important and historical cities. In August, 1876, he came to the Centennial at Philadelphia, Penn., and in October, same year, was given charge of St. David's Mission Church, under Bishop Stevens, at that city, remaining there until July, 1878, when he came to Mechanicsburg, and founded his present church. There was no church when Mr. Stricker came here and only eighteen members, but he went bravely to work, and with the assistance of these members, he has built up his present congregation, and in 1880 they erected their elegant stone church, corner of Keller and Market Streets. The church has a fine organ, presented by Mrs. William Watts, of Mechanicsburg. The edifice was opened in October, 1880, and consecrated free of debt, in April, 1881. It is not only out of debt but has a surplus in the treasury of several hundred dollars. Much credit is due Mr. Stricker for his untiring energy and successful labor.

JOSEPH STROCK, retired, Mechanicsburg, was born near Churchtown, this county, September 15, 1805, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Wise) Strock, natives of this county; they were members of the Reformed Church first, and latterly joined the Church of God. Jacob Strock, who was a farmer, was accidently killed when aged seventy-three; his widow lived to be nearly eighty years. They had five sons and four daughters, all of whom attained maturity, and three sons and two daughters are now living: Mary, wife of John Zimmerman, a farmer and justice of the peace, Smithville, Wayne Co., Ohio; Joseph; George, a retired farmer, Churchtown, Penn.; Rachael, wife of Jacob Coover, residing on a farm near Shepherdstown, this county; and David, a farmer in Clarke County, Ohio. Joseph, who is the eldest son, worked on his father's farm, attending the old log schoolhouse in Churchtown until he was eighteen years of age, when he began the trade of cabinet-maker in New Cumberland, and there remained two years. He then worked in Carlisle, New Cumberland, Baltimore, Md., York, York Co., Penn., and Harrisburg, Penn., until the fall of 1829, when he came to Mechanicsburg. He was married December 24, 1829, to Miss Margaret Neagley, born in Silver Spring Township, Cumberland Co., Penn., daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Stoner) Neagley, natives of Lancaster County, Penn. After his marriage Mr. Strock worked at his trade in Mechanicsburg two years, then moved to Trindle Spring, where he purchased a farm. He came to Mechanicsburg in 1871 or 1872, and purchased his present home property. Mr. and Mrs. Strock had nine children, seven now living: Daniel N., born November 18, 1830, married to Miss Mary Rathburn, they reside in Princeton, Ill., where he and his brother have a planing mill; Ann E., born November 20, 1832, married first to Dr. Samuel Long, second to P. Vanest, of Ohio, and third to John Mumper, her present husband (they reside on a farm in York County, Penn.); Mary A., born April 28, 1835, wife of William J. Shearer, a lawyer of Carlisle; William E., born November 16, 1836, unmarried, resides in Jackson County, Miss.; Sarah R., born July 26, 1838, married John C. Reeser, of Monroe Township; Jacob N., born June 13, 1841, married Miss Hettie Brandt, and after her death Miss Sarah Gibler, they reside on the farm of his father at Trindle Spring; Joseph H., born August 9, 1844, married first to Miss Etta Glime, and after her death to Miss Lizzie B. Mumert, they reside in Princeton Ill. The mother of these children died May 29, 1852, she was a member of the Church of God. Mr. Strock married March 1, 1859, for his second wife, Mrs. Eliza Bigley, born in North Middleton Township, daughter of Frederick and Catharine (Snyder) Wonderly. Mr Strock and wife are members of the Church of God. Mr. Strock is one of the old settlers and enterprising citizens of Mechanicsburg.

R. H. THOMAS was born in the city of Philadelphia January 28, 1834. His ancestry on his father's side descended from the Welsh-English, and on his mother's side from the Scotch-Irish. He was educated in the public schools of Lancaster City, where his father Rev. E. H. Thomas had the pastoral charge of a large congregation. At the age of fourteen years he apprenticed himself to the business of house and sign painting, and wall decorating, which he followed during the summer months for some years, teaching school during the winter season. Impaired health caused him to relinquish this occupation and turn his attention to mercantile pursuits. In 1851 he took up his residence in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, and, in 1854 was united in marriage with Miss Annetta,

daughter of Henry Kimmel, Esq., one of the old and prominent families of the Cumberland Valley. Two children: R. H. Thomas, Jr., editor of the *Saturday Journal*, and Miss Estelle Thomas, a prolific and entertaining writer, are the results of this union. In 1859 he became a Freemason, a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in 1863, and an officer of the same in 1864, serving for thirteen consecutive years as district deputy grand master. In 1862 he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, and continued in that office until 1866. During the civil war he served, on several occasions, in different emergency regiments, resuming his duties at home as soon as the exigency which called him to the field had subsided. On Monday, June 30, 1863, he was appointed a special aid de-camp by Gov. Curtin, with the rank of colonel, and assigned to duty in the department commanded by Gen. Smith, who, at that time had his headquarters at Fort Washington, near Harrisburg. When the Confederate forces were driven south of the Potomac, and peace again reigned in Pennsylvania, he retired from military duty and entered upon business pursuits. In 1870, he purchased the *Valley Democrat*, and changed the name of the paper to the *Valley Independent*. In 1872 he bought the *Cumberland Valley Journal*, a rival newspaper, and consolidated the offices and papers under the name of the *Independent Journal*. In the fall of 1872, he espoused the cause of the Patrons of Husbandry, an order then coming into prominence in this state, and during the following summer organized a large number of subordinate granges. Upon the organization of the State Grange, at Reading, in 1873, he was elected secretary, and has acceptably filled that position ever since. On January 1, 1874, he began the publication of the *Farmers' Friend and Grange Advocate*, the organ of the Patrons of Husbandry, and an agricultural journal of high character, extended circulation, and great influence. Impressed with the idea that there ought to be a better understanding between the farmers and the manufacturers of the country, he in 1874 originated and organized the Inter-State Picnic Exhibition, at Williams' Grove, Cumberland Co., Penn., which has, from the date of its inception, steadily grown in magnitude and importance until it stands almost unrivaled in the history of agricultural exhibitions in this country. The subject of this sketch filled the office of president of the State Editorial Association, and is now, and has been for several years past, its secretary and treasurer. He is also one of the officers of the International Editorial Association. He was the commissioner from Pennsylvania to the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, held at New Orleans during 1884 and 1885, and was likewise appointed a commissioner to the American Exposition to be held in London, England, in May, 1887. In all the varied positions he has been called upon to fill, R. H. Thomas has retained the full confidence of the general public, and esteem and respect of all with whom his official duties brought him into relationship.

CHRISTIAN H. TITZEL, furniture dealer and undertaker, Mechanicsburg. Prominent among the leading business men of Cumberland County is the esteemed citizen, Christian H. Titzel, who was born on the old family farm in Upper Allen Township, one mile east of Mechanicsburg, July 7, 1845, a descendant of two of the oldest families of Pennsylvania. The name is of German origin and his ancestors were among the first to immigrate to Pennsylvania. Christian H. is a son of Christian and Polly (Rupp) Titzel, the latter of whom subsequently married John Wonderlich and had eleven children. Christian Titzel, father of our subject, was born in Tyrone Township, now in Perry County, Penn., July 28, 1800, the only child born to John and Mary Magdalene (Heckendorn) Titzel. He was a skillful mechanic, and for many years pursued his trade of house carpentering and bridge building; in 1827 he began merchandising, and in 1835 purchased a farm one mile east of Mechanicsburg; he served his fellow-citizens in various capacities, settling up estates, and acting as guardian for children; was county commissioner of Cumberland County from 1843 to 1846; he took a great interest in educational matters and in everything pertaining to his church (Reformed); he died on the old farm December 25, 1861; his widow died October 1, 1883, a member of the Reformed Church. To this couple were born seven children—four sons and three daughters: John Martin Titzel, D. D., born at Mechanicsburg, Penn., March 19, 1832, is pastor of the Reformed Church at Lancaster, Penn.; he is a graduate of Franklin College, Lancaster, Penn., and in 1857 received from the theological seminary at Mercer, Penn., the degree of A. M. from his *alma mater*); Benjamin, born October 13 1833, is a farmer in Silver Spring Township, this county; Anna; Mary Elizabeth resides in Mechanicsburg; George W., born October 11, 1842, died August 1880; Christian Heckendorn and Salome Frances. Christian H. Titzel's early life was spent on the farm with his father and in attending school winters until he was eighteen years old, when he served a two and a half years' apprenticeship with Samuel Werst. He then purchased a shop in company with his brother and carried on business under the firm name of Titzel & Bro. for three years, when he bought his brother's (George H.'s) interest, and has since conducted the business alone. Our subject commenced with small capital, but by hard work, close application and honest dealing has increased his business until he now has the largest and most complete stock of domestic and imported furniture, etc., in Mechanicsburg. He also, in connection with the furniture business, established an undertaker's establishment, and stands at the head of his profession in this line. Mr.

Titzel married, November 9, 1860, Miss Clarissa M. Comfort, a native of Adams County, Penn., daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Brugh) Comfort. Mr. Comfort was a dry goods merchant of Mechanicsburg for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Titzel have one son, Daniel Comfort, born August 29, 1867, now attending the high school in Mechanicsburg; he is possessed of a fine talent for music, which he cultivates; he assists his father in business. Mr. C. H. Titzel is a grandson of Martin Rupp, born in Lancaster (now Lebanon) County, Penn., September 15, 1769, married in 1797 to Anna Schnebele; he died July 18, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Titzel are members of the Reformed Church.

COL. JOSEPH TOTTON, proprietor of the oldest and most reliable livery, feed and sale stables, Mechanicsburg, one of the representative men of Cumberland County, was born in Dillsburg, York Co., Penn., July 8, 1823, son of John and Hattie (McClure) Totton. John Totton, by trade a shoe-maker, was born in Portadown, Ireland; enlisted in the English Army and had served nine years (during the French war) when he was brought to America in the war of 1812, but refused to fight the Americans and became a citizen, settling in Dillsburg, York Co., Penn., where he was married. He died in Dillsburg in 1847, aged sixty years, and his widow died in 1849, aged fifty-eight, a member of the Presbyterian Church. The family consisted of six children—two sons and four daughters. Joseph, who is the eldest, acquired an education in a little schoolhouse in Dillsburg, and then learned shoe-making, and remained in his native town until 1854; then went to Shippensburg, but in 1857 located in Mechanicsburg, where he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes until the breaking out of the late war of the Rebellion, when he raised the Cumberland Guards, which became Company H, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, and Mr. Totton was elected captain, and subsequently lieutenant-colonel. He remained with the regiment one year, when, being compelled to resign owing to impaired health, he received an honorable discharge. He came home, and a year later opened a livery stable and established his present business. In 1873 he was elected sheriff of Cumberland County, and resided in Carlisle three years during his term of office, since which time he has resided in Mechanicsburg. Mr. Totton married at Dillsburg, June 8, 1848, Miss Lydia Wagoner, who was born in East Berlin, Adams Co., Penn., daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Oiler) Wagoner, the former a blacksmith, born in Adams County, and the latter born in Hanover, York Co., Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Totton have had eleven children, nine now living: David E., born in Dillsburg, York Co., Penn., October 30, 1849; James M., born in Monroe Township, this county, September 25, 1851 (he assists his father in the livery business); George B., born in Dillsburg, York Co., Penn. (is a farmer in Silver Spring Township); Ellen, born in Shippensburg, Penn. (is the wife of Talbot Crain, and resides in Hogestown, this county); Anna M. (resides with her parents); Maggie (with her parents); Joseph, Jr. (book-keeper for C. N. Owen, Mechanicsburg); John and Frank (who both assist their father in the business). Mrs. Totton is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Totton is a member of Mecanicsburg Lodge, No. 215, I. O. O. F., and of Wildey Encampment, Mechanicsburg, and is the oldest member of the I. O. O. F. in the town, having been connected therewith forty-one years; is a member of the G. A. R., Carlisle Post, No. 201. Mr. Totton is one of the leading business men of the place. He is of Irish descent on his father's side, and Scotch on his mother's side.

ALEXANDER UNDERWOOD, retired, Mechanicsburg, proprietor of Mount Hope Magnet Ore Mine, near Dillsburg, York Co. Penn., was born on his father's farm in Washington Township, August 16, 1813, son of Amos and Lydia (Bales) Underwood, natives of York County, and who had a family of eight children—six sons. Alexander, the second born, when nine years old, went to live with a friend of his father, James S. Mitchell, ex-congressman from Pennsylvania, and remained with him, attending school, until he was sixteen, when he was apprenticed to learn the saddle and harness-maker's trade with Stephen Packer at York Springs, Adams County. Three years later he returned home, and assisted his father (who was a farmer) until his marriage, November 30, 1837, with Miss Matilda Mumper, who was born in Carroll Township, York Co., Penn., daughter of Abraham and Mary (Lerew) Mumper, natives of York County. After marriage, Mr. Underwood worked at his trade in York Springs, Adams County for three years, then located on a farm fourteen miles west of Baltimore, Md., where he remained five years; then returned to York, York Co., Penn., and engaged at his trade until 1868, when he bought 215 acres in Carroll Township, York County, where he has his mine. He employs from twenty-five to thirty men. He also has a mine which he leases to Augustus Longenecker. Mr. Underwood located in Mechanicsburg in 1871. He owns a fine two-story brick building on Main Street, where he resides; a two-story frame residence and store on Main, near corner of High; a two-story brick house on Main Street, near the female college; three building lots on the corner of Market and Keller Streets; 240 acres farm land in Russell County Kas., and 640 acres in Ida County, Iowa. Mr. Underwood started without the aid of any one, but by hard work, close application to business and honest dealing, has made life a success. His great-grandfather, Alexander Underwood, a Quaker preacher, came from England and settled in York County, Penn. Mr. Underwood has in his possession a cannon ball, a relic of the Revolution. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE WAGONER, of George Wagoner & Sons, leading dry goods merchants,

Mechanicsburg, was born near East Berlin, Adams Co. Penn., July 17, 1818. His great grandfather, Mathias Wagoner, a native of Ruthesheime, Hohenzollern, Prussia, had two sons who came to America: Jacob, who settled in Virginia, and Peter who settled in what is now York County, Penn. The latter's son, Peter, a farmer and hotel keeper, married Miss Mary Arnold, and had six sons and seven daughters. Of these children, Samuel, born in York County, Penn., a blacksmith by trade, married Miss Lydia Oder, of York County, and had three daughters and three sons, of whom George is the eldest. They were members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject, when some seven years of age, went with his father to East Berlin, Adams Co., Penn., and there learned blacksmithing of his father. December 24, 1839, he married Miss Ann Smith, born near East Berlin Adams County, daughter of Martin B. (a miller), and Mary (Swigert) Smith. Her grandfather, Abraham Swigert, was born in Alsace, France (now Germany), April 12, 1748, and died February 24, 1813, son of Jacob Swigert, one of the old French Huguenots. Mrs. Wagoner's grandmother, Eleanor Housel, born April 21, 1764, died August 14, 1828. After marriage, George Wagoner moved to York Springs, Adams Co., and worked at his trade one year; then located between Dillsburg and Petersburg, York County, where he worked at his trade one year; then located at Dillsburg, where he remained engaged at his trade and in merchandising, until 1872, when he moved to Mechanicsburg, and here he has since resided. He and his wife had five sons, two living, Samuel M. and Edward S. Samuel M., born in Dillsburg, York Co., Penn., November 15, 1844, married, April 9, 1871; Miss Anna Shriver, of Adams County, Penn., daughter of Benjamin and Maria (Forry) Shriver (have two daughters: Cora M. and Florence K.). Samuel Wagoner, one of the firm of George Wagoner & Sons, is a member of Mechanicsburg Lodge, No 215, I. O. O. F.; Wildey Encampment, No. 29, Mechanicsburg; Treasury Integrity Council, No. 197, O. U. A. M., of Mechanicsburg. Edward Wagoner, born in Dillsburg, York Co. Penn., in July, 1847; married Mrs. Maria H. S. Dyson, a native of Dillsburg, York Co., Penn., daughter of Dr. George L. and Eliza (Eichelberger) Shearer (have one daughter, Maria S). Mrs. Edward Wagoner is a direct descendant of John Daniel Duenkle, chief justice of the courts of Strasburg, Germany. Edward Wagoner is a member of the Lutheran General Synod, and his wife of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the firm of George Wagoner & Sons and is also passenger agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. George Wagoner, subject of our sketch, is a member of Humane Lodge, No. 342, I. O. O. F., York County, Penn., and Berlin Beneficial Society, East Berlin. He and his sons are enterprising, representative citizens of Mechanicsburg. They carry a stock of $15,000, and stand high in the estimation of all as upright business men.

HON. WILLIAM MILES WATTS (deceased) was born in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Penn., August 1, 1809, and received his elementary education at Dickinson College, Carlisle. Before maturing he immigrated to Meadville, Crawford Co., Penn., and studied medicine under Dr. Beemus. Finding this profession unsuited to his taste, he entered the office of John S. Riddle, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of Meadville, and was there admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of law in Erie City, Erie Co., Penn., and was elected district attorney of that county; was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1837, and also represented the county of Erie in that body. In 1838 he was elected to the Legislature by the people of that county as their representative. The session of the Legislature, during the winter of 1838 and 1839, was made memorable by the extraordinary political excitement throughout the borders of Pennsylvania, by the outgoing of the Ritner administration and the incoming of the Democrats. There was an angry and vehement contest in both the Senate and House of Representatives for the political control, and it was boldly asserted by the Democrats that gross frauds had been perpetrated by the Whigs in the elections to the Senate and the House. Charles B. Penrose, Jesse Borden, Thomas Cunningham and others, who had been elected to the Senate by the Democrats, had, in consequence of their support of the recharter of the Bank of United States, and the improvement and educational law, been drawn from their party into the ranks of the opposition, and encountered its fierce displeasure. Thaddeus Stevens, the reporter and advocate of the obnoxious bill, William B. Reed, George Sharswood, Henry Spackman, Joseph Fisher, George W. Tyson and others, representatives from Philadelphia, were alike offensive, and thus originated the Buckshot war, which the Governor was induced to resist by calling out the militia force of the State. At this fearful crisis, Mr. Watts, being of athletic frame, undoubted courage and patriotic impulses, was selected to prevent the forcible demonstration of Henry Spackman, who had been chosen speaker of the House by the Whigs. He encountered vigorous attacks, and firmly defeated all efforts to remove the speaker. His personal and political affiliations were with such intellectual and reliable men as Joseph Clarkson, William B. Reed, Edward Olmstead, Joseph Fisher, George Sharswood, Frederick Fraley, Jacob Gratz, Henry Carey, Joseph McIlwaine and others, who laid the foundation of the Pennsylvania system of internal improvements, of finance and the higher departments of collegiate and common schools. To the intellectual force and earnest efforts of such Philadelphians, and other conspicuous citizens of the State, are we indebted for our present prosperity and State prominence. Mr. Watts, after relinquishing his official connection with the State, re-

turned to his birth-place and purchased one of the oldest iron-works in the State, belonging to the family of Peter Ege, on the southern boundary of Cumberland County, called "Pine Grove," and containing 20,000 acres. Here for many years he operated a forge, furnace, grist-mill, and carried on other industrial pursuits. During the civil war, this domain, lying northeast of South Mountain, between Carlisle and Gettysburg, became the track of the armies of the North and South, and was thus desolated by both. Mr. Watts cheerfully surrendered the contents of his mill, the provisions and shelter of his house to the Northern Government, and never claimed, or allowed others to claim any compensation from either the Federal or State Governments for the large losses he sustained. During the administrations of Gov. W. F. Johnston and A. G. Curtin, Mr. Watts was an intimate friend of both, and enjoyed their implicit confidence and affection. Each relied much upon the political sagacity of Mr. Watts, and many things which led to important results were advised by him. He was unswerving in his attachment to men whom he believed to be lovers of the country, and firm adherents of its Republican institutions and the true policy of Pennsylvania, and was never remiss in his extraordinary influence to define them against an assailant. Mr. Watts married Miss Anna M. Reed, at Carlisle, June 28, 1847. She was born at Carlisle May 30, 1836, a daughter of Judge John and Sarah A. (McDowell) Reed. The former was born at Millerstown, Adams County, this State in June, 1786, and was appointed judge, under Gov. Findlay, of Cumberland, Franklin and Adams Counties, and held that office for many years. He died January 19, 1850, at Carlisle. His wife was born at Fort Harmer, May 21, 1787, a daughter of Dr. John and Margaret Sanderson (Lukens) McDowell. Dr. McDowell was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Watts had two sons and two daughters, viz.: Sarah R., wife of William J. Rose, of Harrisburg; Julia, wife of George S. Comstock of Hauck & Comstock, manufacturers, Mechanicsburg; David Watts, engaged in iron at Harrisburg, Penn., married to M. B. Cameron; and Reed Watts, who died at the age of eleven years. Hon. William Miles Watts was more than ordinary, both mentally and physically. His mind was cultured by extensive reading and reflection, and his heart endued with all the graces of affection and charity.

ALEXANDER WENTZ, postmaster, Mechanicsburg, was born in Jefferson, York Co., Penn., only son and youngest child of Jacob B. and Catharine (Troxel) Wentz, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Maryland, who died at the age of ninety-one. Jacob B. Wentz was a merchant, farmer and miller in the towns of York and Jefferson, York Co., Penn., and for some time in the city of Baltimore, Md. He was a member of the Masonic lodge at York, where he resided until his death. He died at the age of seventy-five years, his widow at the age of ninety-one. Alexander Wentz, the subject of this sketch, remained with his father in York County, Penn., for some years and was there elected county treasurer. In 1882 he opened a general store at Dillsburg, but soon after located at Shepherdstown, this county. In April, 1868, he moved to Mechanicsburg, where he still resides. He was employed in the internal revenue office for two years, and on the 1st of July, 1885, was appointed postmaster of Mechanicsburg, which position he now holds. Mr. Wentz has held various local offices of trust in Mechanicsburg, all of which he has discharged faithfully and to the satisfaction of the public. He aided in forming Mechanicsburg Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is a member of York Lodge, F. & A. M., at York, Penn. He married Miss Isabella, daughter of David Stuart, of Maryland, and to them were born two sons, one living, Annan, born July 14, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Wentz are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has been long known and highly esteemed as an honest citizen and business man.

ROBERT WILSON, retired, Mechanicsburg, who has been identified with Mechanicsburg since the fall of 1830, was born in Baltimore, Md., November 29, 1810, only child of Robert and Susan (Armstrong) Wilson. When our subject was but three years of age his father (a native of Maryland) died, and after his death Robert, with his mother, moved to Harrisburg, Penn., where she subsequently married John Wright, a tinner by occupation, by whom she had one son and two daughters. Robert Wilson learned the tinner's trade with his stepfather. In the fall of 1830 he came to Mechanicsburg and opened a tin and stove store. He was married here, December 22, 1831, to Miss Sarah Schock. Mrs. Wilson still enjoys good health and is as lively as many young ladies are; she was born in Berks County, Penn., August 6, 1811. To this union were born eight children, seven living: George W. (married to Miss Susan Hoover, they reside in Mechanicsburg), Elizabeth (wife of Dr. Robert N. Short, Mechanicsburg), William H. (baggage master on the Cumberland Valley Railroad), Julia (wife of Jacob Hurst, a merchant here), Mary (wife of John Ringwalt, proprietor of the "American House," Mechanicsburg), Ida (who resides with her parents), and Susan (wife of Eugene Gardner, local editor of the *Independent Journal*, Mechanicsburg). Robert Wilson is a self-made, self-educated man; his life has been full of activity and enterprise. He was elected by the people of this county, in 1842, county recorder and clerk of the courts for three years, discharging his duties faithfully and to the entire satisfaction of all. He has filled various local offices of trust in Mechanicsburg, and at one time was postmaster. In 1847 he, with Peter Ritner (son of ex-Gov. Ritner, of Pennsylvania), were appointed collectors and general agents for the

Cumberland Valley Railroad. At that time business on this road was conducted in a very different manner than now, there being no station agents, and Messrs. Wilson and Ritner were both freight and passenger agents, collecting, as conductors, for passengers and freight. In 1869 Mr. Wilson retired from active business life, since which time he has been acting as administrator for various estates. He has lived to see this county undergo many interesting and important changes, and his life is an example to our young men, who know but little of the difficulties and trials that the pioneers of this county had to contend with. Mr. Wilson was a Whig in his younger days, but since the organization of the Republican party has been one of its strong supporters. He and his wife are members of Trinity Lutheran Church.

FREDERICK WONDERLICH, dealer in stoves and tin-ware, Mechanicsburg, was born four miles northeast of Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Penn., July 13, 1828, son of Frederick (a farmer) and Catharine (Snyder) Wonderlich, also natives of this county, and members of the Lutheran Church; they had a family of three sons and three daughters, of whom Frederick and William (twins) are the youngest. When Frederick was two years old his parents moved to Carlisle and kept hotel, and two years later (1833) came to Mechanicsburg and opened a hotel. Our subject attended school and assisted his father in the hotel until he was seventeen, when he began to learn his trade with George Bobb, and two years later worked as journeyman at Carlisle, Churchtown, Landisburg, Perry Co.; Petersburg, Adams Co.; Columbus, Lancaster Co.; Allentown, Lehigh Co.; Catasauqua, Lehigh Co., Penn.; Staunton, Va.; then returned to Mechanicsburg, in 1852, and that year formed a partnership with his brother, William, and engaged in the stove and tinware business until 1860, when he sold out to his brother and went to Mount Pleasant, Iowa; four months later he went to Rochester, Fulton Co., Ind., where he purchased a farm and engaged in agriculture until 1865, when he returned to Mechanicsburg, but that summer worked at his trade in Harrisburg, Penn. In 1868 Mr. Wonderlich formed a partnership with George Hauck in the tinware and stove business, but at the expiration of two years sold out and formed a partnership in the same business with his brother George, who died in August, 1885. Mr. Wonderlich was married, in 1852, to Miss Catharine Hartman (who died in 1858), a daughter of John and Susannah (Messinger) Hartman. To this union were born two children: Harry H., married to Miss Amelia Gross (is a butcher at Liberty Mills, Ind.); and George A., who died, aged four months. In 1860 our subject married, for his second wife, Miss Jane Hartman, sister of his first wife, and they have two daughters: Susan I., wife of George A. Edleblut, a painter, of Mechanicsburg; and Dora C., wife of James Koller, a manufacturer, member of the firm of J. B. Koller & Co. Mr. Wonderlich is a member of the American Mechanics Association and Shiremanstown Benefit Association; his wife is a member of the United Brethren Church. He is an enterprising business man and stands high in the estimation of all who know him. His family is of German descent, his ancestors coming from Germany and settling in what was then Lancaster County, Penn., at an early date.

CAPT. EDWARD P. ZINN, dentist, Mechanicsburg, was born in East Berlin, Adams Co., Penn., August 3, 1827, son of John and Anna Mary (Beitzel) Zinn, the former of whom, born near Dover, York County, a miller, shoe-maker and butcher by occupation, was a son of Jacob Zinn, of York County, Penn. John and Anna Mary Zinn had thirteen children—seven sons and six daughters—two sons and three daughters now living, Edward P. being the fifth son and ninth child. Our subject was some five years old when his parents moved to a farm near Dover, York County, and in 1840 he came to the vicinity of Churchtown, this county, where he farmed until 1843; then moved to Churchtown, and worked at shoe-making until 1846, in which year he went to New Bloomfield, Perry Co., Penn., where he opened a shop of his own. He was there married, January 1, 1848, to Miss Caroline Sophia Klinepeter, who was born in New Bloomfield, Perry Co., Penn., daughter of Samuel Klinepeter. She died January 1, 1852, the mother of two children: One daughter, who died in infancy, and one son, William B., who died aged thirty-one years. In 1853 Mr. Zinn went to Philadelphia, New York, and Savannah, Ga., traveling until the fall of 1853, when he located at Newburg, and worked at dentistry two years; then began practicing in Churchtown, where he remained until the fall of 1855, when he located in Mechanicsburg. Mr. Zinn was here married, January 1, 1856, to Miss Margaret J. Pisle, a native of Hopewell Township, this county, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Lesher) Pisle. Mr. and Mrs. Zinn have had five children (four now living): Anson B., born in Mechanicsburg, December 5, 1856, now proprietor of Zinn's bakery and confectionery; Ida E., born in Mechanicsburg November 18, 1860; Annie M., born in Mechanicsburg June 8, 1864, died June 5, 1874; Harry I., born in Mechanicsburg October 10, 1866, at present engaged in the bakery business; Minnie B., born in Mechanicsburg February 16, 1871. Anson B. and his brother, Harry I., are members of P. O. S. of Washington Camp, No. 164, Mechanicsburg. Edward P. Zinn is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 302, A. Y. M., and Post No. 58, G. A. R., of Harrisburg, Penn. In politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Zinn and her daughter, Ida E., are members of the Lutheran Church.

HENRY ZINN, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes, Mechanicsburg, was born in York County, Penn., April 25, 1828, son of Jacob and Lydia (Newman) Zinn, na-

tives of York County, Penn., parents of nine children, seven living: George, David, Henry (our subject), Lydia, Mary, William and Daniel. They were members of the Evangelical Church. The mother dying, the father then married Mrs. Mary Greenwalt, by whom he had one child, now living. Our subject remained on the farm in his native county until he was eighteen, when he was apprenticed to learn to shoe-maker's trade at Manchester; thence came to Mechanicsburg, in 1852, and established his present business. Mr. Zinn was married here in December, 1853, to Miss Sarah Leidig born in Mechanicsburg, Penn., daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Ritner) Leidig, natives of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Zinn are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have had six children, three now living: Laura, wife of Samuel Coover, a stock-dealer of La Cygne, Kas., and Emma and Joseph, both attending school. Our subject is a grandson of Jacob Zinn, who was born in Lancaster County, Penn., and settled in York County, Penn., at an early day. The family is one of the oldest in Pennsylvania. His father's people are German, and his mother's English. Mr. Zinn is not only one of our leading business men, but is also an honest, Christian gentleman, who enjoys the confidence and respect of all.

CHAPTER XL.

BOROUGH OF SHIPPENSBURG.

J. C. ALTICK, druggist, Shippensburg, was born in Shippensburg, Penn., November 18, 1832, son of John and Elizabeth (Byerley) Altick, natives of this county, former of whom was a manufacturer of wagons, plows and farming implements, in which branch of industry he was engaged in Shippensburg for many years; he died in 1882. J. C. Altick, the fourth in a family of ten children, grew to manhood in Shippensburg, chose the drug business for his occupation, and has been engaged in that line in Shippensburg for over forty years. He is a Republican in politics, and has been burgess for two terms. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F.; is also a Master Mason.

JOHN L. BARNER, Shippensburg, was born in Juniata County, Penn., July 16, 1844, son of George and Lydia (Lehr) Barner, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. His maternal grandfather, Peter Lehr, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his paternal grandfather, Henry Barner, was a farmer. George Barner was a carpenter in early life, and in later life was justice of the peace in Juniata County, Penn., in which capacity he served for thirty years. He was a prominent and influential citizen. Of his nine children, John L. is the youngest. Our subject was reared in Juniata County, Penn., and attended the common school. At the age of twenty-three years he came to Shippensburg, this county, and engaged as clerk in the dry goods store of George H. Stewart, where he remained for nearly two years, when Mr. Stewart sold the store. Mr. Barner then accepted a clerkship in the Cumberland Valley freight office of J. B. Hurs & Co., remaining with them nearly two years; was then appointed freight and ticket agent for the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, which position he filled until August, 1881, since which time he has been engaged in settling the estate of Ira Long (deceased), and also doing business for his father-in-law, C. Long, a wealthy citizen of Shippensburg. Mr. Barner was married, in 1871, to Mary Ella, daughter of Christian and Hannah Ellen (Atkinson) Long, and to them was born, October 6, 1878, one son—George Stewart, named in honor of our subject's first employer in Shippensburg. Mr. and Mrs. Barner are members of the German Reformed Church. He has served four years as justice of the peace in Shippensburg. In politics he is a Democrat.

J. D. BASHORE, dentist, Shippensburg, was born in Franklin County, Penn., October 25, 1859, son of Emanuel and Elizabeth (Rebuck) Bashore, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Emanuel Bashore was a tanner by occupation for nearly forty years, and still resides in Franklin County, Penn. Of his five children Dr. J. D. is the youngest. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received his schooling in Franklin County, Penn. At the age of nineteen years he commenced the study of dentistry, and afterward attended the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, where he graduated in 1880, and the same year he commenced the practice of his profession in Shippensburg, where he has met with marked success. He was married, in 1883, to Madge L. Hartley, and they have one child, E. Gorgas. The Doctor and wife are members of the Reformed Church in Shippensburg, of the Sunday-school of which he is treasurer.

CAPT. WILLIAM BAUGHMAN, grain dealer, P. O. Shippensburg, was born in this county May 22, 1829, son of William and Mary E. (Fosnaugbet) Baughman, natives of

this county, and of German descent. Of their family of six children, the subject of this sketch is the fifth. Capt. William Baughman was reared on the farm, and acquired his education in the common schools. He followed agricultural pursuits until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion; then enlisted, in August, 1861, in Company H, Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and was elected first lieutenant. After the battle of Fredericksburg he was appointed captain of Company E, and served in that capacity until the expiration of his term of service in 1864. At the close of the war Capt. Baughman returned to Shippensburg, embarked in the grain business, and has remained here since. The Captain was united in marriage, in 1852, with Mary C., daughter of Frederick Hepfer, and of German descent. Their children now living are Mary Irene, wife of W. J. Angle; Ida Ann, widow of Walter F. Singmaster; Lilly May, wife of Edward Fenstermacher, and Cora Burd, wife of William Mifflin. Capt. Baughman and wife are members of the Church of God. In politics he is a Republican. He has been assistant burgess, and has also served as chief burgess of Shippensburg for two years. He is a member of the order of K. of P.; is also a F. & A. M., and a member of the G. A. R.

B. D. BIGGS, produce dealer, Shippensburg, was born in Frederick County, Md., May 7, 1830, son of Benjamin and Delila (Groff) Biggs, natives of Maryland, of German and English descent. Of their family of ten children B. D. is the fifth. Benjamin Biggs was a farmer all his life. Our subject was reared on the farm, and followed agricultural pursuits for some years with success. He was married, in 1854, in Adams County, Penn., to Charlotte A. Chamberlin, daughter of David Chamberlin, and of German and English descent. They have one child, Milton, now a young man, still at home. Mr. Biggs has resided in Shippensburg since 1855, and for several years has been engaged in dealing in produce. He is a liberal buyer and has met with success in his business. Mr. and Mrs. Biggs are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Shippensburg. He has held most of the church offices; has been Sabbath-school superintendent, and is an earnest Christian worker. In politics he is a Republican.

O. M. BLAIR, general agent and dealer in agricultural implements, also plumber and insurance agent, Shippensburg, was born in York County, Penn., March 1, 1848, son of Thomas P. and Rebecca (Ferree) Blair, natives of Pennsylvania, former of Scotch-Irish descent, and latter a descendant of the Huguenot stock. Thomas P. Blair was a farmer by occupation, and a dealer in grain. He was a prominent man, and at one time served as associate judge of Cumberland County, Penn. He died in Washington County, Md., in 1877, where he had resided only two years. His family consisted of six sons, four of whom are still living, O. M. being fifth in the family. Our subject was reared on the farm and received a common school education in Cumberland County, Penn. At the early age of fourteen years he took charge of his father's farm and followed agricultural pursuits for ten years. In 1867 Mr. Blair accepted an agency for agricultural implements, and continued that in connection with his farming until 1872, when he engaged in his present business. He was married, in 1872, to Nannie Gish, daughter of John Gish, and of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Blair are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

REV. W. B. CRAIG, Shippensburg, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., June 22, 1827, son of Hugh and Rachel (Boyd) Craig, natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish descent, former of whom was a successful farmer. Of their two sons our subject is the elder. Rev. W. B. Craig was reared on the farm, but had the advantage of a regular college curriculum, he graduated at Jefferson College in 1853, and in 1856 graduated at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Penn. He then accepted a united call from the churches of New Bloomfield, Sherman's Creek and Mouth of Juniata, Perry County, Penn., remaining in his first charge nearly eleven years; he was then transferred to Congruity, Westmoreland Co., Penn., where he remained five years; and in 1880 came to Shippensburg, Penn., and here he has passed the early years of his life, where his parents had resided for many years. He was married, in 1859, to Catherine H. Singer, a lady of German descent. Of their five children four are now living: Hugh, reading law in Pittsburgh, Penn.; Samuel, attending school in Philadelphia, Penn.; Catherine and Rachel, attending the State Normal School at Shippensburg, Penn. Mrs. Craig is a lady of culture, a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Rev. W. B. Craig is a Republican, and during the late civil war was untiring in his devotion to the Constitution, the Union and Freedom.

WILLIAM FENSTERMACHER, carriage manufacturer, Shippensburg, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1824 in Schuylkill County, son of John and Elizabeth (Kutz) Fenstermacher, natives of Pennsylvania, former a farmer by occupation. Of their fifteen children, thirteen of whom grew to maturity, William is the ninth child. Our subject was reared on the farm until eighteen years of age; then commenced learning the coach-maker's trade, which he has followed for over forty years. He makes the manufacture of coaches and buggies a specialty, and, since 1866, has also conducted a livery stable. Mr. Fenstermacher was married, in 1847, to Maria Kreider. Of their ten children four are now living: Cyrus, a coach maker; Elizabeth, wife of George Finston; Edmon S. and Emma. Mrs. Fenstermacher is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject is a Republican in politics, and has been a member of the town council two terms.

JOHN J. GETTEL, merchant, Shippensburg, was born in Franklin County, Penn., June 19, 1857, son of Miley and Mary (Wengert) Gettel, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. Miley Gettel was a carpenter in early life, but later became a farmer. Of his family of six children, five of whom are now living, John J. is the fourth. Our subject was reared on the farm, and acquired a common school education. He worked on the farm until he was sixteen years of age; then clerked in a store for about three years, all of which were spent in Shippensburg, and in 1876 he embarked in business, in Shippensburg, as a general merchant. He has met with marked success, and carries an extensive stock for a town of the size. Mr. Gettel was married, in 1879, to Zora L. Hollar, daughter of Henry Hollar. They have three children: Raymond, Velva and Harold. Mr. and Mrs. Gettel are members of the Church of God, in which he is deacon and also assistant superintendent of Sabbath-school. In politics he is a Republican; has been assessor for two years.

C. R. HARGLEROAD, butcher, Shippensburg, was born in Franklin County, Penn., November 14, 1847, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Retter) Hargleroad, natives of Franklin County, Penn., former of German and latter of English descent. Our subject's grandfather, John Hargleroad, a cooper by trade, was also born in Franklin County, Penn. Jacob Hargleroad, father of our subject, in early life followed milling; at present he is the proprietor of the National Hotel at Shippensburg. Of his ten children C. R. is the third. Our subject was reared on the farm, and attended the common school, and also academy. He assisted in his father's mill, learning the milling trade, and operated the mill for eight years. In 1875 he purchased the Clifton Flouring Mill in Franklin County, Penn., and after running it for three years, sold it and came to Shippensburg, and here dealt in horses. In 1880 he imported horses from Canada (it is said that these were the first horses ever brought from Canada to the Cumberland Valley), and continued in this business for two years; was also engaged in importing sheep, which branch of business he still continues. His plan of operating is to import sheep and allow the farmers here to raise them on shares, and in this way he has done much to improve the stock of sheep in this vicinity. Since 1883 he has also done an extensive butchering business. Mr. Hargleroad has been successful, financially, ever since starting in business for himself. He was married, in 1865, to Julia, daughter of Benjamin Kyle, and of German descent. Their children are John A., Bernice, Nellie, Bruce and Clara. Mrs. Hargleroad and the eldest child are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Hargleroad is a Republican. He is a member of the town council of Shippensburg.

JOHN J. KOSER, M. D., Shippensburg, was born in Franklin County, Penn., June 5, 1857, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Wingert) Koser, natives of Pennsylvania, former of French and German and the latter of German descent. Originally the Kosers descended from the Huguenots. Jacob Koser is a retired farmer and now resides in Shippensburg, this county. Of his two children our subject is the eldest. The Doctor was reared on the farm, and attended the common and State normal schools. His medical education was obtained in the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1881, and the same year he commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Shippensburg, this county, and has met with more than average success. Dr. Koser is a member of Cumberland County Medical Society, also of the State Medical Association, and is greatly attached to his profession.

WILLIAM A. LUTZ, Shippensburg, traveling salesman for Lewis Kraemer & Co., manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, Reading, Penn., was born in this county October 1, 1857, son of David and Elizabeth (Brant) Lutz, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. David Lutz, who was a farmer all his life, died in 1877; his father, John Lutz, was also born in Franklin County, Penn., and his grandfather, Bernard Lutz (great-grandfather of our subject), a native of Germany, came to America, being among the early settlers of Lancaster County, Penn., William A. Lutz, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest of a family of seven children, six of whom are still living, three boys and three girls. He resided on the farm in Southhampton Township, this county, until he was eighteen years of age, and acquired his education in the common schools. Not liking farm-life, however, he obtained a position as clerk in a dry goods store in Carlisle, Penn., in 1875, where he remained two years, and since then has been engaged as traveling salesman. He has been successful in business, and at present is the owner of three houses and lots in Shippensburg. He was married, December 5, 1883, to Miss Laura A., daughter of Henry C. and Catherine Beidle, and of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Lutz are members of the United Brethren Church, of which he is trustee. In politics he is a Republican.

REV. WILLIAM A. McCARRELL, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Shippensburg, was born in Greene County, Penn., August 20, 1846, son of Rev. Dr. Alexander and Martha (McLain) McCarrell, natives of Washington County, Penn., of Scotch-Irish descent. The Rev. Alexander McCarrell, D. D., was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Claysville, Washington Co., Penn., for thirty-five years. His children now living are: S. J. M., an attorney at law; Rev. J. J., a Presbyterian minister; Rev. William A.; and Thomas C., a Presbyterian minister. The subject of this sketch acquired his education at Washington and Jefferson College, where he graduated in 1868. He then accepted a position

at Harlem Springs (Ohio), in Harlem Springs College, as professor of Greek and Latin, and mental and moral science. Remaining there one year, he then entered the Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, Penn., from which he graduated in 1871, and in the same year accepted a call to the churches of Gravel Run and Cambridge, Crawford Co., Penn., where he remained until 1875, when he accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church in Shippensburg. In 1876 he wrote a very creditable history of the Presbyterian Church of Shippensburg, which has since been published. He is a frequent contributor to the newspapers of articles on religious and moral topics. He was married, in 1871, to Martha, daughter of Benjamin Means, and a native of Washington County, Penn., of Scotch-Irish descent. Their children are Martha E., William Alexander, Margaret and Ella R.

JOAB MARTIN, dealer in grain, coal and fertilizers, Shippensburg, was born in Shippensburg, Penn., November 17, 1828, son of Paul Martin and Mary Fry Martin. Paul Martin was the son of Thomas Martin. Thomas Martin was the son of Paul Martin, one of eight brothers who came to this country from the North of Ireland in the year 1725, and settled in Delaware County, Penn.; in 1730, a part of the family of eight brothers moved into Cumberland Valley. Four of the eight brothers were Presbyterian ministers, and in about the year 1727 left Delaware County, Penn., and settled in North and South Carolina, where they were inter married with the Preston family. Our subject's great-grandfather, Paul Martin, and his grandfather, Col. Thomas Martin, were both soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and his father, Paul Martin, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Joab Martin was married to Lucinda O. Hostetter, of Lancaster County, Penn., in 1863, and they have six children: One son, Thomas Paul, studying medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore, and five daughters, of whom Mary O. is a graduate of the State Normal School and his other four attend the borough schools. In politics, Mr. Martin is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Martin and their two eldest daughters are members of the Presbyterian Church of this place.

JAMES B. MARSHALL, physician, Shippensburg, was born near Fairfield, Adams Co., Penn., January 1, 1856, son of Thomas and Jane Ann (Kyner) Marshall, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Thomas Marshall was a farmer all his life, and was also a prominent Democratic politician. Dr. James B. Marshall is the fourth in a family of five children. He acquired his education in the common schools and in the Normal School at Shippensburg, this county, and at the age of eighteen years he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Alexander Stewart & Son. In 1877 he entered Bellevue Medical College, New York, where he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1879, and the same year commenced practice in Shippensburg, this county, where he still continues. The Doctor is a member of Cumberland County Medical Society. In politics he is a Republican.

DR. ALEXANDER STEWART, retired physician, Shippensburg, Penn., was born in Frederick County, Md., September 28, 1809, son of John and Rosana (Sheeler) Stewart, natives of Maryland, of Scotch-Irish descent. He is the eldest of a family of nine children—only two of whom survive—and bears the name of his grandfather, Alexander Stewart, who emigrated from the County Antrim, Ireland, in 1773, and settled in Frederick County, Md. His father, John Stewart, was an only son and became a successful business man and farmer. Through a long life he enjoyed the respect and esteem of his community. Himself a man of more than ordinary acquirements, he gave to his children whatever educational advantages he could command. Dr. Stewart was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, and at the age of nineteen years commenced the study of medicine at Emmittsburg. His professional course was completed at Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md., from which institution he was graduated in 1831. The same year he began the practice of his profession in Shippensburg, where he has continued to reside uninterruptedly until the present time. His skill as a physician was early recognized and appreciated and he soon acquired an extensive practice. For nearly half a century he devoted himself untiringly, or, to a large degree, unselfishly, to the most exacting of all professions. During all these years, his was a familiar and welcome presence in most of the homes in Shippensburg and the surrounding country, in many cases through several successive generations. It was only when impaired vision interfered with the active discharge of his professional duties, that he ceased from his labors. To his medical skill he added a personal character which made him conspicuous and beloved, and now in the retirement of a serene old age he enjoys the affectionate regard of his fellow-men. Dr. Stewart was married, in 1832, to Miss Margaret Grabill, of Frederick County, Md., who died in May, 1835, without issue; he then married in 1836, Elizabeth Hamill, daughter of Capt. George Hamill, of Shippensburg. She died April 24, 1853. By this marriage there were seven children, six of whom survive: George H. (who resides in Shippensburg and is engaged in business as a grain merchant), John (an attorney at law, residing in Chambersburg), Alexander (farmer and grain dealer of Scotland, in Franklin County), Robert C. (a practicing physician in Shippensburg), Mary Augusta (wife of James E. McLean of Shippensburg), and Charlotte Louisa (wife of John H. Craig, of Reading, Penn). In 1858, Dr. Stewart was married to Miss Eunice G. Wilson, of Vermont, his present wife. Because

of advanced age he has renounced all business cares and responsibilities except the presidency of the First National Bank of Shippensburg, which position he has held for twenty-one years, being the first and only president.

GEORGE H. STEWART, dealer in grain and real estate, Shippensburg, was born in Shippensburg, Penn., December 29, 1837, eldest son of Dr. Alexander Stewart, of same town. George H. attended the schools in his native town, and also Millinwood Academy, Shade Gap, Huntingdon Co., Penn. From boyhood he had a strong desire to become a business man. His first important business venture was in 1857, when he embarked in the dry goods business, and met with more than average success. He also became interested in tanning and in buying and selling real estate. His business outside of the store grew so rapidly that in 1868 he sold his store, and devoted his time to dealing in real estate and to the leather trade. In 1869 he became interested in the warehouse and grain trade at Shippensburg, since which time he has done a large grain business, and dealt extensively in real estate. His residence stands on the site of the old Stone Tower Hotel, near the Branch, where Gen. Washington stopped when passing through Shippensburg, during the whisky insurrection of 1794. Mr. Stewart is a thorough business man, a generous and courteous gentleman, and is a liberal contributor to moral and Christian enterprises. He married, in 1862, Mary C., daughter of William McLean, of Shippensburg, Penn. She died in 1884, a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church.

DAVID KNIGHT WAGNER, of the firm of D. K. & John C. Wagner, publishers, Shippensburg, was born in Shippensburg, this county, February 6, 1832, son of David and Catharine Elizabeth (Gessner) Wagner, former a native of Cumberland County, of German descent; latter born in Hanover, Germany. David Wagner was a wagon-maker, and carried on this business extensively in Shippensburg for many years, but after the Cumberland Valley Railroad was built to this place he embarked in the grain and produce business, owning his own cars. He was twice married, and had eleven children; he died here in November, 1845. Our subject (child by second wife) received his education in the public schools of his native town, and early in life was employed as salesman; subsequently learned the printing trade, and, in 1851, formed a partnership with J. Bomberger in the publication of the Shippensburg *News*, but in 1856 he sold his interest, and, until 1861, was employed a part of the time as traveling salesman. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves as a member of the regimental cornet band, and served until it was honorably mustered out of service, in 1862. He then worked at printing in Bedford County, Penn., until 1866, when he purchased the Fulton *Republican* at McConnellsburg, Penn., which he sold out in 1867, and the same year the present firm was formed, and purchased and are publishing the Shippensburg *News*. They established the News, book and stationery store in Shippensburg. Mr. Wagner was married, in 1869, to Susan, daughter of Mr. John Gish, late postmaster at Shippensburg. Mr. Wagner is a Republican in politics. He served as member of the school board for several terms, and is its late secretary. He is a member of Colwell Post, No. 201, G. A. R.; of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, and also of the Masonic order.

JOHN CAREY WAGNER, of the firm of D. K. & John C. Wagner, and brother of D. K., was born July 31, 1838, in Shippensburg, this county, and is the youngest member of the family. He received his education in the public schools and academy in Shippensburg, and in 1853 learned the printing trade. In the fall of 1856 he went to Knoxville, Tenn., and worked in the office of *The Knoxville Whig* (the editor at that time being Parson Brownlow), remaining there until 1860, when he went to Newville, and engaged in publishing *The Star*, in company with James M. Miller. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving as sergeant until discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment. In 1864 he was detailed into the United States Telegraph Corps (having learned telegraphy before he enlisted), and served in that capacity until 1866, when he took charge of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, at Somerville, N. J., where he remained until 1868, when he returned to Shippensburg and took his present position. He was married, December 29, 1869, to Miss Emma, daughter of John S. and Rachael (Talbott) Morrow, of Newville, this county, of Scotch-Irish descent. They have five daughters living: Ella F., Mary T., Blanche G., Isabella M. and Katharine A. Mr. Wagner is a member of Conedoguinet Lodge, No. 173, and Valley Encampment, No. 34, I. O. O. F., and of the Grand Lodge and Encampment of I. O. O. F. of Pennsylvania; also a member of Colwell Post, No. 201, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM M. WITHERSPOON, physician and surgeon, Shippensburg, was born in Franklin County, Penn., October 17, 1844, son of William Noble and Mary Ann (Lytle) Witherspoon, natives of Pennsylvania, former a farmer of Scotch descent, latter of Irish descent; their family consisted of seven children, four of whom are now living, William M. being the third. Our subject was reared on the farm and attended the common school, also the academy at Chambersburg, Penn., and afterward taught school for one term. He commenced the study of medicine, in Chambersburg, Penn., under the eminent physician Dr. J. L. Suesserott, remaining with him one year and a half, and then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1869, and has been in active practice in Shippensburg ever since. He was married, in 1881, to

Flora, daughter of John Bridges, a lady of Scotch descent. The Doctor and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of Cumberland County Medical Society. In politics he is a Republican.

CHAPTER XLI.

BOROUGH OF NEWVILLE.

JOHN ALEXANDER AHL, M. D. (deceased), was a grandson of John Peter Ahl, who came to this country about the beginning of the Revolutionary war, and soon entered the Continental Army as surgeon; at its close he began practicing in Rockingham County, Va., but some years later was ordained in the Lutheran Church, preaching in it up to the time of his death, which occurred in Baltimore at the advanced age of ninety-six years. John Peter Ahl had four sons and two daughters, his son John being father of Dr. John A. Ahl. He was also a physician in Rockingham, where he married Nancy Ellen Vaughan, and removed to Franklin County, Penn. Ten years later he came to Shippensburg, this county, staying but a few months; thence moved to Newville, where he practiced until his death, which occurred April 9, 1844. He had five sons. John Alexander Ahl was born in Strasburg, Franklin Co., Penn., August 13, 1813, and subsequently determined to follow his father's profession, reading in his father's office and attending lectures in the University of Maryland and in Washington Medical College in Baltimore, obtaining his degree there in 1838. He practiced in Centreville, Penn., for ten years, then moved to Churchtown, same State, where he obtained a lucrative practice, thence he went to Brandtville, Penn., practicing and milling and grain-dealing for about six years, when he came to Newville, this county, engaging in paper manufacturing, and shortly thereafter associating with him in the business his sons John S. and Q. P. Ahl. He was also extensively engaged in forwarding business and in real estate with his brothers. A stanch Democrat, not having held office before, he, in 1856, was elected to Congress by 1,561 majority over Gen. Lemuel Todd, who had carried the district two years before by a large majority. He served his constituents admirably, and on his return devoted himself with characteristic energy to his large business interests, in which he was eminently successful, acquiring a large estate. He was a presidential elector in 1860. On April 22, 1845, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of James Williams, by whom he had eight children: John Sherrod, Q. Parker, Abram Williams, Elizabeth W., Laura Bell, Emma Louisa, Frank Woodard and Augusta Vaun. Q. Parker, the second son and only child living, was born July 19, 1847; is unmarried and lives with his mother in Newville. Dr. John Alexander Ahl died April 25, 1882. An energetic and upright man, who often helped the deserving, he was a credit to his family and name, and when he died left to his widow and son the priceless heritage of a good name.

PETER AUGUSTUS AHL and DANIEL VAUGHN AHL. The paternal ancestors of these gentlemen were originally from Berlin, Prussia. The grandfather, Dr. John Peter Ahl, came to America about the opening of the Revolution and settled in Bucks County, Penn. He entered Washington's army as surgeon, and remained as such until the close of the war. After the restoration of peace, he settled in Rockingham County, Va., where he practiced medicine for a number of years. Abandoning medicine, however, he was ordained a minister of the Lutheran Church, his field of labor being Baltimore, where he remained in pastoral work until the time of his death, at an advanced age. He had four sons and three daughters. John, one of the sons, adopted medicine as a profession, and graduated from the schools of Baltimore; began his practice in Rockingham County, Va., where his father had practiced before him. There he married Miss Nancy Ellen Vaughn, and shortly after removed to Strasburg, Franklin County, this State. He remained here about ten years, and then removed to Shippensburg, and thence to Newville, Penn., following his profession in each of these places. He died at Newville in 1844, and his remains rest in the old church yard of the Presbyterians at that place. He left five sons and three daughters: Samuel Snyder, Carey Watkins, John Alexander, Peter Augustus, Daniel Vaughn, Catharine Washington (married Rev. Jacob Newman, a minister of the Lutheran Church), Martha Jefferson and Mary Etta, all of whom were reared and educated in Newville. Samuel followed the occupation of hatter, and carried on the manufacture of hats largely and profitably in his native place until his death. Carey engaged in school-teaching, subsequently following the mercantile business, besides dealing in real estate, and finally became a well known and successful iron master. John adopted medicine as his profession, practicing successfully in Centreville, Churchtown and Newville.

He was also interested in the manufacture of flour and iron. Engaging in politics, he represented the interests of the Democratic party of the congressional district composed of the counties of York, Cumberland and Perry, during the administration of President James Buchanan. Peter Augustus, one of the subjects of this sketch, was born in Strasburg, Franklin County, this State. He secured a good education, and chose the occupation of druggist. At an early age he entered upon his studies under the direction of Samuel Elliott, a practicing druggist of Carlisle, remaining with him about two years. He then abandoned the profession and engaged in mercantile pursuits. Daniel Vaughn, the other subject of our sketch, and the youngest of the family, was born in Strasburg. He early evinced a natural business talent and a speculative turn of mind, and at the age of fifteen he was employed as clerk in the store of his brothers, Carey and Peter, at Churchtown, remaining several years as salesman in their stores in Churchtown, Shepherdstown and Shiremanstown, in their native county. In this business he continued until the death of his brother, Samuel, who requested that his brother Peter and himself return to Newville and reside with their mother and sisters, Martha and Mary. They complied with his request, made their home with them, and cared for them during their lives. From this time the history of the two brothers is identical. Together they remained, being unmarried, and together they engaged in a great many large, varied and successful enterprises, which gained for them a celebrity throughout the State. Originally without capital and entirely self-made, they were characterized by a boldness in their financial undertakings and a public spiritedness in their enterprises which won for them a wide reputation for daring, energetic and successful speculators, railroad and iron men. Daniel, the younger of the two, early displayed an inclination for stock-dealing and speculating in venture-some enterprises. Their first large and successful dealings in stock was in connection with Charles Beltzhoover, of Boiling Springs, Penn., with whom they carried on an extensive business as dealers and shippers of horses and mules. They continued the business themselves, after the retirement of Mr. Beltzhoover, their retail sales of mules alone amounting to as many as 600 head annually. Their stock was principally purchased in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana and Illinois. In 1856, at the outbreak of the Mormon war, they secured a contract from the Government for the delivery, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., of 1,500 head of broken mules, for the transportation of the troops from that place to Salt Lake City. These mules were nearly all purchased in the State of Pennsylvania, and delivered at the required point, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles, in sixty days. This was their first Government contract. They also, during the same year, furnished 200 head of mules at Pike's Peak, for the Pike's Peak Overland Stage Company.

They continued in the mule trade until the breaking out of the civil war, amassing a considerable fortune, having, in the meantime, entered into the iron trade, by the purchase of the "Carlisle Iron Works," and acquiring, besides, a large amount of real estate, consisting of mills, farms and mineral lands. The Carlisle Iron Works property comprised some 10,000 acres of valuable timber and mineral lands. The furnace had fallen into disuse before their purchase of it from Peter F. Ege, its former owner. They rebuilt the works, in connection with their brother, Carey, who held an interest in the property, and the manufacture of iron was carried on by them largely and profitably for many years. They also purchased the abandoned "Big Pond Furnace" property in Cumberland County, rebuilt it and established the manufacture of charcoal iron at that place, and continued its manufacture until the sale of the property, with their developed ore lands adjoining, to the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company. Daniel also held, at this time, an interest, in connection with Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in the Caledonia Iron Works, Franklin County, and rebuilt it, after its destruction by Gen. Lee's army, during the memorable invasion of 1863. The Mount Pleasant Iron Works, located at Richmond, Penn., now known as the Richmond Furnaces, and the Beaver forges and furnaces, located at Fort Loudon, in the same county, were purchased and rebuilt by them. After developing large quantities of iron ore on these properties in connection with these works, they agitated and, with other capitalists, carried to completion the construction of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, having its terminus at Mount Pleasant, near Cowan's Gap, and connecting with the Cumberland Valley Railroad at Chambersburg. This short line was a link of the great route projected by them through the southern portion of the State, from Harrisburg westwardly, connecting with the Connellsville Road, and its western terminus being Pittsburgh. It was originally known as the Miramar Railroad & Iron Company, with Daniel as its president. The undertaking was abandoned, on account of the antagonism of its rival, the powerful Pennsylvania. The abandoned line had been well chosen, as it was practically the same route adopted and located by the present South Pennsylvania or Vanderbilt Trunk Line. At these places they were large manufacturers of iron for a number of years, but they finally disposed of the works, with a large amount of ore lands, to the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad & Iron Company, Daniel being one of its officers. They also acquired and rebuilt the old Gov. Porter Furnace, in the city of Harrisburg, now owned by the car manufacturing company of that city. The Antietam Furnaces, in Maryland, formerly known as the "Brinn" Iron Works, were purchased and rebuilt by them during the war, and were profitably operated for a number of years. They also acquired

large holdings of valuable ore lands adjoining these works in the States of Maryland and Virginia, which they operated in connection with the mineral lands purchased of the United States Government, at Harper's Ferry, the whole comprising about 2,500 acres. The "Mammoth" Ore Banks, at Cleversburg, and many other rich and valuable lands were owned and controlled by them during their active operations in the iron trade in that locality, the development of which led to the organization of the Caledonia Iron Land & Railroad Company, and subsequently merged into the Harrisburg & Potomac. Daniel was its principal projector and its president, while to Peter belongs the honor of its construction, the road being practically owned and controlled by them. Upon the completion of the railroad, their various ore lands in its vicinity became very valuable, and large quantities were disposed of to the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, and to the Crane Iron Company, of Catasauqua, Penn. The road was eventually absorbed by the Philadelphia & Reading, and is now owned and operated by that company, with Daniel as one of its directors. In connection with railroads they have also the honor of being the projectors of the York Springs Railroad, and of exerting a considerable influence in the location and construction of the Western Maryland extension into the Cumberland Valley, which adds so materially to the manufacturing interests of Waynesboro and the prosperity of the other towns and the valley through which it passes.

During the war they furnished large supplies of various kinds to the Government, and, in connection with William Calder, of Harrisburg, large numbers of horses and mules, at one time furnishing a number of horses to Gen. Averill's command, while engaged in active operations on the field at Culpeper C. H., Va. This achievement gained for Daniel the title of colonel, by which he was ever after familiarly known. During the darkest days of the Rebellion, when the integrity and financial condition of the Government was in doubt, and when other prominent and leading contractors refused, they undertook and furnished the army 1,000 horses and 1,000 mules in less than thirty days' time. Being of a speculative nature, possessing unusual sagacity, shrewdness and foresightedness in their enterprising projects, they secured and controlled large quantities of real estate in the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Adams, York, Huntingdon, Clinton, Fulton and Perry, and the adjoining States of Maryland and Virginia, also valuable lands in Minnesota. They were extensively engaged in the manufacture of straw board paper, and possessed large milling interests in various parts of the country. The "Tyboyne Tannery," in Perry County, is owned and was operated by them a number of years quite profitably. The famous Doubling Gap, White Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs in Cumberland County, owned by them, is a popular summer resort, largely patronized on account of the natural beauty of the surroundings and its healthy and delightful location. They also have obtained control of the Cumberland Valley Fruit Farm adjoining, which has been beautified, the buildings repaired and is a valuable acquisition and desirable annex to these springs.

Newville, the place of their early home, their residence now and during their remarkable business career, has not escaped their enterprising spirit. The old hotel property at the railroad station, with the land adjoining, was purchased by Peter. He rebuilt, remodeled and enlarged it, and made it as commodious as any in the valley. The lands between the station and the town were laid out in lots; and a beautiful street, with shade trees planted along its sides, and adorned by large and spacious mansions and the neat and attractive residences of the town business men and a stately church edifice. This most beautiful town now takes the place of what was before broken hills and pasture lands. Warehouses and dwellings were erected by them around the railroad station, and their numerous farms surrounding the town were all handsomely improved by the remodeling and construction of elegant residences and large and commodious barns. Their enterprising spirit yet manifests itself, for, having attained to that age that they should cease their labors and rest upon the fruits of their achievements, yet their active minds will allow of no rest, and even now they are engaged in projecting a railroad from Perry County, via Doubling Gap Springs, to connect with the Cumberland Valley, Western Maryland and the South Pennsylvania Railroads. Notwithstanding the occupation of their minds in so many worldly enterprises, gigantic in their nature and wonderful in their results, and the continued strain upon them in these undertakings, a reflection on their mortality has not escaped them nor been forgotten. A large, beautiful and costly monument, of elaborate design, surmounted by a figure of Faith, pointing heavenward, has been erected by them in the old Presbyterian church yard, underneath which lie the remains of their beloved parents, a loving brother and two affectionate sisters, and where, in due course of time, they also hope to repose in peace beneath it, a fitting monument to their genius and ability and a commemorative history of the lives of these two enterprising and remarkable men.

JOHN BLAIR DAVIDSON, bank cashier, Newville. The great grandfather of this gentleman, John Davidson, was one of the first to take up land in West Pennsborough Township, this county. His farm is still in possession of a descendant, James A. Davidson. He was born in 1743 and died in 1823. His son, John, was born in 1772; was married to Elizabeth Young, and died in 1810, his widow dying in 1833; they had five chil-

dren: Eleanor, John Young, Samuel, Nancy and William. Of these, Samuel was born April 20, 1804, and after getting such education as the schools of that day afforded he went to Carlisle, learning the trade of a tanner with Andrew Blair. Mastering the trade he came to Newville, and worked in a tannery, which he soon bought, and ran for a number of years. An upright, generous man he often helped others to his own detriment. October 19, 1830, Samuel Davidson married Catherine Leckey, born May 21, 1807, daughter of Alexander Leckey, of West Pennsborough Township, this county. To this union were born three children: Alexander Leckey (deceased in 1852); John Blair; and Elizabeth A. (residing in Newville). Mr. Davidson died in August, 1880, his wife in April of the same year. For forty four years he was an elder in the Big Spring Presbyterian Church. John Blair Davidson was born December 24, 1833, in Newville, Penn. He completed his education at Jefferson College, Washington County, Penn., graduating in 1852, and taught school for ten years, at the end of which time he went into the quartermaster department, at Washington, for five and a half years, where he learned those methodical habits which have done so much to make him successful. In 1869 he returned to Newville, and entered the First National Bank, and in 1882 was promoted to the responsible position of cashier. In October, 1857, he married Margaret Ellen, daughter of William Burnside, of Centre County, Penn., one of which family, Thomas, was judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. They have one son, Samuel A., born in October, 1860, who lives with his parents. The family are all members of Big Spring Presbyterian Church. Mr. Davidson is characterized by straightforward, unremitting attention to his responsible duties, which he discharges in a manner eminently satisfactory to the directors and to all with whom he is brought into contact.

WILLIAM M. DAVIDSON (deceased) was a descendant of the Davidson family who settled in West Pennsborough Township, this county, where they took up a tract of land in 1750, still owned by A. Davidson. John, grandfather of William M., was born in 1743 and died in 1823. He married, when quite young, a Miss Graham, who died, leaving four children. His second wife was Mrs. Lacey Sterrett, who had been a Miss Laughlin, of an old and widely known family. They had five children, one of whom, named William, was the father of the subject of this sketch. William Davidson was born December 23, 1788; was married November 3, 1814, to Miss Mary Miller, born November 19, 1791, and had the following children: John Laughlin, born November 10, 1816, died February 8, 1837; Eleanor, born September 27, 1818, died September 2, 1838; Mary Jane, born May 9, 1823, died in June, 1845; William Miller, born November 19, 1820, died March 8, 1863. William Miller Davidson was married October 28, 1845, to Miss Margaret Eleanor, daughter of Dr. William M. [see sketch of Alexander Brady Sharpe, page 394] and Jane (Wilson) Sharp, the latter a daughter of Rev. Samuel Wilson, pastor of Big Spring Church, Newville, for fifteen years, and who died, while pastor, March 4, 1799. Dr. William M. Sharp was born July 23, 1798, died August 20, 1835; his widow was born December 3, 1794, and died June 27, 1876. Besides Margaret Eleanor Mr. and Mrs. Sharp had three sons: Samuel Wilson, born March 27, 1822, died December 6, 1877; Alexander Elder, born March 27, ——, died December 13, 1860; Joshua Williams, born May 24, 1831, died in Jaffa, Palestine, April 7, 1881, and was buried in the Protestant Cemetery there. William M. Davidson and wife had three children, all now living: Jane Wilson and Mary Miller, who live with their mother in Newville, and Oliver Cromwell, who was born January 27, 1856, married in November, 1879, to Miss Mary C., daughter of William Mills Glenn (have one child), and live in West Pennsborough Township, just east of Newville. After her husband's death Mrs. William M. Davidson continued to live on her farm until 1880, when, with her two daughters, she came to Newville.

J. C. FOSNOT, editor *Star and Enterprise*, Newville, is a son of Jacob and Mary Fosnot, natives of Cumberland County, and who had twelve children: William C., J. C., Peter T., Joshua V., Edward W., Lewis C., Henry J., Elizabeth A., Mary Jane, Margaret E., Sarah C. and Martha M. Our subject was born October 3, 1831; learned the trade of a weaver, and later clerked in his uncle's store in Newburg. In 1856 he bought the Oakville store, which he kept for eighteen years, at the same time—three years, from 1866 to 1869—being engaged in business in Baltimore. In May, 1871, in order to give employment to two brothers, he started the *Oakville Enterprise*, which, in December, 1874, he removed to Newville, and has since then devoted himself assiduously to it with gratifying results. Instead of a six-column, four-page, it is now a seven-column, eight-page paper, the largest in the whole Cumberland Valley. January 1, 1885, he bought the *Star of the Valley*, which his son George B. McC. conducted for one year, when Mr. Fosnot united it with the *Enterprise* under the name of the *Star and Enterprise*. The double paper is achieving a rare success. October 5, 1855, Mr. Fosnot was married to Elizabeth Ferguson, who has borne him six children: Laura Belle, Maggie R., Lou Ella, George B. McC. and William J., and another daughter who died when six years old. Lou Ella is the wife of Abraham J. Myers, farmer of Mifflin Township, this county. The rest are single, and living with their parents, respected by the community among whom they live.

JOHN GRAHAM, tanner, Newville. This gentleman is of Scotch-Irish descent, his great-great-grandfather, Jared Graham, having emigrated from the North of Ireland in the

eighteenth century, locating in Lancaster County, Penn. His descendants have in their possession a deed from "Thomas and Richard Penn, proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania," dated March 13, 1734, to Jared Graham, of Salisbury Township, Lancaster County, for a tract of land in the Manor of Maske, West Pennsborough Township, Cumberland Co., Penn., on the south side of the Conodoguinet Creek. He never lived on this land but continued to reside in Lancaster County, where he died. About 1745 his son James removed to this tract, at that time called the back woods, which was conveyed to him in 1762. His cabin was about thirty miles west of the Susquehanna. He died in 1807, aged eighty-two, leaving five sons: Jared, Thomas, Arthur, Isaiah and James. Thomas was the grandfather of our subject. On the death of his father Jared removed to Ohio. James was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, where he graduated, and, having studied theology under the learned Dr. Cooper, was licensed as a Presbyterian minister, and received a call from the congregation of Beulah, eight miles east of Pittsburgh, where he remained thirty-eight years, until his death in 1844. On the death of his father the land was divided between Thomas, Arthur and Isaiah. The two latter resided on the land, and Arthur's portion is yet held by his descendant, Robert Graham. Isaiah's descendants are represented by Duncan M. Graham, Carlisle. Thomas was married to Mary McKeehan, who was born in December, 1778, and died January 23, 1842. They had but one child—George, father of John Graham—who was born December 24, 1802, a short time before the death of his father. He inherited the farm, on which he lived until 1866, when he removed to Newville, having sold the farm. He died March 20, 1870. February 3, 1830, he was married to Miss Eliza Alter, who was born January 16, 1805, and died February 26, 1870. They had nine children, three of whom, Laura, George and Jane, died in infancy, and two, Lizzie and Mary, when nearing maturity. The others were George W., born December 6, 1840, who enlisted in his brother's Company F, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was killed at Ashby's Gap, Va., May 16, 1863; Thomas J. was born November 25, 1830, and has been living in Colorado for twenty-six years past; Jacob A., born September 30, 1832, went into the army from Kansas, and afterward was captain of the company of which George W. was a member when killed. John, the subject of our sketch, was born August 4, 1843, on the homestead, attended district schools, and received a commercial education at Eastman's College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After a few months spent in the West he returned to Newville, this county, bought a store, which he sold two years later, to become book-keeper in the First National Bank in 1870, and resigned in 1876 when, in company with Joseph B. Hurst, he bought the Big Spring tannery, which they still own, and is also engaged in other business enterprises. November 10, 1870, he married Miss Harriet McKee, of Newville, who died eleven months later. June 12, 1878, he was married to Miss Isabella Sterrett, an amiable and accomplished lady, daughter of Brice Innis Sterrett, of West Pennsborough Township, this county. In 1882 Mr. Graham was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature, and re-elected in 1884. He is now serving his second term with eminent satisfaction to his constituents. The people among whom his life has been spent speak of him in terms of highest praise, and none grudge him the honorable position he has achieved. He and his wife are members of Big Spring Presbyterian Church, of which he was trustee. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN HURSH, grain dealer and forwarder, Newville, is a grandson of Henry Hursh, who was a farmer in Lancaster County, Penn., afterward living in York County some time before the Revolutionary war, he died in 1837. His wife was Susanna Rudesil. They had three sons: John, Joseph and Henry. Joseph married to Mary Fisher, retained the homestead, in which he died in 1849. Henry took a farm a few miles off, on which he died in 1840. John was born in York County, Penn., in 1799, and lived on the farm until his marriage with Barbara Bruckhart; he died in 1880, his wife two years before. They had nine children: Henry, Susan, Daniel, Mary, John, Joseph B., Elizabeth, Abraham and David. Susan, Daniel and Mary are deceased. Henry is married to Cassandra Dietz, and lives in Hopewell Township; Elizabeth is the widow of Christian Rupp, and lives in Mechanicsburg; Abraham is married to Fanny Frantz, and lives in Steelton; David is married to Catharine Hale, and lives in Newville. John was born January 19, 1824, on the farm in York County, where he lived until twenty-four years old, at which time he went to Manchester, York Co., Penn., and engaged in dry goods business with his brother, Joseph B., and when the latter went to Virginia he took the business alone. In 1854 he removed to Mechanicsburg, Penn., and January 1, 1856, to Newville, where he has since resided, engaged in forwarding and dealing in grain, flour, salt, fish, coal, lumber, etc., etc. Until 1870 he was in company with Joseph B., but since then has been alone. At that time they had an interest in the flouring mill of D. Shipp & Co., of Tamaqua, which in the division his brother assumed, John retaining the business here, including the milling business on Big Spring. He and Joseph own together one-half interest in the Mount Vernon Mill on the Conodoguinet. In 1850 Mr. Hursh was married to Miss Sarah A., daughter of George Livingston, of York County, Penn., and born in 1823. They had five children, one of whom, John, born May 10, 1857, died young. Those living are Daniel G., born June 24, 1851, who was married December 17, 1874, to Annie C. Bert, of Newville, and is his father's book keeper; Susan, born October 17, 1852, is the wife of W. B. Oyler,

of Newville; Sarah, born August 3, 1855, is the wife of Erwin C. Glover, of Detroit, Mich., and James, born July 23, 1860, is married to Annie C. Kratzer, of Newville. Mr. Hursh has held many township offices, and is now and has been, for several years, treasurer of Newville Cemetery. He and his wife and son Daniel, and daughter, Susan, are members of the United Brethren Church, and in all the relations of life he has ever shown himself to be a man of probity.

ROBERT McCACHRAN, attorney at law, Newville, is a representative of an old Scotch family, who came to this country early in the last century, at which time his great-great-grandfather emigrated, with his wife, three sons and one daughter. His son, James, married Mary Ralston, whom he had known in the old country, and they had three sons: James, John and Robert. In 1790 they purchased a farm on the Brandywine from the Penns, and here they lived until, on the death of his wife, the father, having made other arrangements for his youngest son, divided the farm between James and John, with whom he lived until his death, September 22, 1822, aged eighty seven. John, the grandfather of Robert McCachran, was born about 1763, and in 1794 or 1795, was married to Isabella, daughter of John Cunningham, who enlisted in the Revolutionary war, and was never again heard of. John McCachran died February 8, 1808, aged about forty-five, leaving five children. His widow died February 12, 1851, at the residence of her son John, near Newville, aged eighty-six. Their children were James, Elizabeth, Robert, John and Isabella. Robert, father of our subject, was born in 1798. He had an ardent desire for a liberal education, which he procured under great difficulties in various places finally completing the three years' course at the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J. He was licensed to preach in 1827 and given a charge at Middleton, Penn., also attending to the religious wants of the community for miles around. He was ordained May 19, 1829. In 1830 he took a journey in search of health, and in Newville was invited to preach in the Big Spring Church, then without a pastor. This resulted in his becoming pastor of that church in which he labored for twenty-one years, resigning in 1851. In 1834, he married Jane, daughter of Atcheson Laughlin, head of one of the oldest and most widely known and respected families of this region. She was born in 1799. They had two children: Robert, born October 6, 1835, and Mary born in 1837 (wife of James Oliver); she died in 1875. Robert McCachran, Sr., died at Newville, February, 15, 1885, aged eighty-five years; his wife died in 1872. Until 1853, young Robert attended a classical school taught by his father. He then went to Jefferson College, and graduated from Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., the following year. He engaged in teaching and read law in the office of Judge Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, and was admitted in 1857, but did not practice for some years, having the management of his father's property. Having prepared himself for the profession, he, in 1870, became civil engineer on the Harrisburg & Potomac Road, and, in 1872, took a similar position on the Pennsylvania Railroad, resigning in 1875, to look after his father's interests. In 1883 he began practicing as an attorney. In December, 1874, he married Martha McCandish, born in 1847, daughter of Thomas McCandish, of an old Scotch family, who have been in this neighborhood since early in the last century. To this union were born six children: Thomas, born February 16, 1876; Mary, born September 11, 1877; Jane, born October 28, 1878; Margaret, born December 21, 1879; Robert, born November 28, 1881 (deceased) and Russell Atcheson, born March 1, 1886. Mr. McCachran was a member of the Legislature four years, elected in 1878, and again in 1880, and is attorney for the borough. He is a K. T. He is a man of unswerving honesty and is in every way trustworthy.

J. NORRIS and THOMAS E. MYERS, merchants, Newville, are grandchildren of John Myers, an old and respected citizen of Georgetown, D. C., who died there in 1853. He, John Myers, had seven children: John H., a prominent citizen of Lexington, Va., where he died; Charles, a merchant of Georgetown, where he lived all his lifetime; Thomas, the father of our subjects; Edward and William E., who were in business as partners in Georgetown for several years (the former died recently in Brooklyn, N. Y., and the latter, some years ago at sea, while on a health trip); Louisa (deceased in 1873), was the wife of Joseph Libbey, a prominent and wealthy merchant of Georgetown, and Catharine S., unmarried, lives in Georgetown. Thomas Myers was born in 1813; in 1835 he entered the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in 1843 and 1844, was stationed on the Carlisle Circuit and lived in Mechanicsburg, where he is well remembered. In March, 1885, he preached by special request, before the Conference, his semi-centennial sermon, in the Eutaw Street Church, Baltimore, Md. He has for the past three years, been stationed at Woodberry, Md., and is now agent of the Maryland Bible Society, at Baltimore, Md. His remarkable tact and business ability have caused his being sent on several occasions to struggling parishes to build new churches and parsonages, in which he has always succeeded. Now, in his seventy-fourth year, he is as hale and vigorous as many men of twenty years his junior. His deceased children are Lottie, a young lady, who died in 1876, and two other children who died in infancy. The living are J. Norris, Mary L., Thomas E. and James R. Mary L. is the wife of John J. Frick, teller in First National Bank, York, Penn. James R. is married to Laura V. Murray, and is in commission business in Baltimore, Md. J. Norris was born in Lewistown, Penn., November 17, 1842. He at-

tended the grammar school at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and completed his education in Newton University, Baltimore. In 1858, he went into the hardware store of Duer, Norris & Co., in that city, which he left, in 1866, to engage in business under the firm name of Ulrich & Myers, giving up, several years after, on account of his health and engaging as a commercial traveler. In 1879, with his brother, Thomas E., he came to Newville, this county, and established the firm of Myers & Bro., which was dissolved in 1882, when he returned to Baltimore. While confidential clerk for a large importing house, his health was impaired by overwork, and by his physician's advice he removed to the country, and in February, 1886, the firm of Myers & Bro. was revived by his purchase of the interest of his brother's partner. In 1876 he was married to Laura V., daughter of William M. Starr, of Baltimore, a man of brilliant attainments, who has occupied many positions of honor and trust. He was a son of the wealthy Wesley Starr, who built the Starr Methodist Protestant Church in that city and endowed its parsonage. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have three children: William Starr, John Norris and Thomas Miller. Mr. Myers is welcomed back to Newville by all who know him. He and his wife are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church and command universal respect. Thomas E. Myers, our other subject, was born in Cumberland, Md., in 1850, and was educated mainly in Baltimore. In 1866 he went into his brother's store there, and remained until 1872, when he became book keeper in the largest retail hardware store in Baltimore, remaining until 1878. In 1879 he came to Newville, as stated above, and on the dissolution of the firm, in 1882, formed a partnership with John M. McCandlish, which was dissolved the following year in consequence of the failing health of his partner, who went West. He then formed a partnership with James S. Brattan, under style of Myers & Brattan, which continued until the purchase of his partner's interest by his brother, J. Norris. He was married, in 1882, to Miss Emma J., daughter of Rev. Thomas M. Reese, one of the oldest members and a leading one of the Central Pennsylvania Methodist Episcopal Conference, who died in March, 1882. To this union two children have been born: Lottie Reese and Elizabeth Parrish. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, as an upright Christian business man, he bears an enviable reputation.

ROBERT S. RANDALL, bank teller, Newville, is a grandson of George and Margaret (Steinbeck) Randall, natives of Philadelphia, Penn., whose parents came from Germany. George Randall died in 1812 or 1813, and his widow in 1856; they had thirteen children, five of whom died young. The others were John, David, George, Joseph S., Lawrence H., Sarah, Catharine and Mary. Lawrence H. Randall was born October 14, 1810, learned the trade of a tailor, and came to Newville, this county, in 1833, where he carried on the business until 1875. He is a director of the First National Bank, of which he was an incorporator. In 1833 he was married to Miss Mary Jane Dunlap, of Harrisburg, and on October 14, 1883, they celebrated their golden wedding, in company with twenty-six of their descendants and a large number of other friends, receiving many expressions of esteem and good-will. They had twelve children: Margaret, Scott, and William, deceased; and Mary, wife of W. R. Tittler, of Newville; Sarah A., wife of Albert H. Newman, of Catasauqua, Penn.; Edmund, married to Maria E. Williams, and living in Catasauqua; William L., living in Altoona; Laura, Marian J., Eva K., and Joseph S., living with their parents; and Robert S., who was born June 21, 1840, and learned his father's trade and lived with his parents until 1862, when he enlisted at Chambersburg, in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for nine months. He was in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, where he was captured and taken to Belle Isle, at Richmond. He was one of the 5,000 prisoners paroled by the rebels, who were afterward exchanged and were sent to Camp Parole, at Annapolis, Md., thence to Harrisburg, where he was honorably discharged with his regiment in May, 1863. On his return he entered a commercial college in Philadelphia to acquire a business education and then was in business with his father for ten years. In 1875, he went to Catasauqua, Penn., where, with his brother Edmund, he published *The Catasauqua Dispatch*, still conducted by his brother. Two years later he returned to Newville, this county, and bought the Lewis Sumac and Bark Mill, which he ran for three years, when he accepted the position of teller of the First National Bank, which he retains. In 1868, he was married to Florence, daughter of George Bricker, Sr., of Newville, who died in 1871, her two children having preceded her to the grave. Mr. Randall re-married in 1882; his wife is Maimee, a daughter of Maj. Edmund Hawkins, of Catasauqua, Penn. They have two children: Ernest H., born October 18, 1883, and Lawrence E., born June 12, 1885. Mr. Randall belongs to Colwell Post, No. 201, G. A. R.; has once been councilman, and is now school director. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. As a man of character and probity he has no superior in the community in which he lives.

JOHN W. STROHM, editor *Times*, Newville, was born in this county December 6, 1855, son of George and Eliza Strohm, of Plainfield, Penn. George Strohm was one of four brothers who came to this county from Lebanon County prior to 1838, in which year he was married. He engaged in wagon and cabinet-making, and amassed a comfortable competence. He has had nine children: Benjamin F., married to Annie Grove; Mary A., widow of Dr. Wilmer James, a prominent homœopathic physician; Sarah J., wedded

to Robert E. Myers, living in Ohio; J. Silas, married to Catherine Bear; George W., married to Cathrine Faust, of Carlisle; David E. married Sadie E. Paul; Horace L. married Clara Jacoby; Lizzie G. is the wife of John Paul, and John W., our subject, was married, March 23, 1880, to Alice, daughter of David and Rachael Sanderson, of this county. One son, Orie Curtis, has blessed this union. Prior to his marriage, John W. Strohm was engaged in mercantile business at Plainfield, this county, where, on May 11, 1882, he began the publication of the *Plainfield Times*, purchasing a complete outfit, including steam press, and has made the paper a pronounced success, its popularity growing with each issue. In November, 1885, he removed it to Newville, and called it *The Newville Times*. It has a large circulation. In August, 1883, he started a matrimonial paper called *Cupid's Corner*, which has proven a profitable venture. Mr. Strohm has evinced his ability, and is a man of rank in journalism.

JOHN WAGNER, bank president, Newville, is the representative of the Wagner family, from whom Wagner's Gap, in the Blue Ridge, took its name. His great-grandfather immigrated in 1740, and his grandfather, Jacob Wagner, whose father and mother both died on the ocean while on their way from Switzerland, first settled in Rock Hill Township, Bucks County, Penn., afterward removing to this county, where he took up a tract of 700 acres on what is known as Wagner's Road, leading from Carlisle to the Gap. He died there in 1809. The farm is still owned by members of the family. His wife was Mary Cathrine Bauer. They had nine children: John, Jacob, George, Abraham, Philip, Catherine, Mary, Margaret and Henry. Jacob, father of John Wagner was born in 1760, and on his father's death inherited half of the land where he lived all his days. In 1806 he married Christiana, daughter of Nicholas Ferdig, of North Middleton Township, Cumberland County. They had four children: John, Jacob, George and Elizabeth. Of these Jacob, who succeeded to the mansion farm, married Ann, daughter of John Lane, Esq., and died near Carlisle in 1884; George married Sarah Strohm, and lived near Carlisle, where he died in 1880, his widow is still living; Elizabeth (deceased in 1853) was the wife of Peter Lane, a brother of Ann Lane (Mrs. Jacob Wagner); John, the only survivor, was born April 30, 1808, in North Middleton Township, Cumberland County, Penn., and when eighteen years old he went to Perry County, Penn., to learn the tanner's trade; thence to Buffalo, N. Y., for a year, and then back to the farm. The following year he worked in a tannery, which he subsequently bought in 1850, and ran until 1878, since which time he has leased it. In January, 1871, he was elected president of the First National Bank of Newville, an office which his associates have since insisted on his retaining. In 1836 he married Jane, daughter of George Klink, of Newville. They celebrated their golden wedding June 2, 1886. To this union nine children have been born. The deceased are Mary Ellen, who became wife of John Curn, of California, and died in 1877; Jacob A. and Eva F. died after reaching their majority. The living are John P., a contractor living in Iowa; Samuel C. of whom a sketch appears below; Annie E., wife of S. I. Irvine, now living in Sioux City, Iowa; Sarah J., wife of Thomas N. Henderson, merchant of Germantown, Md.; and Lydia, wife of Joseph S. Henderson, a farmer near Germantown (the Henderssons are sons of the former pastor of Big Spring Presbyterian Church in Newville); Rebecca K. lives with her parents. Mr. Wagner has on many occasions held the office of burgess, town councilor, and was school director for nearly forty years. He and his wife are members of Big Spring Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder, and for thirty years he was superintendent of the Union Sabbath-school. He and his wife are now enjoying the fruits of a long unblemished life, with all the comforts that ample means can procure and with the good-will of every member of the community.

SAMUEL C. WAGNER, grain and flour dealer, and State Senator, representing the Cumberland and Adams District, Newville, a son of John and Jane (Klink) Wagner, was born August 9, 1843, and was educated at schools and academies in the county, afterward getting a business education at the Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburgh, Penn. In 1859 he kept books in a wholesale dry goods house in Leavenworth, Kas., for a few months, when he returned to Newville, this county, and worked in the tannery of his father until August 8, 1861; when, just eighteen, he enlisted in Young's Kentucky Cavalry, afterward the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry. He has a most brilliant record as a soldier. Six months after his enlistment the young man was promoted to regimental commissary sergeant, and in a few months more was promoted again to second lieutenant of Company I. In a short time he was again promoted to first lieutenant and regimental commissary. On the reorganization of the cavalry, under Gen. Pleasanton, he was assigned to the staff of Gen. J. B McIntosh, commanding the First Brigade of Gregg's division of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He was afterward assigned to fill a vacancy caused by the disability of Capt. Pollard, of Gen. Gregg's staff, at Warrenton, Va., in the winter of 1863. In the spring of 1864, when Gen. Grant began his movement toward Richmond, he was ordered to report to Gen. Patrick, provost-marshal-general of the Army of the Potomac, as commissary to prisoners, in which he remained until mustered out in the fall of 1864, in front of Petersburg, where he was brevetted captain for gallant services. He took part in the battles of Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill (where he was one of the last officers to leave the

Hills, Antietam, Kelly's Ford, Stoneman's cavalry raid in rear of Lee's army, the cavalry fight at Culpeper, where he had a narrow escape. He was on the left of the skirmish line, when he was ordered by Col. Horace Binney Sargent, in command, to give report to two officers on a hill, a short distance away, whom he supposed to be Gens. Gregg and McIntosh. Young Wagner told the colonel they were rebel officers, but was not believed, the colonel sending his own orderly after him. On reaching and saluting the group he found his suspicions verified, and was ordered to dismount but instead he struck spurs to his horse, threw himself flat on the animal's back, and galloped back amid a shower of bullets. The orderly, who was behind him, sat erect, and was literally riddled with bullets. The next fight he was in was at Sulphur Springs; then Auburn, Bristow Station, Salem, Upperville, and in all the cavalry skirmishes on the march to Gettysburg, at which place he was wounded by a piece of rebel shell while fighting the rebel cavalry under Wade Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee. On recovering he rejoined his command, near the Rappahannock, and was in the advance when Grant crossed the Rapidan, and then took part in all the fights in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, and the different skirmishes in front of Petersburg. He was with the Army of the Potomac until mustered out, as stated, by expiration of term, when he returned home, a veteran, barely twenty-one years of age, having seen more service than fell to the lot of many a soldier. He was then elected book-keeper of the First National Bank of Newville, which he resigned July 1, 1868, to engage in the grain and lumber business. This he disposed of in July, 1884, when he bought the "Keller Mill," at the head of Big Spring, which he remodeled, making it one of the most complete roller flour mills in the State. This he is still engaged in. In 1882 he was a candidate for nomination for State Senator in the district composed of Cumberland and Adams Counties, under the Crawford County system, against two veteran journalists of the county, when he received 600 more votes than both combined, and was elected after a memorable contest over James W. Bosler. His term will expire January 1, 1887. In 1866 Mr. Wagner married Laura E., daughter of John M. Woodburn, of Newville. They have eight children: Charles W., Jennie E., Annie L., Sallie G., George B., Walter E., Samuel C., Jr., and Thomas H., in ages from eighteen to four years. Mr. Wagner is a Knight Templar, belonging to St. John's Commandery of Carlisle, and to Big Springs Lodge, No. 361, of Newville. He is also a member of Cavalry Post, No. 35, G. A. R., of Philadelphia. A gallant soldier, a pure politician, and an upright business man, he deserves the honors put upon him by his neighbors. In politics he is a Democrat.

MUHLENBERG WILLIAMS, attorney, Newville, is a son of John Williams, who was born in Middlesex Township (then North Middleton) in May, 1808, and who was a son of Henry Williams, of Lebanon County, but who removed to North Middleton some years after his marriage. He had ten children, viz.: Henry, who was married to Elizabeth Zook, and who died in North Middleton, leaving no issue; David, who lived all his life on part of the old homestead, married and died there; Frederick, who was a farmer, inherited a part of the old farm, married Susan Rheem, and died, leaving a son, Thomas, who is farming the same place; Rudolph, who is now a druggist in Columbia, Penn.; Jacob, who was a cripple, was never married, and died on the farm; Thomas, who died before attaining his majority; Samuel, who lived on the old homestead, which he afterward sold, and then removed to North Middleton, where he died in 1885; Catherine, widow of Michael Wise, of North Middleton, and now living in Carlisle; Elizabeth, wife of George Hetrich, of Franklin County, where she died; and John, the youngest of the family and father of our subject, who learned the drug trade and went into business at Newville, where he continued a number of years. He afterward gave this up, and bought a farm close to the borough, on which he has since lived. In 1832 he was married to Susan R., daughter of George Wise, farmer of North Middleton Township, whose connection is very large. They had twelve children, viz.: David W., who is married to Miss Adeline Knettle; Muhlenberg, our subject; Eleanor, unmarried and living with her parents; John, who died in infancy; Mary, wife of Jonas D. Huntzberger, of Newville; Catherine, wife of George Lehman, of West Pennsborough Township; Susan R., wife of Samuel E. Heberlig, of West Pennsborough Township; Jennie, wife of John D. Brehm, living in Newton Township; Martha, wife of David S. De Haven, living in Newville; Rudolph, married to Charlotte S. Faber, and living in Newville; Lucretia, unmarried, living with her parents; Maggie N., wife of J. Hess, residing in Osborne, Mo. In his youth, Muhlenberg worked on his father's farm in summer, going to school during winter, until twenty-one years of age, and the last two winters he attended the academy in Newville, of which Rev. Robert McCachran was principal. He then taught school three sessions, and studied law in the office of William H. Miller, Esq., of Carlisle, where he was admitted to the bar November 14, 1860, being examined and recommended by Hon. Frederick W. Watts, Lemuel Todd and A. B. Sharpe, Esqs. After he was admitted he began the practice of his profession at Newville, where he has remained. May 23, 1872, he was married to Miss Lydia E., daughter of William M. Scouller, of Mifflin Township, and has five children, viz.: John, Nellie, William Scouller, Lydia Belle and May. Mr. Williams has been identified largely with the politics of his township, borough and county. He has been school director of the township three years,

and of the borough nine years; auditor three years. In 1866 he was appointed assistant assessor of Division No. 10, of the Fifteenth Collection District of Pennsylvania, which office he held during the Johnson administration, and was elected to the Legislature in 1872. He bears the reputation of being a skillful, adroit practitioner, who has the interest of his clients very much at heart. He is rated as one of the ablest members of the bar of Cumberland County.

CHAPTER XLII.

BOROUGH OF SHIREMANSTOWN.

JOHN R. BAKER, carriage-maker, Shiremanstown, was born October 20, 1845, and is a son of John S. Baker, now living near Shepherdstown, Upper Allen Township, where John R. was born. The elder Baker was born in York County, Penn., in 1813, where he lived with his parents, until he came to this county, over forty years, settling on the place where he now lives. The family consists of the father (the mother is but a few months deceased), three sons and two daughters. John R., who is the second son, lived at home until he was ten years of age, when he went to his grandfather's for three years. There he was hired out until he joined the Union Army in the spring of 1862, when but sixteen years of age, a volunteer in the Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in the Army of the Potomac, in which he saw a great deal of service. He participated in the battle of Winchester, the battles in the Wilderness, Mine Run, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, the capture of the Weldon Railroad, the battles of Cedar Creek and Monocacy River, the siege and capture of Petersburg and the final fight at Appomattox. His time had expired a few days before this last event, but he preferred to stay and see the war out. Though but a boy he became a veteran, and in spite of the many battles in which he participated, beside skirmishes innumerable, he never received a wound. On the field of Appomattox he got his well-earned honorable discharge, and afterward, with the rest of his comrades of the historic Army of the Potomac, was mustered out of the service at Washington. On his return home he apprenticed himself to John Palmer, of Mechanicsburg, to learn carriage painting In 1872 he and his brother Henry established a carriage factory at Camp Hill, in East Pennsborough Township. Here they remained for eight years, when John R. bought Henry's interest, and after staying there one year more, removed to Shiremanstown, where he has been engaged in the business ever since, building up a large and constantly increasing trade by honest work. He was married, in 1867, to Annie, daughter of Simon Dean, of Mechanicsburg, and they have seven children —two boys and five girls. Mr. Baker is a member of the Winding Hill Reformed Mennonite Church, and among his fellow men bears a well-deserved reputation as a man of probity whose word can always be relied upon, for what he promises he will perform. Yet a young man, a long and honorable career lies before him.

DR. W. SCOTT BRUCKHART, Shiremanstown, was born March 10, 1848, near Columbia, Lancaster Co., Penn. His father was born on the same farm, and his grandfather in the same neighborhood. His great-grandfather was one of a colony which came to this country from Switzerland early in the last century, coming directly to Philadelphia, Penn. From there the party went to Virginia, but shortly after returned to York and Lancaster Counties, where many of their descendants are yet to be found; here he engaged in farming, as did his son, the father of our subject, latter acquiring a competence by his industry. Our subject's father and mother still live on the original farm; he is also interested in mining enterprises in Chestnut Hill District; his wife was Catherine Habecker, of the same place; they have seven boys living, of whom the Doctor is the eldest. Our subject stayed on the farm until he was sixteen years of age, then taught school for three winter terms, attending the normal school at Millersville in the summers. In 1868 he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. K. Rohrer, of Mountville, one of the most prominent physicians in that part of the State, regarded as high authority on the treatment of typhoid fever. Here Dr. Bruckhart stayed for two or three years, taking at the same time a full course of lectures in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in March, 1870, at the early age of twenty-two years. The following month he removed to Mount Joy, Lancaster County, and commenced the practice of his profession. In February, 1874, he came to Shiremanstown, where he has ever since devoted himself to the practice of his profession. During this time several other physicians have located in the borough, at different times, but all have retired from the field in turn, leaving Dr. Bruckhart the sole

practitioner in the neighborhood, in which he has, by his skill and knowledge of his profession, as well as by his other good qualities, acquired the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. In December, 1872, he married Attilla, daughter of John Strickler, of Mount Joy, a retired farmer. They had three children, of whom only one, Paul Holmes, survives. The Doctor is a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 286, F. & A. M., and Corinthian Chapter and Cyrene Commandery, No. 34, all of Columbia. He is also a member of Irene Lodge, No. 425, K. of P., of Shiremanstown, and is likewise president of the Beneficial Society of Shiremanstown, an incorporation of residents of the vicinity for mutual aid. Dr. Bruckhart has held the office of school trustee ever since the second year of his residence in the borough, and has during all that time been secretary of the board. He also served two years as burgess, and, as will be seen by the above, is one of the most active members of society in this part of the county. He has, in a very marked degree, the confidence and esteem of his neighbors, who will probably call upon him to serve them in a higher capacity. He is well qualified to adorn any position for which he may be chosen.

CHRISTIAN HESS, retired farmer, Shiremanstown, a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Martin) Hess, natives of Lancaster County, who were married in 1808, and in 1811 removed to Fairview Township, York Co., Penn., to a farm owned by the Rev. Samuel Hess, his father. Christian Hess was born November 28, 1779, in Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., Penn. They reared eight children: Samuel, the eldest son, born in Lancaster County, died at the age of fifteen; the other children, Nancy, Barbara, George, Christian, Elizabeth, Henry and Susannah were born in York County. Our subject was married, in 1840, to Judith, daughter of Peter and Esther (Martin) Zimmerman, Rev. John Mumma performing the ceremony. After marriage Christian Hess assumed charge of his father's farm, working it on shares until 1857, when he purchased the homestead, paying for it in installments. The children, eight in number, were all born on the homestead in York County, viz.: Elizabeth, Peter, Hetty (the two latter twins), Barbara, Mary, Rebecca, Samuel and Catharine. Of these, Samuel is a minister of the Mennonite faith, and served a congregation at State Hill, Lower Allen Township; Peter married Lydia Brechbill, of Lancaster County; Hetty married Jacob M. Zimmerman, of the same county; Barbara, Elizabeth and Mary are housekeepers for their parents, and Rebecca, wife of George F. Umberger, died a few years ago. The Rev. Samuel Hess, above mentioned, wedded Annie Metzler, of Lancaster County, Penn. In 1875 Mr. and Mrs. Christian Hess removed to State Hill, where a nice farm was purchased, and which will probably be their home in the future. The church near by makes it convenient for these aged Christians who, for more than half a century, have gone hand in hand to the house of God, setting noble examples for their children, who, without exception, follow in their footsteps.

DAVID R. MERKEL, farmer (son of Levi Merkel, whose sketch see), P. O. Shiremanstown, was born in the year 1835, on the farm on which he now lives, and which was purchased and occupied by his grandfather, Jacob Merkel, in 1804, and has been in the family ever since. Jacob Merkel built a house on the opposite side of the road to that on which D. R. Merkel's new residence stands, and in 1812 built a stone barn, which is still in use and in perfect condition. With the exception of the time spent in school, D. R. Merkel lived on this farm until 1866, at which time he removed to the borough of York, Penn., where he was professor of music in the Cottage Hill Female College for five years. His health failing he returned to the farm, remaining three years. He then went to Elmira, N. Y., and engaged in music-teaching for the succeeding six years, after which he returned to the farm, which he now owns, and which he is making a model place. He is a progressive gentleman, quick to adopt the best methods of obtaining desirable results, and his success is evidenced by his surroundings. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Sarah J., daughter of Samuel Eberl, formerly of Hampden Township, this county. They have one child, Romaine, married to M. W. Jacobs, Esq., attorney and counselor, of Harrisburg, Penn. D. R. Merkel has never held any office except that of school director, which was forced upon him. His whole time and attention is given to agricultural pursuits, for which he has a genuine love. In personal character Mr. Merkel stands high, and shows himself a worthy son of his illustrious father.

HENRY S. RUPP, nurseryman, Shiremanstown, was born in Lower Allen Township, this county, in 1826, and is the son of George Rupp, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., where his father settled about 1790, when he emigrated from Germany. Henry S. lived on his father's farm, in Lower Allen Township, until he was twenty four years old, when he removed to where he now lives, buying the farm in 1855. He married, in 1852, Nancy, daughter of Joseph Hursh, of York County, Penn. They have a family of four sons and two daughters, one, Lizzie, being married to Amos Landis, of Upper Allen Township; the others are unmarried. Henry S. Rupp gave his attention to farming until 1865, when he embarked in the nursery and florist business. He has at present over 5,000 square feet under glass, and forty acres of his farm of 100 acres are devoted to this business, in which his sales are constantly increasing. His flowers and plants go all over the country; his trees are sold mainly in southern Pennsylvania and Maryland. A special feature of his business is the growing of primrose seed for the trade, of which seed he is the largest grower in the country, most of the seed hitherto used having been imported.

He has now many customers for this seed among the florists, and the demand for it is rapidly increasing. Two of his sons are associated with him in the nursery business: John F. and David C. Mr. Rupp has never given much attention to politics, and could hardly be induced to hold office of any kind. His neighbors speak of him as a man of strictest probity in all his dealings.

JOHN K. TAYLOR, dealer in sundries, Shiremanstown. Since March, 1846, J. K. Taylor has been a resident of Cumberland County, and during the intervening years has been one of the representative business men. He was born in Newberry Township, York Co., Penn., in 1826, a son of Libni and Mary (Krieger) Taylor, who, for nearly fifty years, lived on the farm which was improved by them. He comes from English ancestry, of the Puritanical type, on the paternal side, and his maternal ancestors were natives of Germany. Libni and Mary Taylor reared a family of seven children, of whom three sons are living: Jacob K., John K. and Benjamin K. Upon arrival in Allen Township, in 1846, John K. Taylor became an apprentice to and learned the trade of blacksmith with, Ezekial Worley, whose shop stood near the present site of Mr. Taylor's smithy. After completing his trade our subject went to Milltown, and engaged for nine years in smithing. He then purchased his Slate Hill property, and since that time has conducted a shop, and has also engaged largely in dealing in meats, etc. In 1850 he was married to Elizabeth Arter, of York County, Penn. They have no children, but their home is made happy by their affection for each other, and the comforts which are always found in the home of the prosperous man. John K. Taylor, who has always been a representative man in his township, by dint of energy and shrewd business qualifications has accumulated considerable property. He is one of the self-made men of Cumberland Valley, and has filled nearly every official position in the township with honor.

CHAPTER XLIII.

COOK TOWNSHIP.

DANIEL KING, superintendent of South Mountain Mining & Iron Company, P. O. Pine Grove Furnace, was born in Queen's County, Ireland, January 1, 1844. His parents, William and Catherine King, immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1841, but returned, in 1843, to Ireland, where they still reside. Daniel King, after receiving a classical education in Ireland, came to America in the early part of 1862, and in August of that year enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was honorably discharged in 1863, on account of disabilities incurred in the line of duty. After recovery, in the same year, he re-enlisted and served sixty days in the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Militia (raised during Lee's invasion) and on the disbandment of same again entered the service of his adopted country, this time in the Naval branch, and served until 1865 in the North Atlantic blockading squadron. After leaving the public service Mr. King engaged in the study and practice of mechanical engineering at Paterson, N. J., Baltimore, Md., and Jersey City, N. J. In April, 1871, he located at Pine Grove Furnace, in this county, as assistant superintendent of the South Mountain Iron Company, where he remained until 1873, when he entered the service of McCormick & Co., of Harrisburg, Penn., as furnace and mine superintendent, a situation he held until 1876, during which time he developed and operated several valuable mining properties in this and the adjoining counties of York and Adams. From that time until 1879 he was exclusively engaged in mining iron and copper ores in Sussex County, N. J., and Carroll County, Md. In October, 1879, he again accepted the superintendency of the South Mountain Mining & Iron Company, which position he has continuously held since. Our subject is a gentleman, studious and active, conversant with all the details of his calling, and is recognized among the business men of his acquaintance as a skillful metallurgical chemist and scientific and practical mining engineer. In 1865, Mr. King was married to Miss Alice Fuller, of Paterson, N. J. They have one son living—Charles King.

DANIEL LEEPER, superintendent of the wood and coal department of the South Mountain Mining & Iron Company, was born in Dickinson (now Penn) Township, this county, July 24, 1819. His father, James Leeper, of Lancaster County, Penn., came to this county about the year 1812, and here married Eliza Fort, who was born in New Jersey, and came as far as this county with her parents, on their way to Ohio. Her mother took sick on the way and died at Centreville, and her father remained here some years, and finally returned to New Jersey. After living in this part of the State for a time,

James Leeper and wife finally located near Mount Union, Huntington Co., Penn., where they passed the remainder of their lives, and now lie buried at Mapleton. Daniel Leeper has made his home principally at Pine Grove since 1839, and has followed the occupation of charcoal maker during most of these years. In 1870 he was appointed superintendent of the wood and coal department of the South Mountain Mining & Iron Company, which responsible position he has ever since held. March 21, 1844, he married Nancy Warren, a native of Adams County, Penn., but a resident of this county at the time of her marriage. Their children are Mrs. Anna Eliza Helm, John, Mrs. Mary E. Sheaffer, Amanda, Mrs. Susan Hewitt, Daniel, Mrs. Sallie Danner, David and U. S. Grant Leeper. Our subject enlisted, October 16, 1862, in the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He was in many engagements around Suffolk, Va., and received an honorable discharge July 28, 1863. Mr. Leeper is a stanch and life-long Republican, and takes a deep interest in public affairs. He and his worthy wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been a class-leader for many years, and an exhorter. He is one of the old pioneers of this locality, a worthy and upright citizen, highly respected by the entire community.

COL. J. D. NORTH, merchant, P. O. Pine Grove Furnace, is a native of Ontario County, N. Y. In early manhood he engaged in the wholesale dry goods business in New York City, and, after spending two years in California, re-engaged in the same enterprise. He located at Hastings, Minn., in 1855, in merchandising and in the grain and commission business, and while there he built the largest grain elevator, at that time, in the State. In 1863 he sold out, and embarked with his brother in the wholesale glove and mitten trade. In 1869 he became largely interested in farming lands in North Carolina, where he resided, as a planter and fruit culturist, until 1878. In that year he accepted an invitation from the South Mountain Iron Company to locate with them. He has entire charge of their extensive farms and mill, and also carries on the store in their building. He also holds the appointment of postmaster of Pine Grove Furnace. Col. North first married Miss Henrietta E. Claflin, of Buffalo, N. Y., and, she dying a short time thereafter, he subsequently married Miss Elizabeth B. Mulford, of New York City, who died at Pine Grove Furnace January 9, 1881, leaving one daughter, Henrietta E., now attending school at Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y.

CHAPTER XLIV.

DICKINSON TOWNSHIP.

DAN HENRY AMES, farmer, P. O. Mooredale, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 11, 1860. His father, Dr. Fisher W. Ames, was a native of Cincinnati and a graduate of Ohio Medical College, and was for many years a very successful medical practitioner in Cincinnati. Dr. Ames rendered valuable services to the Government, as surgeon of the Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the war of the Rebellion. During President Grant's administration, the Doctor held the position of United States Consul at St. Domingo, for about six years, and then resigned on account of ill health; he died in 1876. His wife, Catherine (Hendricks) Fisher, died in 1872. Dan Henry Ames, after attending the Cincinnati High School, completed his education at Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio. He purchased a farm near Abilene, Kas., where he located in 1879, and while there he married, December 9, 1880, Cyprianna Hutchison, a native of Dickinson Township, this county. Her parents, William A. and Elizabeth Hutchison, now reside in Huntsdale, this county. In March, 1881, Mr. and Mrs. Ames came to this county and located permanently in Dickinson Township, where they have a fine farm of 100 acres of land, on which they have erected an elegant brick residence and substantial farm buildings; they also own another farm of 97 acres in same township. To Mr. and Mrs. Ames has been born one son, Kenneth Fisher Ames. In politics Mr. Ames is a Republican. He is a gentleman of upright character and of modest demeanor, a man of excellent influence in the community.

RUDOLPH FISHBURN, P. O. Greason or Carlisle, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., April 3, 1824. His parents, John and Catherine (Carmany) Fishburn, natives of Pennsylvania settled in Dickinson Township, this county, in 1832. Their children were: Philip (deceased), John, Anthony, Mrs. Barbara Myers, Mrs. Helena Myers, Rudolph, Adam, Reuben and Mrs. Maria Lee. The parents of these children acquired a fine estate of over 500 acres of land in this county. The father died in April, 1861, aged seventy-seven years, and the mother in April, 1875, aged eighty-three years. They were upright

pioneer people, and their memory will long be cherished by those who knew them. Rudolph Fishburn, the subject of this sketch, married, November 17, 1857, Mary Magdalena Lehman, a native of South Middleton Township, this county, born near Mount Holly Springs. Her father, Adam Lehman, a native of Tolpenhocken, Berks Co., Penn., came to this county when a young man, and married here Miss Magdalena Burkholder, a native of South Middleton Township, this county, and they lived long and active lives in that township, until his death, May 25, 1845. His widow passed her last days with her daughter, Mrs. Fishburn, dying March 21, 1871, in her eightieth year. She and her husband were members of the Lutheran Church at Carlisle. They acquired an estate of three farms, and were among the prosperous and influential residents of this county. Of their ten children six are living: Daniel, David, Mrs. Fishburn, Mrs. Sarah Sener, Mrs. Margaret Wolf and Samuel. Those deceased are John, Elizabeth, Adam and William. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Fishburn have resided on their present farm in Dickinson Township, where they have 110 acres of fine land, well improved, on which is an elegant stone residence. Mr. Fishburn is a member of the Lutheran Church. He is a man of frank and generous nature, and has many friends. In politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL GALBRAITH (deceased), of Scotch descent, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1767, and came to the United States while quite a young man. There were four brothers—Robert, Samuel, Joseph and John. The subject of this sketch was a contractor on public works, and as such was closely connected with the early development of the country. In 1794 he settled in Cumberland County, buying, with his brother Robert, a tract of land in Dickinson Township, to which he moved when he retired to private life. He married a daughter of Squire Moore (John Moore), who died in 1813, leaving six children—John, Eleanor, Samuel, Maria, Matthew and Thompson Moore. He died in January, 1851.

THOMPSON MOORE GALBRAITH (deceased), youngest son of Samuel Galbraith, was born November 10, 1813. He left school at fifteen years of age and at once commenced work on his own account. Like his father, his first ventures, even before reaching manhood, were on public works, being engaged at various times on the Erie Canal, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Cumberland Valley Railroad (the heavy cut at Newville), the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Perrysville, Mifflin, Huntington and Greensburgh, and the North Pennsylvania Railroad. He returned to the Cumberland Valley, and commenced farming at the old homestead in the spring of 1854, where he remained until the time of his death, December 28, 1863. A modest, gentle, generous, unassuming, able man, he made many friends, and had few, if any, enemies. The soul of honor himself, his charity and generosity were at all times being exercised in behalf of his fellow-men. He was married, October 10, 1848, to Elizabeth Woods, of Salem, Ohio, a daughter of Robert H. Woods, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, who came to America in 1818. Four children survived him—William W., Emma W., Lois C. and Annie M., the eldest child, a son, dying in infancy. Of these, Emma W. died March 25, 1871, as she was verging on womanhood; Annie M. chose the study of medicine, and graduated with great credit at the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, taking a post-graduate course, lasting two years, under some of the most eminent specialists of Vienna and Munich; whilst Lois C. more modestly sought happiness in the beaten paths.

WILLIAM WATTS GALBRAITH was born September 30, 1851, in Dickinson Township, this county. After receiving a common school education he went to the Pennsylvania State College, graduating in the scientific course. In 1871 he commenced farming at the old homestead, but quit in 1873 to go to West Point. Graduating there in 1877, he was was appointed second lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery, and served successively in Charleston, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., and Fort Schuyler, N. Y., until May, 1882, when he was ordered to the artillery school, where he graduated in April, 1884, and was ordered to Governor's Island, N. Y. In July of that year he was detailed professor of military science and tactics—serving also as professor of mathematics—at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, from which he was relieved, at his own request, July 1, 1885. Being again ordered to Governor's Island, he was detailed to go with his battery to Mount McGregor at the time of Gen. Grant's death, and served with the Guard of Honor from July 28 until the interment, August 8. Promoted to a first lieutenancy in the same regiment, and ordered to Fort Hamilton September 23, he served with the guard at Grant's tomb from December 15, 1885, to February 15, 1886. Serving, August 26, 1886, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., in command of Battery M, Fifth Artillery.

HARRY HANCE, miller, P. O. Huntsdale, was born in Frederick County, Md., February 26, 1819. His parents, John and Sarah (Eicholtz) Hance, were natives of York County, Penn., and removed to Maryland, where they remained until their death; he died July 10, 1867, and his widow May 9, 1872. Of their ten children our subject is the third. At the age of sixteen years Harry Hance came to this county, and began learning the milling business at Bridgeport, which he has since followed at various places on the Yellow Breeches Creek, with the exception of two years (from 1879 to 1881) spent at Wilson, Ellsworth County, Kas. He located at Huntsdale, this county, in the spring of 1882, and here he is interested in the production of the Cumberland Mills (formerly known as Chambers'

Mill). Harry Hance, who is sole manager and operator, is a skillful and scientific miller, and his products have a first-class reputation among his patrons. He married, December 27, 1874, Jennie E. Swigert, of Mount Holly, this county, and to them have been born four children, Nora Edith, Theodore, Blanche and an infant (deceased). Our subject is a life-long Republican, and is now serving his township as school director. He is an upright and worthy citizen and an enterprising and successful business man.

REV. JACOB HOLLINGER, minister and retired farmer, P. O. Mooredale, was born in Monroe Township, this county, August 22, 1827. His great-grandfather came from Switzerland to America in a very early day, and his grandfather, Jacob Hollinger, was born in America. Daniel Hollinger (father of our subject), a native of York County, Penn., married Catherine Dillinger, also a native of York County. Immediately after marriage they settled in Monroe Township, this county. Of their eleven children nine grew to maturity and six are now living: Daniel, in Plympton, Kas.; Jacob; John, in Russell, Kas.; Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchison; Mrs. Catherine Eckert; and Mrs. Rebecca Martin. The father of these children departed this life in 1859, and his widow survived until 1872. He was a life-long minister of the German Baptist Church, and five of his sons, following in their father's footsteps, became ministers of the gospel. He was an upright pioneer, and his memory is cherished and honored by all who knew him. Rev. Jacob Hollinger, the subject of this sketch, was married, October 4, 1849, to Mary A. Sheaffer, a native of Monroe Township, this county, where her parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Sheaffer resided until their death. After their marriage, Rev. Jacob Hollinger and his wife settled in Dickinson Township, this county, and in 1852 they moved to South Middleton Township, where they resided until 1861, then returned to Dickinson Township, and have since resided here. By industry and good management they have acquired a fine farm of 130 acres of well improved farm land, and also own thirty-five acres of timbered land on South Mountain. To them have been born eleven children, seven of whom are now living: John Edward, George William, Mrs. Florence Hertzler, Mrs. Elizabeth Myers, Jacob S., Mrs. Anna Mary Cooper, and Alice Eva. Our subject united with the German Baptist Church in 1854, and was chosen a minister in the church in 1869, which relation he has sustained ever since. He is a man of firm principles and strict integrity, a worthy citizen, highly respected by the entire community.

ABRAM L. LINE, farmer, P. O. Mooredale, was born in Dickinson Township, this county, March 2, 1841. George Line, great-grandfather of our subject, emigrated from Switzerland to America with his parents, about 1710, when a young boy; they settled in Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood, and married, in Lancaster County, Salome Zimmerman; and in 1778 they came to Dickinson Township, this county, and purchased land. Of their children, David remained in Lancaster County; John, William, Abraham, Elizabeth, Susanna and Salome settled in this county. John married Anna B. Le Fevre, and they remained on the family homestead until their death; their children were John, George L., Mrs. Catherine Tritt, Mrs. Mary Coulter and Salome. George L. married Maria Line, and succeeded his parents on the family homestead, and to him and his wife were born four children: Mrs. Elizabeth Hemminger, John A., Emanuel C., and Abram L. George L. Line was a very prominent man in public affairs, and was colonel of a regiment in the old State militia; he died in 1885; his wife departed this life in 1869. Their son Abram L. Line, the subject of this sketch, married, October 21, 1863, Sarah H. McMath, a native of Carlisle, and daughter of the well-known merchant, James McMath, of Scotch-Irish descent. Since their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Line have resided on their present farm, which descended to him from his mother's branch of the Line family, and has been in the possession of the family for the last fifty years; it is a fine property of 130 acres of fertile and well improved land, and includes one of the finest picnic grounds in the county. To our subject and wife have been born two children: George L. and Laura Augusta. Mr. Line enlisted, in July, 1862, in Company A, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and served in the historic campaigns in Virginia and Maryland; he took part in the hard fought battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, he received a slight wound at Antietam, and was honorably discharged in May, 1863, after having risen, by promotion, to the rank of fourth sergeant. Mr. Line was for many years a Republican in politics, but is now an earnest Nationalist. He takes great interest in public affairs, especially in the cause of education, and has been called upon to serve his township as school director. He is a man of genial, social disposition, an upright and worthy citizen, highly respected by the community in which he lives.

DAVID LINE, farmer, P. O. Carlisle, was born in Dickinson Township, this county, May 4, 1830, son of David, who was a son of William, who was a son of George Line, the founder of the Line family in this county. Our subject attended the schools of the home district, and completed his education by a course in Burns Academy at Good Hope, Penn. Seven years of his early manhood were spent principally in Washington County, Iowa, during which time he returned home to attend school for one winter. He married, November 30, 1864, Mary E. Ralston, a native of this county, a daughter of David and Lacey (McAllister) Ralston, and soon after marriage they located where he now

resides, in Dickinson Township, where he has a fine farm of 173 acres, being part of the homesteads of both families. On this farm David Line has erected a handsome brick residence and very complete and substantial farm buildings. To our subject and wife were born five children: James Edwin, William D., Samuel A., Marion Myers, and Sarah Ella. Mrs. Line died November 12, 1876. She was a sincere Christian, a devoted wife and mother, and her death was mourned by a large circle of friends. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Line and all his sons are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Carlisle, Penn. Our subject devotes a great deal of attention to the education of his children, and takes a deep interest in all enterprises for the mental and moral improvement of the community. In politics he is a Republican.

EMANUEL C. LINE, farmer, P. O. Carlisle, was born on the farm where he now resides, in Dickinson Township, this county, May 8, 1837. His father, Geo. L. Line, was a son of John Line, and a grandson of George Line, the original founder of the family in this county. John Line married Barbara Ann Le Fevre, and to them were born five children, viz.: George L., John (deceased), Salome (deceased), Mrs. Catherine Tritt (deceased), and Mrs. Mary Ann Coulter. George L. Line married his second cousin, Miss Maria Line (daughter of Emanuel Line, and granddaughter of William Line), and they settled on the family homestead, which was purchased, in 1778, by George Line (grandfather of George L.) from Gen. John Armstrong, and has been in the possession of the family for four generations. The old mansion residence, built of stone, was erected by Gen. Armstrong, in 1768, and is still occupied. Here Mr. and Mrs. George L. Line resided until their death. Their children are as follows: Mrs. Elizabeth M. Hemminger, John A., Emanuel C. and Abram L. Mrs. George L. Line died November 27, 1869, and Mr. Line died November 5, 1885, aged eighty years, ten months and ten days. He was a useful and highly respected citizen, and the memory of this couple is cherished by a large circle of relatives and friends. Emanuel C. Line remained on the mansion farm, and took care of his parents in their old age. He now owns here a fine property of 101 acres of well-improved land.

JACOB ZITZER LINE, farmer, P. O. Carlisle, was born in Dickinson Township, this county, September 22, 1854. His father, George Line, a son of Abraham and grandson of George, was born March 5, 1801, and married Miss Rebecca Myers, daughter of Jacob and Susan Myers, and to them were born, Abram (deceased), George (deceased), Mrs. Rebecca Long (Rebecca's twin sister died in infancy), Jacob Zitzer, Mrs. Anne Lindsey, William, Mrs. Agnes Allen, and Mollie (deceased). The father of these children died September 9, 1877, and the mother now resides in Carlisle, Penn. Jacob Zitzer Line married, December 28, 1876, Jane Margaret Lindsey, a native of West Pennsborough Township, this county, and a daughter of John F. and Rachel (Woodburn) Lindsey, and after their marriage they settled on their present farm, where they have 108 acres of fertile and well improved land. To them have been born the following children: Mervin Lindsey, George Valentine and Leroy Zitzer. Mr. Line is a member of the Evangelical Association, his wife being a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Carlisle. He is earnestly devoted to the cause of literature and education, and is a member of the "Pansy" class of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. In politics he is a Republican, with strong temperance principles.

JAMES V. LINE, farmer, P. O. Carlisle, was born on the farm where he now resides, in Dickinson Township, this county, February 14, 1851. His grandfather, Abraham, son of the well-known pioneer George Line, married Christina Eby, and their children were as follows: Abram, William, Gabriel, George, Henry, Mrs. Ann Carothers, Mrs. Sarah Kurtz, Mrs. Susan Tritt and Mrs. Betsy Le Fevre. William became the founder of Linesville, Crawford Co., Penn., Henry married Francis Donor, and reared a family of four children: Mrs. Frances Peffer, Mrs. Jane Myers, James V. and Laura; his wife died April 19, 1875, and he followed her May 19, 1879. Henry Line was an influential citizen; he acquired an estate of 522 acres of land, in four farms. James V. Line, the subject of this sketch, married, January 20, 1874, Catherine Spotts, a native of Dickinson Township, this county; her parents, Abram and Mary Spotts, now reside at Battle Creek, Ida Co., Iowa. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Line have resided on the old homestead of his father, and here he has a fine farm of 150 acres of fertile and well improved land. To our subject and wife have been born two children: James Harvey and Millicent May. Mrs. Line is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Line is a life-long Republican. He is an enterprising and successful farmer, and enjoys the respect of the entire community.

SAMUEL C. LINE, farmer, P. O. Carlisle, was born in Dickinson Township, this county, October 2, 1840. His great-grandfather, George Line, a native of Switzerland, came to this county from Lancaster County, Penn., in 1778, and purchased 540 acres of land from Gen. John Armstrong, and resided here until his death. His sons and daughters were: William, David, Abraham, John, Mrs. Elizabeth McFeely, Mrs. Sarah Houk and Mrs. Susanna Smith. William, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, married a Miss. Bear, and they ended their lives in Dickinson Township, this county; their children were: George, Nancy Musselman, Catherine Eby, Mary Spangler, Emanuel, Sally Tritt, Rachel Snyder, Susanna Myers, David, Rebecca Givler, and Lydia Myers. David was born

August 30, 1792, he married Miss Sarah Myers, and they located on the family homestead, where they erected the present commodious mansion, and reared a family of eight children: Mrs. Mary Ann Greason (deceased), Dr. William Line, George, Mrs. Matilda Huston (deceased), David, Mrs. Sarah Jane Huston, Frances R (deceased), and Samuel C. The subject of this sketch, after attending the district school, completed his education at Burns Academy, Good Hope, this county. He married, February 23, 1871, Miss Emma Myers, who was born in Carlisle, Penn., while her father, John Myers, was holding the office of sheriff of this county. John Myers came from Lancaster County, Penn., to Dickinson Township, this county, with his parents, when he was four years of age; married Miss Elizabeth Fishburn, and to them were born thirteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, Emma (wife of our subject) being the youngest. Mr. Myers located, with his family, in McCutchenville, Wyandot County, Ohio, in 1845; there purchased the hotel-stand, and remained during the remainder of his life; many of his descendants now reside in that locality. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Line are now residing on the mansion farm, which has been in the possession of the family for four generations. He has here a fine place of 140 acres of fertile and well improved land. He is a life-long Republican in politics. His wife is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Carlisle.

JOHN MORRISON, retired farmer, P. O. Barnitz, was born in Dickinson Township, this county, July 1, 1818. His father, William Morrison (a native of Ireland) immigrated to America, when a boy, with his parents, and came to this county when a youth, where he was engaged for many years as door-keeper at the jail in Carlisle. About 1805 William located in Dickinson Township, he being then twenty-one years of age, and here he married Sarah Wolf, a native of this county; her father, William Wolf immigrated to this country from Germany, when seven years of age, and resided in this county until his death; both he and wife are buried at Boiling Springs. William Morrison died in 1834; his widow survived him many years, and resided with her son John until her death; she died February 20, 1872, aged eighty years; her children were Margaret, Mrs. Ann Knopp (deceased), John, William (deceased), Samuel, and James (deceased). John Morrison, the subject of this sketch, passed his early life on the farm in this county. He married, February 24, 1842, Jane Lockhart, daughter of Samuel and Catherine Lockhart, natives of this county, latter of whom died in 1876 at the advanced age of ninety years. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have resided in Dickinson Township, this county, ever since their marriage, and located on their present farm in 1853; they own here a fine place of 130 acres of well improved land, besides a tract of fifty acres of timbered land on South Mountain. They have reared nine children: Mrs. Grizelle Hollinger (deceased), Winfield Scott, Mrs. Caroline Stouffer, William H., Mrs. Sarah Catherine Martin, Mrs. Anna Mary Martin, Frank G., John S. and Martin L.

WINFIELD SCOTT MORRISON was born May 12, 1844. He enlisted, August 11, 1862, in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and after taking part in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, received his discharge May 23, 1863, and afterward enlisted in the one-hundred days' service. He married in December, 1865, Della Frehn, and to them were born Harry Grant, Charles Monroe, Stella Blanche, and Arthur Ray. Winfield Scott now holds the position of school director. On the premises now occupied by him stands a willow tree, said to measure nine feet in circumference, which sprang from a switch that was stuck in the ground by his sister Sarah in 1863. John Morrison, the subject of this sketch, is a life-long Republican. He and his wife and five of their children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Personally, John Morrison is a man of robust physique, and has a very social disposition. He is an upright and worthy citizen, enjoying the respect and esteem of the entire community.

JACOB MYERS, farmer, P. O. Greason, was born in Dickinson Township, this county, May 13, 1823. His grandparents, George and Maria Myers, located in this county, coming from one of the lower counties, in very early times, and resided here until their death; their son Jacob was reared here and married Susanna Line, daughter of William Line, the fruits of which marriage were as follows: Mrs. Maria Line, David (deceased), Mrs. Rebecca Line and Jacob. The father of these children was accidently killed by a wagon running over him, while making a trip to Baltimore, Md., in 1824. His widow survived him until February 9, 1873, when she died in her eighty-fourth year. The subject of this sketch, Jacob Myers, resided with his widowed mother until he reached manhood. He married June 4, 1846, Eliza E. Worley, a native of Adams County, Penn., born in March, 1825, her father, George Worley, died in Adams County, Penn., and her mother afterward married John Paxton, and located in this county, where she resided until her death. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Myers located on the present family homestead in 1847, and here, by industry and good management, have acquired a fine farm of ninety one acres of fertile and well improved land, on which they have erected a fine residence and made other valuable improvements. They own another farm of eighty six acres, also in Dickinson Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Myers have been born nine children: John T., Benjamin F., George M., Jacob F. (accidently killed by the caving in of an ore bank, November 11, 1871), Washington Emory, David H. (deceased August 7, 1878), William L., Ida B. and Jennie E. Mrs. Myers died February 7, 1881. She was a devoted wife

and mother, an earnest Christian, and her death was mourned by a large circle of friends. Mr. Myers now resides on the homestead with his daughters. He is a member of the German Baptist Church. He has devoted a great deal of attention to the education of his children; his son David was for many years before his death a very successful and much loved teacher in this county. Jacob Myers is a useful and worthy citizen, universally respected wherever he is known. He filled the office of school director for many years. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE W. PAXTON, postmaster of Hunters Run, was born in Carroll County, Md., in 1849. Being abandoned by his mother when he was an infant, he was brought to Hunters Run, in this county, when he was nine months old, and was reared in the family of Godfrey Fenner, one of the first residents of this part of the county. Our subject spent his boyhood on a farm, cutting wood and doing the general work of a farmer's boy in this mountain community. He attended the primitive schools of those times, and has since acquired a good education by private reading and study. From his twelfth to his twentieth year he worked with Mr. Philip G. Howe. In 1873 he engaged in merchandising at Gardiner's store, South Mountain, locating in 1876 in Myerstown in his own building, which he had erected for that purpose in the spring of that year. In addition to this enterprise he opened another store, in 1880, at Hunters Run Station, and also dealt in coal and grain, and acted as freight agent for the South Mountain Railroad Company, and also for the Adams Express Company. From 1873 till 1882 he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of charcoal, selling to the South Mountain Mining and Iron Company, at Pine Grove Furnace, Cumberland Co., Penn., and to C. W. Ahl & Son, of Boiling Springs, Cumberland County, the contract for coal running as high as 150,000 bushels per year, giving employment at certain times to 100 men in cutting cordwood, coaling, hauling, etc. The amount paid for labor, for four years, ranged from $5,000 to $7,000 annually, the most extensive work done and the greatest number of laborers employed having been during the four years mentioned, the year 1882 representing the maximum. In 1881 he sold his store at Myerstown, but still retained ownership of the building, and continued business at Hunters Run until March, 1885. He began the manufacture of lumber, near Hunters Run, in 1872 and continued it until 1885, when he sold the mill, which has since been removed. In addition to all these business enterprises Mr. Paxton has done a very extensive business in real estate, handling more real estate than any other ten men in his vicinity. Mr. Paxton married, July 1, 1875, Anna M. Myers, a native of this county and daughter of David and Julia Myers, and to them have been born four children: Ellis M., Morris T., Jessie Armeda and Irvine (latter deceased). Mr. Paxton is a Democrat in politics. He was appointed postmaster at Hunters Run January 23, 1883, which office he still holds. He took a very active and energetic part in the encouragement and construction of the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad, from Hunters Run to Gettysburg, which was built and formally opened for travel in the early part of 1884. Our subject has led a very active and successful business life, and has acquired a handsome estate. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

DR. J. H. SMITH, physician and surgeon, Mooredale, Penn., was born in Middlesex Township, this county, October 26, 1854. His parents, George O. and Susan (Stickle) Smith, moved to near Plainfield, West Pennsborough Township, this county, when he was but two months old, and there our subject was reared on his father's farm, and attended school. The Doctor early engaged in teaching, and taught for four terms. He completed his literary education in the State Normal School, at Shippensburg, this county, and in the fall of 1875 he took up the study of medicine, under Dr. A. J. Harmon, of Carlisle. He entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1877, and graduated therefrom March 13, 1880. November 12, 1880, he began the practice of his chosen profession at Whitehouse (now Mooredale), Dickinson Township, this county, where he has built up an extensive practice. Dr. Smith married, September 19, 1884, Miss Ella M. Zeigler of East Berlin, Adams County, Penn. The Doctor is recognized as a skillful and scientific physician, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire community. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN SOURS, farmer, P. O. Barnitz, was born September 23, 1828, son of Samuel and Sarah Sours. March 6, 1862, he married Agnes Caroline Donaldson, a native of Franklin County, Penn., born in 1828; she came to Dickinson Township, this county, in 1830, with her parents, Robert and Jane (Huston) Donaldson. Her father died February 12, 1867, aged eighty-seven years, and her mother departed this life July 30, 1872, aged eighty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. John Sours have resided in this neighborhood ever since their marriage. They now own the family homestead of 104 acres of well improved land. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Sours is a man widely known for his wonderful memory of local historical events; he retains in his memory, the exact day of most events which have taken place within his lifetime. He is a worthy descendant of one of the oldest pioneers of this county. In politics he is a Democrat.

WALTER STUART, farmer, P. O. Mooredale, was born in Dickinson Township, this county, January 27, 1824. His grandfather, Samuel Stuart, one of the sturdy Scotch-

Irish race, a native of Donegal, Ireland, came to America when a young man, and married Miss Margaret Reed of this county. They located in the then village of Carlisle, and there conducted a tavern for several years, and afterward retired to a farm in Dickinson Township, this county where they resided until their death. Their children were: Samuel (father of our subject), James, Walter, Mrs. Polly Greer, Ann, and Margaret. Samuel married Nancy Donaldson, a native of Dickinson Township, this county, and they resided on a farm in this township, until their death; she died June 22, 1866, and he died May 2, 1873, in his eighty fifth year. Their children were: Samuel (deceased), Mrs. Eliza Jane Hays, and Walter. The subject of this sketch remained with his parents during their life and took care of them in their old age. He married, February 18, 1869, Julia Ann Spangler, and they lived on the old homestead until 1879, when they moved to the farm on which they now reside, they have here a property of 180 acres of fertile and well improved land, besides the old homestead farm, and a tract of thirteen acres of timbered land on South Mountain. To them have been born nine children: Samuel, Walter, Anna May, Hays (deceased), Nancy Jane, Margaret Ramsey, John Knox, Ella M. and George Spangler. Our subject has been a Republican ever since President Lincoln's second term. He takes a deep interest in public affairs, especially in the cause of education. He and his worthy wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Dickinson. He is a worthy descendant of one of the oldest pioneer families of this county, an upright citizen, enjoying the respect and esteem of his fellow-townsmen.

JOHN L. WILLIAMS, merchant and postmaster of Mooredale, this county, was born in Leesburg, this county, February 18, 1847, son of the well-known and successful merchant, Joseph Williams. Our subject received his education in the schools of the home district, and, having been engaged in his father's store from childhood, he was employed, at fourteen years of age, for William H. Allen, as clerk, until 1864. He next clerked for Peter Garber, at Centreville, for one year, and after that he clerked for five years at Chambersburg. In March, 1872, he established a general store at Mooredale, which he still continues, under the firm name of Williams & Co.; they keep a very complete line of dry goods, groceries and provisions, boots and shoes, hats and caps, clothing, hardware, queensware, notions, and an assortment of such other articles as are needed to supply the wants of a country community. Mr. Williams has, by courtesy and strict business principles, built up a large and prosperous trade, and has made himself popular with all classes. He married, November 13, 1868, Susan Garber, daughter of Peter Garber. They have four children: Harry J., Samuel G., Sarah B. and Catherine E. Mr. Williams was appointed postmaster of White House in 1872 (the name of the office was changed to "Mooredale" April 1, 1885), and he still holds the office by re-appointment. He and his worthy wife are consistent members of the German Baptist Church. He is a man of strict integrity, and an upright citizen, respected by the entire community. In politics he is a Republican.

CHAPTER XLV.

EAST PENNSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF CAMP HILL.

ROBERT C. BAMFORD, heater, P. O. West Fairview, is a native of Wheeling, W. Va., born November 4, 1849. His father, Henry A. Bamford, was born at Antietam, Md., and his grandfather, also named Henry, emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, when sixteen years old. The father of Robert C. was a horseman in Antietam, afterward removing to Birmingham, Allegheny Co., Penn., and later to Sharpsburg, returning to Antietam. He entered the Union Army, and was wounded at Harper's Ferry; recovered at Sandy Hook Hospital, and was discharged for disability in 1863, then rejoined his family, who had removed to West Fairview, this county, after the battle at Antietam, their house having been used as a hospital, and when one morning nineteen Union soldiers were found dead in their house, they left it. Henry A. Bamford was married to Maria Williams, a native of Wales, and they had the following named children: William S., Robert C., Henry A., George B., Annie Ann, Virginia (living), and Sarah and Ann Sophrona (deceased). Robert C. Bamford was thirteen years old when his parents removed to West Fairview, this county, and he at once went to work in the nail mill here, where he is now a heater. In 1872 he was united in marriage with Mary J., daughter of George B. Brown, of Baltimore, Md. They

have four children living: Robert C., Mary Bessie, George Coleman and Alvah. Five are deceased: Edwin A., Clarence B., Walter, Millie S. and Millie Maria. Mr. Bamford is one of the crack shots of the county, having taken part in contests with Bogardus and other well-known shots. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is known as a Christian lady.

HENRY BENDER, plate-roller, West Fairview, who has resided here since 1851, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., March 6, 1844, where his father and grandfather lived, the former having a farm near Elizabethtown, Penn. In 1851 Leonard Bender, the father, went on a farm in East Pennsborough Township, this county, where he died in 1858, his wife and son dying the same year. At this time Henry, our subject, was seven years old. For five years he lived with Joseph Huntsberger, of this township, going to school. After he left here he worked in a number of places, at various occupations, until 1864, when he was employed in the plate-mill in West Fairview, where he has since remained. In 1871 he was married to Sarah, daughter of George Mann, of this township; she died in 1876 without issue, and in 1878 Mr. Bender married Miss Annie M., daughter of William H. Rice, then of Mechanicsburgh, Penn. She was born at Bendersville, Adams Co., Penn., in 1868, whence, on the death of her mother, she went to live with her aunt in Franklin County, Penn., staying ten years, attending school. From there she came to Mechanicsburg, where her father was living. Shortly after the family removed to near West Fairview, where she was married. They have had twin girls, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Bender are members of the Lutheran Church. She is an accomplished lady, highly respected by all, while Mr. Bender stands as high in the estimation of the community as any person in it—a result due to his uniform good principles.

JOHN D. BOWMAN, M. D., Camp Hill, is a son of John Bowman, and was born, in 1832, in the house where his father and brother, H. N. Bowman, now live. With the exception of the time spent in school and in Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Penn., of which he is a graduate, our subject remained at home until his marriage, in 1858, with Elizabeth B., daughter of David G. Eyster, of Camp Hill. They had seven children, only two of whom were alive when their mother died in 1870. One is Florence E., wife of J. W. Baxter, of Harrisburg; the other is Joanna, attending Metzgar Institute, at Carlisle, Penn. In 1871 the Doctor married Margaret A. Kisecker, of Franklin County, Penn., and they have one son and four daughters, all quite young. After his graduation, in 1856, Dr. Bowman established himself in practice at Camp Hill, remaining over sixteen years, and in 1872 removed to Harrisburg, where he built up a large practice, which he kept up until, his health failing, he removed, in August, 1885, to his old home, where he is rapidly recuperating, and where he expects to again resume his profession. In 1863 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and cast a vote to give soldiers in the army the right to vote. In 1864 he was re-elected, and served his constituents faithfully, when he abandoned politics and devoted himself to his profession. He is prominent in Masonic circles, a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 302, and Samuel C. Perkins Chapter, No. 209, of Mechanicsburg, and of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, of Harrisburg. He and his wife are members of the Church of God. He is yet in the prime of life, and has plenty of time to add to his already honorable career. His old friends and neighbors hope that now he has returned to them, he will spend the rest of his days among them.

H. N. BOWMAN, justice of the peace, Camp Hill, is a native of Camp Hill, born in 1840. His father, John Bowman, now eighty-one years old, lives with him in the house in which he was himself born in 1805—probably the only person of his age in the county living in the house in which he first saw the light. He is in perfect possession of all his faculties, and can narrate many interesting reminiscences of the place, in which he has lived all his life. H. N. Bowman lived at home until his marriage, in 1866, with Miss Jennie M. Kline, of Lower Allen Township, this county. A year after that, in company with Peter Nicholas, he built and stocked a general store at Camp Hill, which he subsequently owned and conducted alone for two years, when he sold it to Sadler & Bowman. Our subject is a Democrat, the town being strongly Republican, but in 1880 he was elected justice of the peace by a majority of twenty-eight, and re-elected in 1885 by seventy-one, showing the estimation in which he is held by his neighbors. In 1882 he was a candidate for nomination to the Legislature, receiving 1,630 votes to 1,800 for G. M. D. Eckels, the successful man in the race (in which were seven candidates, Mr. Bowman being second). In 1862 he enlisted in the First City Troop of Harrisburg, taking part in the battle of Antietam and minor engagements. He is a member of Post No. 58, G. A. R. In 1878 he became connected, as one of the proprietors, with the White Hall Soldiers' Orphans School, acknowledged the best of the many admirable schools sustained by the State for the education and care of the orphans of her soldiers. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman have buried two daughters, and have three sons and one daughter living: Harry, Allie, Jessie and Addison M. He and his wife are members of the Church of God, at Camp Hill. He is also prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being connected with Eureka Lodge, No. 302, and Samuel C. Perkins Chapter, No. 209, of Mechanicsburg, and Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, of Harrisburg. He takes a leading part in all enterprises tending to the advancement of his native place, where he bears, deservedly, a very high character as an honorable man and good citizen, in the first rank among the best men in the community in which he lives.

SAMUEL C. CRAWFORD, painter, Camp Hill, has lived eight years in Camp Hill, East Pennsborough Township, carrying on the business of house painting. He was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1838. His father, William Crawford, a farmer, and his mother, Elizabeth (Cunningham) Crawford, were also natives of Lancaster. His grandfather, Thomas Crawford, immigrated to this country from Cork, Ireland, many years ago, and bought a farm in Lancaster County, near Good Hope Furnace, where his family were all born, and where he himself died. They were John, James, Robert, Thomas, William, David, Jane, Eliza and Maggie. William, father of Samuel C. Crawford, lived on the farm, which he managed until his death; he died in 1840, aged thirty-seven. His widow still survives him. They had three sons: Jeremiah, William, and Samuel C., the only survivor. He was less than two years of age when his father died, but he continued to live on another farm, with strangers, until he was fourteen, when he went to Lancaster, Penn., to learn the trade of a painter. He served three years and removed to Columbia, where he worked until 1856; thence he went to Cross Creek and remained a year; then to West Middleton, and later to New Orleans. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was in Nashville, Tenn., where he enlisted in the Union Army, and served until the close of the war, when he returned to Pennsylvania, arriving in Harrisburg in August, 1865, and there he stayed nine years. In September, 1870, he was married to Miss Sarah A., daughter of John Stouffer, of Oysters' Point. They have had four children: Maggie W. (deceased), Albert B., Philip S. and Saidee E. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford are members of the Church of God, in Camp Hill. He is an intelligent gentleman, whose travels have enlarged his ideas, and he bears, among all who know him, an admirable reputation.

MRS. ANNIE E. ESHELMAN, Camp Hill. This lady is the widow of John Eshelman, who was a farmer, and one of the best-known residents of this part of the county. He was a son of Samuel Eshelman, who died in the old homestead, near Camp Hill, twenty years ago. Samuel Eshelman had five daughters and one son—John, born, in 1821, on the farm on which he spent his entire active life. The latter, when twenty-five, married Susanna Wolff, who died in 1881, leaving no children. January 9, 1883, he was married to Mrs. Annie Grissinger, and died October 6, 1885, leaving no issue. Some years prior to his death he rented his farm and bought a fine brick residence in Camp Hill, where his widow now lives. He left behind him an honorable reputation. His widow, born July 14, 1842, is a daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Nelson, of Upper Allen Township, this county, where they still live. She lived with her parents until 1865, when she was married to Jacob H. Grissinger, of Upper Allen Township, a farmer, justice of the peace and surveyor, an honored citizen, who died December 3, 1881, leaving three children: Homer Nelson, born in 1871; Bertha N., born in 1872; Bessie N., born in 1876, living with their mother. One died young. After her husband's death Mrs. Grissinger went with her children to live with her relative, Mr. Robert Cornman, of Silver Spring Township. A year later she married Mr. Eshelman and removed to her present residence. With ample means and a family of affectionate children, she is happily situated. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. As a conscientious, Christian lady she well deserves the esteem in which she is held.

DAVID G. EYSTER, farmer, Camp Hill, is a great-great-grandson of George Eyster, who immigrated to this country in the seventeenth century, locating in Berks County, Penn., where he prospered. One of his sons married there, and was the father of Jacob, who became the husband of Magdalene Burkhouse, and they were the grandparents of David G. They lived in Abbottstown, York Co., Penn., and had three sons and one daughter. His wife having died, Jacob Eyster, about the year 1780, leaving his oldest son (who was a hatter) and his daughter in Abbottstown, took his two young boys to relatives at Adamstown, Lancaster County, and started for Virginia to buy a farm, intending to return for the boys and his girl, but was never after heard of. At this time a man was robbed and killed on the Baltimore road, on which he was traveling, and his family supposed him to be the murdered man. The boys stayed at Abbottstown for awhile, Abraham learning the trade of a tailor, and George (father of David G.) going to his grandfather Eyster, in Berks County, and afterward to Wolferts Mills. As soon as he was able he took up the occupation of driving team on the Pittsburgh and Harrisburg road, which he followed for eight years. He then went for four years into the milling business, during which time he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Keisicker, of Berks County, Penn. Subsequently he bought the farm of 250 acres in East Pennsborough Township, which is still owned by David G., who is an only child. George Eyster died in 1846, and his widow a few years later. David G. Eyster, who was born in 1808 at Milltown, Allen Township, Cumberland County, three miles from Harrisburg, spent all his life as a farmer until, in 1859, he retired from active duties, renting his farm and building the house in Camp Hill, in which he lives. In 1838 he married Miss Hannah Bechtel, who lived near Reading. To this union seven children were born, three of whom are now living. The eldest, George B., is sheriff of Cumberland County; David is on a cattle ranch in Texas, and the daughter, Magdalene, lives with her father. The mother died in 1875. Mr. Eyster is liked in the community for his strong upright character, which commands universal respect.

H. M. GLESSNER, merchant, West Fairview, is son of John Glessner, who emigrated

from Mecklenburg, Hessen-Cassel, Germany, in 1833, when sixteen years old, and remained in Philadelphia three years, working as a shoe-maker; then he went to Lancaster City, where he was married, in May, 1841, to Margaret Berg, a native of Darmstadt, Germany. In October, 1844, John Glessner removed to West Fairview, Cumberland Co., Penn., where he carried on his business until 1861, when he established the grocery business in the building, corner of the square, which has been carried on by his son, H. M., since 1874. At one time he held the position of postmaster. He accumulated considerable means, buying the store property and another near the river. After his retirement he was in ill health, and died of apoplexy, August 26, 1876, aged fifty-nine years. His widow still lives in their old home with her two youngest children. They had nine children: H. M., born February 7, 1847; William, born May 6, 1856, living with his mother; Jennetta, born March 7, 1842, wife of F. G. Sparrow, of Sharpsburg, Md.; Elizabeth, born February 28, 1844, wife of George Rowan, of Bellefonte; Elonora, born August 20, 1853, wife of C. C. Montelle, of Norristown, Penn., and Margaret born February 16, 1861, single. Those deceased are: John, Reuben E. and Margretta. H. M. Glessner attended school until 1861, when he went into the nail factory, working as a feeder until the burning of the mill, when he worked on the premises until March, 1867, when for five months he attended the business college at Harrisburg; then clerked for his father until he succeeded him. In 1879 he failed in business and compromised with his credi ors for 40 per cent, but has since, like an honorable man, paid every dollar of his indebtedness in full. This indicates his sturdy integrity, and is a record he and his family may justly be proud of. In 1871 he married Margery Armstrong, of Mechanicsburg, this county, who died in 1873, leaving a son, John A., now fourteen years old, and in 1877 Mr. Glessner married Emma L. Eckman, of Columbia, Lancaster Co., Penn., and they have had five children, two of whom died within a few days of each other. The living are Thomas C., born in 1878; Milton F., born in 1882, and an infant daughter. Mr. Glessner well merits the regard shown him by his neighbors. He is a member of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN B. HECK, surveyor, P. O. Wormleysburg, is son of John K. Heck, who was born in Lower Allen Township, this county, in 1799, and who married Miss Sarah Bechtel, born near Reading, Penn., in 1811, a descendant of the Adams family, who are so numerous and influential in Berks and Lancaster Counties, Penn. For twenty two years John K. Heck followed distilling, when he inherited a farm near Oyster's mills, in East Pennsborough Township, this county, to which he removed and on which he lived until his death, in 1877. He had an extraordinary strong constitution, but had a stroke of paralysis in 1852, and numerous others, until one finally terminated his life. His widow is still living. They had three sons and four daughters. The living are John B., Bella, Sarah, wife of D. W. Sheetz, M. D., of Northumberland; Hannah, wife of Wilson Miller, of Shiremanstown, and William H., a practicing physician in Philadelphia. John B. Heck was born at his grandfather's, near Oyster's mills, this county, April 3, 1840. When but twelve years of age he took the oversight of both his father's farms; when thirteen he went alone to Bloomfield, paid the taxes on some unseated lands, and redeemed them. Because of disease in his joints, in his fourteenth year he gave up school, but received private instruction at home, and obtained his higher education at Mount Pleasant College, Westmoreland County. In 1855 he studied surveying, and the following year did some public work in Perry County, and has continued the profession to the present time. The same winter and for six consecutive years he taught school, at the same time overseeing his father's farms. In 1869 he married Miss Sarah J., daughter of William F. Martin, of Fairview Township, this county. They have one son, John F., thirteen years old, and one daughter, Elizabeth Helen, aged ten. Mr. Heck was twice a candidate for the nomination to the Legislature, but, running solely on his merits, he was defeated by corrupt combinations. In 1869, in a total vote of over 4,000 he was barely defeated by twelve votes. In 1875, a combination on the judicial nomination again defeated him. For several years after his father's death he carried on the farm (which belongs to the estate still) together with doing some surveying. He also has charge of the Bridgeport warehouse. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Samuel C. Perkins' Chapter, of Mechanisburg, and of St. John's Commandery, of Carlisle. An incident of his career is especially worthy of mention. His father and neighbors felt the need of a bridge across the Conodoguinet, and got a grant for one from the court, but for twenty years the commissioners refused to build it. Our subject went quietly to work, and by his energy and shrewdness got it built in 1868. It is known as Heck's bridge. But for him, it is safe to say this great public convenience would not yet be built. He is public spirited and enterprising, and has the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and deserves the success he has achieved. Mrs. Heck is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JACOB L. HEYD, farmer, P. O. Camp Hill, was born in 1832 in Upper Allen Township, this county, son of George Heyd, who died in Mechanicsburg in 1876, aged eighty-two. His mother was Leah, daughter of Jacob Grass, of Adams County, Penn. His paternal grandfather, George Heyd, emigrated from Germany in 1760, settling in Lancaster County, afterward moving to York County, Penn., and subsequently to Cumberland County, where he died, and is buried not far from where his grandson lives. The father

of Jacob L. was born in Lancaster County, and went with his parents to York County, staying there six years, when he came to Cumberland County, and here lived more than fifty years. Our subject lived with his father until, at the age of twenty-three, he was married to Miss Catharine, daughter of Jacob Coover, who lived near Dillsburg, York County, Penn. His father gave up the farm to him, and he cultivated it for three years, when he removed to his father in law's farm, in York County, and there lived three years, then bought a small farm in Upper Allen Township, this county, which he owned for fifteen years, selling it in 1877 and buying the fine 100 acre farm on which he now lives. He has taken great pains to beautify his place and make it a comfortable home, as is evinced by its surroundings, which are greatly superior to those usually found on a farm. He has two sons living, Clinton G., twenty-two years old, book-keeper for a wholesale hardware house in Harrisburg, and Coover W., fourteen years of age, attending school. Mr. Heyd has three brothers and three sisters living: H. G., of Philadelphia; George W., belonging to the Baltimore Conference, and E. D., who lives in Dakota. Of his three sisters, Elizabeth is a widow of Henry Krell; Rebecca is wife of Michael Myers, of Carlisle, and Mary is wife of Jacob Brant, of Upper Allen Township. Mr. Heyd was justice of the peace in Upper Allen Township, he is now school director. He takes a warm interest in educational matters, and was prominent in the movement to have Camp Hill made a borough, to give its people increased school facilities. He and his wife are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Mechanicsburg. In all the relations of life he is known as a man of sterling character, whose uprightness and probity are well spoken of by every person to whom he is known.

HENRY HOLLER, farmer, P. O. Camp Hill, is a grandson of Francis Holler, who was born on the Atlantic Ocean in 1777. His parents settled in Lancaster County, Penn., on a farm, where they lived for some time, afterward removing to Manchester Township, York Co., Penn., where Francis was married and lived until his death in 1861. He had two sons and five daughters. One of his sons, Philip, removed to Huntingdon County, and died there. The other, Francis, lived at home until about 1855, when he removed to a farm in Fairview, York County, where he is still living, aged seventy seven. He, Francis, married Annie Cook, and had a family of thirteen children, of whom eleven are still living: Sarah, wife of Jacob Bardhardt; Jacob, married to Susan Coleman; Samuel Manassas, married to Rebecca Rawhouser; Francis; Annie, wife of Henry Mesias; and William (all of whom live in York County); Catharine, wife of David Strine, of Williamsport, Penn.; Charles, and Leah, wife of John Yetter (both of whom live in Dauphin County); and Henry, the subject of our sketch, who was born on the homestead in Manchester Township, York Co., Penn., in October, 1832, and lived there until his marriage, in 1854, with Miss Mary, daughter of Daniel Dreyer, of Fairview, York County. He then began housekeeping, but worked on his father's farm for another year. For a year following he farmed for John Horn, and then rented a farm in Silver Spring Township, this county, where he stayed four years, and thence, in the spring of 1865, moved to the farm on which he now lives. He has five children living (one died young), viz.: William, married to Jennie, daughter of Stephen Simmons, of Hampden Township (he farms in East Pennsborough); Ellen, A. Lincoln, Charles and Daniel living at home. Mr. Holler was drafted for nine months, in 1862, but sent a substitute for three years. He has been a school director for six years, but never held any other office. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church. He has proved himself a good citizen and a man of uprightness and honor.

WILLIAM L. LANTZ, merchant, P. O. West Fairview, is a son of Philip Lantz, whose father came from Germany and settled in the vicinity of West Fairview, Cumberland Co., Penn., many years ago. Philip Lantz was born in East Pennsborough Township and lived there all his lifetime. His father had six children: Jacob, a farmer in East Pennsborough Township, this county; Catharine, wife of Jacob Bretz, of Hampden Township, this county; Mary, unmarried, living in West Fairview, and Philip and two daughters, deceased. Of these, Philip was born on the farm in 1820, and lived there until his death in 1854; he married Catharine Sheetz, by whom he had five children: Jesse, Catharine, William L., Joseph and one daughter, who died young. Philip Lantz's widow lives in West Fairview. William L., our subject, was born April 30, 1850, and went to school in West Fairview, this county, until he was eleven years old, when he was appointed a page in the State Legislature, holding the place seven years, attending school in the intervals of the sessions. During the summer of 1865 he was a messenger in the Quartermaster Department at Washington. In 1868 and 1869 he was in the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York, and in 1870 returned to West Fairview, this county, and built the store he now occupies, a dwelling opposite, and, with his mother, the residence in which he now lives. In 1874 he married Henrietta, daughter of Henry Glessner, then residing in Lancaster County, Penn., where she was born March 10, 1852. They have five children: Harper, William, Harry, Carrie and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Lantz are members of the Lutheran Church. His practical experiences peculiarly fit him for business, in which he has been eminently successful.

GEORGE B. LONGENECKER, postmaster, West Fairview, was born in this town-

ship, near West Fairview, and is a great-great-grandson of Abraham Longenecker, who came here from Lancaster County in 1772. He located near the mountain, on the farm now owned by John Roth. He paid $8 50 an acre for his land, while that in Mechanicsburg and Shiremanstown could be bought for $1.25. When he moved in, the huts, formerly owned by the Indians, were still standing on the banks of the small stream on which he located. His son, Isaac, was the great-grandfather of our subject. He was born in 1788, and on the death of his father, in 1819, he with a younger brother inherited the farm. Isaac purchased his brother's interest, and worked the farm until shortly before his death in 1840. Jacob, grandfather of George B., was born and lived here until he was twenty-three years of age, when he married Miss Christiana Kuntz. They had five children, viz.: George W., Benjamin F., Jacob, Catherine and Maria. The last three died when quite young. Benjamin F., by trade a carpenter, is a resident of Marysville, Perry County. George W., a farmer by occupation, is the father of George B.; he was born November 19, 1834, and always lived in the vicinity of West Fairview until the spring of 1885, when he removed to Marysville, from which place he went to Illinois in the spring of 1886. February 11, 1862, he married Miss Elizabeth Brenner. To this union five children were born, viz.: Laura E., Lilly D., Alice M. and Dora C., who are with their parents in Illinois. George B. is the eldest in the family. He was born May 4, 1863, in this township, and when only three years of age was taken by his grandparents, with whom he continued to live until the death of his grandmother in May, 1885. He attended common schools, and when sixteen years old began working in the nail factory in his native town, where he remained until November, 1885, when he was commissioned postmaster of West Fairview. Mr. Longenecker is an ambitious young man and a fine penman. He is one who has the confidence and esteem of all who know him, and is looked upon as one of the rising young men of the place. Of irreproachable character and habits, he deserves the success he is achieving.

FRANKLIN MARTIN, contractor, West Fairview, is of the Scotch-Irish race who settled the western part of the county. His grandfather, John Martin, who came to this country many years ago, married, in 1800, Elizabeth Mencough, and settled near Gettysburg, Penn., where they lived many years, afterward removing to Dauphin County, and later to East Pennsborough Township, this county, settling near West Fairview in about 1830. John Martin died in 1841, aged sixty-two; his wife died in 1839, aged fifty-eight. They had three sons and two daughters: Robert, born November 30, 1808, died November 1, 1830; Sarah, born February 23, 1810, wife of Henry A. Gross, of Buck Lock, Dauphin County, Penn.; Nancy, born September 14, 1811, died January 11, 1881; John, born October 5, 1814, died December 9, 1885; and William, born June 23, 1817, died August 23, 1877. Of these, William had only three months' regular schooling, but so well improved his spare moments that he became one of the best informed men in the region, assisted by a remarkably tenacious memory. He learned his trade in a nail factory, and in February, 1844, was married to Miss Elizabeth Starr, of near Lewisberry, York Co., Penn., having the year previous built and furnished the house on Main Street, West Fairview, where he lived until his death in 1877. His wife was born December 29, 1821, and died February 20, 1884. They had seven children: Franklin, born in the house where he now lives, November 3, 1843; Jane M. and John A. (twins), born April 7, 1847, both of whom died in infancy; Sarah J., born September 5, 1848, wife of John B. Heck, of Wormleysburg, this county; Elizabeth A., born April 23, 1851, wife of Silas W. Gleim, of Harrisburg, Penn.; Sylvania, born September 23, 1853, died December 6, 1877; Susan A., born October 23, 1858, died January 13, 1863. Franklin attended public schools until 1860, when he went to White Hall Academy, at Camp Hill, this county. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the "Emergency Men," and was in the battle of Antietam. Returning a few days later, he re-enlisted, before he was eighteen years old, for three years, or during the war, in the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. While garrisoning Fortress Monroe he was promoted to second lieutenant, and later to first lieutenant, in which rank he served until mustered out at Philadelphia, November 9, 1865. Although a veteran he was not yet twenty-one years old, and he again went to White Hall Academy for a term, subsequently teaching for three years. In April, 1867, he married Laura C., daughter of John Bowman, of New Buffalo, Perry Co., Penn. They had seven children: Sarah Alice, born June 13, 1868; Martha Bowman, born August 4, 1870, died August 11, 1872; William F., born October 6, 1872; John B. F., born June 4, 1875, died May 20, 1881; Elizabeth Sylvania, born July 16, 1878; George Warren, born April 6, 1880, and an infant but a few months old. In 1868 Mr. Martin engaged in lumber business in W st Fairview, Penn., with H. M. Rupley. Their mill burned in December, 1868, but they continued dealing in lumber, and rebuilt in 1869. Our subject sold his interest to his partner in 1870, and for three years was cashier of a bank in West Fairview, and subsequently superintendent of Isaac Frazier's two mills and planing-mill at Goldsboro. He returned to West Fairview at the end of three years, and bought the business from his former partner, running it until September, 1881, when he sold the mill to the Harrisburg Nail Works, and entered into contract with them to furnish their kegs, operating the mill here as well as another owned by them in Perry County. He is also engaged in the business of fire insurance. He and his wife and eldest

daughter are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he deservedly stands high in the community.

DANIEL G. MAY, contractor, West Fairview, is a grandson of Joseph Gingrich, who lived near Middletown, Dauphin Co., Penn., in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and later removed to near Mifflin, in Juniata County, Penn. Joseph Gingrich was twice married, having four children by his first wife and six by his second. One of the first wife's daughters, Magdalena, married, in 1820, Frederick May, of Middletown, Dauphin Co. Penn., a farmer, born in that county. They had nine children: Joseph, Daniel G., Catharine, Elizabeth, John, Jacob, Frederick, David and Barbara. They removed to Lancaster County, and later to West Fairview, this county, where Mr. May built the house in which our subject now lives, buying a farm of nearly one hundred acres, a large part of which is now occupied as town lots. Besides farming he engaged in cabinet-making, following these occupations until his death in 1856. His widow died in 1870, aged seventy-three years. At this time but four of their children were living: Joseph, in Philadelphia, Penn; Catharine, wife of Samuel Butner, of East Pennsborough Township, this county; Jacob, in West Fairview, and Daniel G. The latter was born, February 2, 1825, in Lancaster County, Penn. John Frederick, Barbara and Elizabeth are dead. Another son, David, was captain of Company K, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was killed while leading a charge at the battle of Chickamauga, in October, 1863. His men were greatly attached to him, and, making three successive charges, recovered his body, which is interred in the National Cemetery, at Chattanooga. Daniel G. worked for his father until he was twenty-one, when he married Mary, daughter of John Rupley, of East Pennsborough Township, this county. To this union five children were born: Luther, accidentally killed in his twelfth year; Joseph, Harry, Susan and Rebecca, who died in infancy. In 1858 Mr. May married ——Eshelman, by whom he has two daughters, Ellen E. and Fanny, living in Fairview, Penn. After his first marriage he moved to a farm owned by his wife, but in 1863 came back to the homestead, which he took at the appraisement, and has lived there since. At various times he was engaged in brick-making, lumber-dealing, and in grocery business, but subsequently adopted carpentering, which he now follows exclusively. He is a self-made man. Without the advantages of school education he has raised himself to an honorable position, and is high-minded and honorable—a man who was never known to violate his promise.

THEODORE M. MOLTZ, merchant, West Fairview, is a native of Cumberland County, as was his father, who was a son of Jacob Moltz, who was born in Manor Township, Lancaster County, March 4, 1784, and died of paralysis in West Fairview, this county, in 1838. Jacob Moltz was a son of George Moltz, who emigrated from near Wurtemberg, Germany, and settled in Lancaster County, Penn. Jacob Moltz removed to East Pennsborough Township, this county, where he married Catharine Olewine. George, their son, was born here in 1809, and in 1831 was married to Catharine Gehr, of Lisburn, Penn., born April 30, 1814. For some years after marriage George Moltz lived at various places, and in 1836 moved to what is known as the Haldeman farm. While on the old homestead two children were born: Theodore M., born August 19, 1832, and Cyrus, born February 2, 1834, died, in 1865, from disease contracted while in the army. On the Haldeman farm three more children were born: Ann Eliza, born January 1, 1837, died young; Margaret Jane, born July 16, 1840, died in infancy, and George, born October 8, 1842, now auditor of the United Pipe Line Company, at Oil City, Penn. July 23, 1855, George Moltz, the father, was accidentally drowned in the Conestoga Canal, in Lancaster County, Penn. His wife died August 17, 1850. Theodore M. lived with his grandfather until the latter's death, when he returned to his father's farm until 1844, when his parents removed to West Fairview, this county. The following summer he went to work in the nail factory, going to school three winters. At the age of sixteen he became a feeder and nailer, which occupation he followed for twenty-five years. March 6, 1862, he married Florinda Susan, daughter of Thomas McClune. They have two sons: George Thomas, born December 8, 1862, and Gouverneur Warren, born February 6, 1864. George Thomas, after getting a common school education, went in 1878 to Millersville State Normal School for two and a half years, and then for eighteen months to the Central State Normal School, at Lock Haven, where he graduated in July, 1883. On his return he was made teacher in one of the six schools in West Fairview, and January 1, 1885, was appointed to the responsible position of principal over all. For so young a man this is a high testimonial to his worth and ability, and shows the estimation in which he is held by those who have known him from childhood. In addition, he gives lessons to pupils on the piano and organ, in which he acquired proficiency while in the normal schools. Gouverneur Warren attended common school until he was eighteen, when he went for a year to Seiler's Academy, at Harrisburg, after which he undertook the practice of photography, under the teaching of Hon. D. C. Burnite, of Harrisburg where he is now living with his parents. In January, 1869, Mr. Moltz established his grocery and notion store on Main Street. In May, 1869, he was made postmaster under Grant's administration, holding the position until December, 1885. In addition to the performance of these varied duties, he studied the art of photography, which he still carries on. It was here his son, G. Warren, got his

first lessons in the art. Mr. Moltz has also for twenty years been extensively engaged in bee culture, and in all his undertakings has won that success which is assured by industry and intelligent application. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 302, F. & A. M., of Mechanicsburg. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, in which he has been chorister for nearly twenty years. His wife and younger son are also members, the son being one of the deacons. A strictly trustworthy Christian, he will leave to his family the priceless heritage of a good name.

JOSEPH ADDISON MOORE, late principal White Hall Soldier's Orphan School, Camp Hill, is deserving of more than a passing notice. He is a descendant of Robert and Margaret Moore, who emigrated from the north of Ireland early in the seventeenth century. One of Robert Moore's sons, William, with his sister Ann, the noted Quaker preacher of that day, settled at Ringgold Manor in Maryland. In consequence of religious persecution, after the settlement of that country by Lord Baltimore's colony, they abandoned their claim rather than violate their principles by litigating it. Another son of Robert Moore, named James, married Jane Caughran, and settled in Adams County, Penn., at a place now known as Bendersville. He gave his life for his country, being killed at the battle of Brandywine. He left a son, who became Maj. John Moore, born in February, 1761, who married Rebecca Curran, and lived in Juniata County, Penn. He also was a Revolutionary soldier. He died in 1853 at the advanced age of ninety two years. His son, James, born in 1789, in Juniata County, Penn., was the father of our present subject. He lived on the farm until he was twenty years old, when he began to read medicine with Dr. McDonald, of Thompsontown, Juniata Co., Penn., and Dr. Cunningham, of Concord, Franklin Co., Penn. In 1813 he began practicing in Shirleysburg, Huntingdon Co., Penn., where he continued over thirty years at his profession, having a large practice and acquiring the reputation of a very skillful physician. In 1816 he was married to Harriet Barton. He afterward removed to Wells Valley, Fulton Co., Penn., where he continued to practice his profession until within eight years of his death, which occurred March 27, 1872. His wife died in September, 1864, while all of her eight sons were in the Union Army. The family is an extraordinary one, comprising eight sons and three daughters, all now living. They are Kimber A., residing in Nebraska; Rebecca A., wife of J. B. Alexander, of Fulton County, Penn.; John C., living at Camp Hill, Penn.; Charles W., who is a practicing physician in Sterling, Neb; Julia A., wife of William A. Gray, of Adams, Neb.; Harriet L., of Sterling, Neb.; Joseph Addison, our subject; and James M., B. Frank, William H. and Curran E., all of whom are residents of Nebraska.

JOSEPH ADDISON MOORE was born in Shirleysburg, Penn., August 26, 1833. As said above, the eight sons were all in the Union Army at the same time, two of them being seriously wounded. Their record is not surpassed by that of any other family in the country, and is one of which they and their children may be justly proud. This remarkable family was represented in nearly all the great battles of the war, and the fact that all are alive and well to-day is very remarkable. Immediately after the firing on Fort Sumter, our subject enlisted in Company D, Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry for three months, and was made first sergeant. At the expiration of his time, he raised Company O, Twenty-eight Pennsylvania Infantry, and in August, 1861, took the field as first lieutenant under colonel (afterward general and governor), John W. Geary, under whom he served all through the war, at one time for seven months on his staff as division commissary. At Antietam, while as first lieutenant, in command of his company, two of his men captured two rebel flags. Here his command suffered severely, one-third of his company being killed and wounded. Four color-bearers belonging to his company were shot. His company was shortly after transferred to Company B, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and in February, 1863, he was commissioned captain, commanding at Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg in the East, and at Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Taylor's Ridge, Wauhatchie, Chattanooga, Cassville, Rocky Face Ridge, Dug Gap, Resaca and New Hope Church in the Southwest. He was severely wounded at New Hope, and in consequence was incapacitated for further active service, and was transferred to the barracks at Madison, Wis., until the end of his term of service, October 28, 1864. He was later brevetted major for gallant and meritorious service. At the close of the war he resumed mercantile pursuits in Pittsburgh, Penn., but in 1867 he was called by his old commander, then governor of the State, to take charge of the White Hall Soldiers' Orphan School at Camp Hill, which under his management became the leading school of the State, reflecting great credit on his ability as a manager. He continued in charge of the school until September 1, 1886, when, having leased the same, he retired from the responsible position which he had so long and faithfully filled. In 1869 he was married to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Jacob Kline, of Lower Allen Township, this county. They have one son, Joy Addison L., now nine years old. Maj. Moore enjoys the unbounded respect of every one who knows him, and in the community of which he is a leading member, no man stands higher in character or is more deservedly respected.

HENRY D. MUSSER, merchant, West Fairview, was born near New Cumberland, in York Co., Penn., December 20, 1828. His grandfather, Dr. John Musser, a native of Lancas-

ter County, Penn., where he practiced medicine, but who later removed to York County, where he bought a farm, was a noted physician and acquired a reputation for the treatment of white swellings and kindred disorders; his wife was Elizabeth Neff, of Lancaster County, Penn. Their children were Benjamin, Henry, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Susan, Martha and Nancy, now the wife of Joseph Bowman, of Lancaster County, Penn. Benjamin Musser, father of Henry D., born February 22, 1801, married Frances Snavely, of Hampden Township, this county, who bore him thirteen children: Elizabeth, John S., Henry D., Catharine, Annie, Joseph R. and Josiah, living; and Benjamin, David, Jacob, Levi, Daniel and Sarah, deceased. Benjamin Musser had charge of the farm until his father's death, when it was sold to Mr. Garner, father of the present occupant. He then removed to Hampden Township, Cumberland County, staying there three years, when he went West to prospect, but returned and bought a farm and mill property near Millersburg, in Dauphin County, Penn., where he lived seventeen years, when he sold out and returned to Cumberland County, to the farm now occupied by John N. Musser, stayed a year, and then removed to near Fairview, Penn., where he died in 1854. His widow died a few years later at White Hall, Penn. Henry D. attended common school, and qualified for teaching at White Hall Academy. At eighteen years of age he began teaching, and taught for six terms. On his father's death he took charge of the farm for a year, when, his mother selling out, he began farming for himself in 1856, continuing until 1865, when he and his brother Joseph engaged in mercantile business, in Fairview, for a year and a half, during which time he also held the position of postmaster. He then retired until 1873, in which year he again engaged in business where he now is. May 16, 1855, he married Mary E. Rupley, born December 19, 1832, daughter of George and Magdalena Rupley, of East Pennsborough Township, this county, and who on the death of her parents became possessed of one half of their farm, which she and her husband still hold. They have two children living: Charles Emery, born November 30, 1859, and Harry Clinton, born August 14, 1861. Three are dead: George, Whitfield and an infant daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Musser are prominent members of the United Brethren Church. Mrs. Musser is president of the Mite Society, and her husband has been superintendent of the Sunday-school for twenty years. They are known as sincere Christians, whose character commands the respect of the community.

AUSTIN TAYLOR PALM, teacher of mathematics, Camp Hill, is a son of Peter and Maria Palm, natives of Cumberland County, and now residents of Chicago, Ill. (Mrs. Palm's maiden name was also Palm, but she is no blood relative of her husband's family), five of whose children are deceased. Those living are Austin T.; Warren, married and living in Chicago; Sharon, married and living in Goldsboro, Penn.; Milton, married and living in Springfield, Ohio; Eudora E. and Carondelet B. living with their parents. Austin T. was born in West Pennsborough Township, this county, in June, 1835. He remained at home working for his father, as a carpenter, until twenty years of age, when he began teaching district school, for which vocation he had qualified himself by study and attending normal school. He continued in this profession until 1876, during a part of which time he was principal of the high school at Mechanicsburg, and was also principal of public schools of Columbia, Lancaster Co., Penn. In 1876 he was elected professor of mathematics in the State Normal School at Shippensburg, Penn. In 1883 he taught in normal school in Morris, Ill., and in the fall of that year went into the public schools of Harrisburg, but resigned in 1885 to take the position of professor of mathematics and of music in the White Hall Soldiers' Orphan School, at Camp Hill. Mr. Palm was married, in 1859, to Miss Maggie A. Machlin, of York County, who died in November, 1885, leaving no family, her five children having preceded her to the grave. Mr. Palm is known as a gentleman of spotless integrity, frank and outspoken, and has an excellent reputation as a teacher, excelling in discipline and in the gift of being able to impart what he knows.

HENRY M. RUPLEY, merchant, West Fairview, is a great-grandson of Johann Jacob Rupley, who emigrated from Unter Waslingen, Germany, in 1743, bought 600 acres of land in East Pennsborough Township, this county, near what is now West Fairview, and died June 12, 1793. Jacob, son of Johann J. Rupley, married Anna Maria Rupp, and died in 1806, she in 1827. They had four sons and two daughters. Of these, George was born February 6, 1803, and lived all his life on the farm, dealing largely in stock. In 1840 he married Magdalena Musser, of Marsh Run, York Co., Penn., and died December 26, 1842, leaving one son and one daughter. His widow is still living in West Fairview. He was school director, constable and supervisor, and many stories are yet told of his remarkable marksmanship. His daughter, Mary Ellen, married Henry D. Musser, of East Pennsborough Township, this county. His son, Henry M., was born December 7, 1838, and November 21, 1861, married Mary M., daughter of John K. Heck, of East Pennsborough Township, this county. She was born September 30, 1842, and died September 13, 1864, leaving a son, George H., born September 1, 1862, who, after going through the common school, went to Selinsgrove for two years, and then to Ann Arbor (Mich.) Academy, subsequently serving a time in the Harrisburg Machine Shops; he is now a draughtsman in the Carlisle Manufacturing Works, and is a young man of excellent character and prospects. December 5, 1867, Henry M. Rupley was married again; this time to Miss Phœbe A.,

daughter of George W. and Elizabeth Ringwalt, of near Carlisle. She was born April 20, 1845. They have three children living: Arthur R., born November 13, 1868; Lucy Ellen, born August 26, 1872, and Mary Magdalena, born December 12, 1882. One son, Max Roland, born July 14, 1877, is dead. Arthur Rupley attends the normal school at Shippensburg; the rest are at home. Until he was seventeen years old our subject attended school winters, working on the farm other seasons. At that age he went to White Hall Academy, Camp Hill, for two years. In January, 1865, he rented his farm and came to West Fairview, buying, in 1867, a half interest in the steam saw mill there, which was burned a few months later, and rebuilt in 1869. On first coming to West Fairview he was engaged in furnishing men for the last draft of the war; after that in a grocery, which he gave up for the mill, and was in the lumber business until 1881, selling his interest in the mill in 1882, on account of ill health. In 1868 he sold his farm. In 1884 he built his present residence and place of business, where he conducts a general store. He has been township auditor, judge of election, inspector, school director, constable, and is now serving his second term as justice of the peace. He is prominent in town affairs, and is universally esteemed.

WILLIAM SADLER, farmer, P. O. Camp Hill, is a grandson of Jacob Sadler, who came to this country many years ago, and settled in York County, Penn., near the Maryland line, where he married, and had a family of eight sons and five daughters. He died near Pittsburgh. Our subject's paternal ancestors were among the first settlers west of the Susquehanna River. William Sadler died in 1765; he was one of three brothers who came from England prior to 1750, and settled in that part of York County which is now included in Adams County, near York Springs. William Sadler had a son, Jacob Sadler, who, in his early life, resided in York County, near the borough of Little York. Jacob Sadler had thirteen children—eight sons and five daughters—one of whom was Joseph Sadler. Joseph, the father of our subject, was born in York County in 1782, and when he was quite young his parents removed to Allegheny County, Penn., where he stayed until twenty years old; then he went to Lancaster County, and in two years after to East Pennsborough Township, this county, where, in 1807, he was married to Mary Gabel, of the same place. He then entered into farming and distilling and had also what is known as the "Pitt" wagons, carrying goods to Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia. He accumulated property, part of which was the farm afterward the property of his son William. His family consisted of six sons and two daughters: Jacob, John, Samuel, Joseph, William, George, Susan and Mary. The three survivors, Jacob, William and George, all live on the turnpike, at Camp Hill, within a quarter of a mile of each other. William Sadler was born October 6, 1824, and worked on the home farm until he was of age, when he was married to Mary, daughter of George Beidelman, of East Pennsborough Township. He then hired his father's farm until the latter's death, in the summer of 1858, when he bought it from the estate. In 1882 he sold the farm and moved to Camp Hill, where he stayed two years; then he bought the property known as "Oyster's Point" and a small farm adjoining. Mr. and Mrs. Sadler have had the following named children: Jacob, George and Austin, the two latter dying young, and Jacob, in 1880, at age of thirty-three years, up to which time he had lived at home, except a short period spent in business in New Cumberland; one daughter, Ellen, likewise died young. The living are Laura B., wife of Jacob Worst, of Upper Allen Township; Alice C., married to James E. Martin, of Hampden Township; Annetta; Emma M. and Effie M., who live at home. Mr. Sadler has been county commissioner, school director for twenty-one consecutive years, assessor, supervisor, judge and inspector of elections, and has discharged all the duties intrusted to his care with a fidelity which has elicited the commendation of his fellow-citizens. He and his family have the entire respect of all who know them.

WILLIAM H. SHAULL, carpenter and contractor, P. O. West Fairview, was born in Hamden Township, this county, in 1838. His father, Henry Shaull, a native of Lebanon County, born about the year 1811, was a son of John Shaull, who lived and died in York County, leaving seven children. On his father's death Henry Shaull was bound out to John Benson, of Colebrook Furnace, to learn blacksmithing, working there until after he became of age. At twenty-three he was married to Catharine, daughter of John Garrett, of Lebanon County, Penn., and for five subsequent years worked at Colebrook Furnace, when he removed to Hampden Township, Cumberland County, and engaged in business on his own account. Here he remained until his death; he died in 1877, at the age of sixty-six, leaving a family of five sons and two daughters: William H.; Sarah, wife of Samuel Shaumberger; Levi; George F.; Elizabeth, wife of John Basehore, of Hampden Township; Charles H.; and Martha E. now deceased. William H. worked two years at his father's trade, but at the age of eighteen went to Sterrett's Gap to learn carpentering. When his time was up he moved to Hogestown to work, but in August of the same year (1862) he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Regiment for nine months, and a few weeks after was in the battle of South Mountain, and then in Antietam, where he was struck in the head by a glancing bullet, which, fortunately did not penetrate the skull. His regiment was removed to Harper's Ferry, and afterward sent up the Shenandoah Valley to Warrington Junction and thence to Fredericksburg to take part in the

fight there, in which they lost their commander, Col. Zinn. From Fredericksburg they went to Chancellorsville, in which three day's fight they bore an active part. Thence they were sent to Acquia Creek, and home to Harrisburg, where they were mustered out, after an active campaign. Mr. Shaull re-enlisted in the Two Hundred and First Pennsylvania Regiment for one year, but the regiment was most of the time employed guarding railroads, supplies, etc., and at the end of the term was mustered out at Harrisburg. After this Mr. Shaull worked at his trade for six years, when he established himself in his present business as carpenter and contractor, at West Fairview. He was married, in 1863, to Miss Mary E. Bowers, of East Pennsborough. They have six boys and two girls: Martha E. is married to George H. Shaeffer, of Baltimore; Harry, aged eighteen, works with his father; William, Tillie, Franklin, Albert, Ira and Nelson are at home. Mr. Shaull is a member of Post No. 58, G. A. R. He and his wife belong to the United Brethren Church, and he is held in esteem by all who have been in any manner associated with him as a man of honesty and worth.

LESLIE H. SINGISER, hotel-keeper, P. O. Wormleysburg, is a grandson of George Singiser, for many years a forwarder in Mechanicsburg, Penn., and one of the first contractors on the Cumberland Valley Railroad. George Singiser was well known and much liked, beloved and respected for his probity and generous impulses. An enterprising man, he took part in every movement calculated to advance the interests of the valley. He died in 1854. His wife was Mary Halbert, of Carlisle, a Christian lady and fit companion for such a man. She died in 1884, at Altoona. They had four sons and five daughters. One of the sons, Andrew, succeeded his father, in 1863, and later engaged in the grocery business in Mechanicsburg. He is a straightforward man, and is always willing to help the struggling, which he has often done to his own detriment. Andrew Singiser married Miss Annie Wyle, of Mechanicsburg, Penn., who wears woman's highest crown of a good wife and mother. They have four sons and one daughter: George, Leslie H., Harry, Willie L. and Alberta. Leslie H. was born in 1852. He lived with his parents until his twenty-first year, when he was married to Miss Sallie, daughter of George Winemiller, of Upper Allen Township, this county. He then carried on the green-grocery and general dealing business for six years, when he gave it up to take position in the Cumberland Valley Railroad office, which he held for three years, relinquishing it to engage in the livery, and afterward in a restaurant business, which he sold in November, 1884; in April following he rented the hotel at the end of the bridge from Harrisburg to Bridgeport, where he is doing a good business, as such a kind friend and generous man must. He is ably assisted by his wife, who takes charge of the interior management. She is a prominent member of the Reformed Church. They have two sons: George Alfred, aged eleven, and Murray, nine years old. All who know this worthy couple are pleased with their success and wish them long life and continued prosperity.

WILSON P. WALTERS, farmer, Camp Hill, is the grandson of John Walters, a native of the county, whose father settled here after his immigration from Germany. His farm was in what is now Hampden Township, near the mountain. His son John inherited the farm, on which he died. He had four sons: John, Daniel, Joseph Henry and Jacob. Daniel Walters, the father of our subject, was married to Margaret Weibby, of Carlisle. He took the home farm, but some years after sold it, and bought another near Mechanicsburg, where he died about 1872, in his seventy-seventh year; his widow died in 1876, aged seventy-five. Their children were Levi, Jacob, Margaret, Wilson P., John H., David, Mary and Sarah and Ephraim, who both died young. Levi died in Hampden Township in 1885. Jacob died in 1858; Margaret is the wife of Jacob A. Basehore, of Hampden Township; John H. is married to Miss Jennie Ziegler, and is now burgess of Mechanicsburg. Wilson P., was born September 8, 1836. He worked at carpentering for seven years, when he hired the Simon Oyster farm, which he worked for nineteen years, at which time he bought from his father-in-law, Jacob Sadler, the one on which he now resides. November 17, 1859, he married Miss Mary Sadler, who was born on the farm they now own. They have two children, Julia A., born January 18, 1861, now the wife of A. O. Sample, merchant of Mechanicsburg, and William Franklin, born December 2, 1863, who is single and living with his parents. Mr. Walters has never held office, but gives his entire time and attention to his farm. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 302, A. Y. M., of Mechanicsburg, and bears a high character for honesty and uprightness.

CHARLES F. WILBAR, mail-carrier, West Fairview, was born in Wareham, Mass., October 2, 1833. His father, Charles Wilbar, was born in that State, and there lived until 1837, when he came to West Fairview, this county, to take charge of the mail factory of J. Pratt & Son, the senior member of which firm was a brother of Mrs. Wilbar. On the sale of the works to James McCormick, Mr. Wilbar retired from active life. He died in 1865. He was twice married, first to Miss Lydia Pratt, by whom he had one daughter, Jane P., who died in Boston in 1883. His second wife was a sister of his first, Agatha B. Pratt, who died in Fairview in 1880. They had seven children, of whom one son and one daughter are deceased. Those living are Lydia Ann, wife of Rev. S. Dasher, of Harrisburg, Penn.; Charles F.; Elizabeth, wife of Solomon A. Alexander, of York, Penn.; Josiah P., book-keeper at the mail factory, and Bethiah, wife of George Schutt, of Fairview. Charles

F. Wilbar was educated in the public schools, and at eighteen began working in the keg shops attached to the nail works, of which he was afterward foreman for twenty-three years, retiring in 1881. Since July 1, 1885, he has carried the mail between Fairview and Harrisburg. In 1862 he married Eliza, born in 1834, daughter of John Holtz, of Fairview, Penn. To this union the following-named children have been born: Charles Edward, born November 7, 1865, now teaching in the village; Emma Loretta, born August 18, 1868; Lily Viola, born January 30, 1872—all living at home; and Harry F., who died September 29, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbar, son and eldest daughter are members of the Lutheran Church. An estimable couple, with a fine family, a pleasant residence and the respect of their neighbors, they are happily situated.

HENRY K. WITMAN, contractor, Wormleysburg. John Witman, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Lancaster County, Penn. Although a farmer, he carried on the business of weaving, operating four looms. He married Mary Yontz, also of Lancaster County, and had eight children: Elizabeth, Mary, Catharine, Anthony, John, Joseph, Jacob and Paul. Of these, John was born in 1799, and came, in 1809, to Londonderry Township, Dauphin Co., Penn., with his parents, who had purchased a farm there, upon which they resided until they died. John Witman learned the trade of weaving, which he followed for many years. His wife was Mary Irwin, by whom he had eleven children: Henry K., John, William Paul, Joseph, Catharine, Lydia, Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah and Phianna—all born and reared on the homestead. Henry K. Witman, the only one of the family residing in Cumberland County, acquired a practical education early in life, and when twenty-two years old was made foreman by a contractor grading the Lebanon Valley Railroad through Dauphin County. He afterward superintended the grading of the Northern Central in Northumberland County, and the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, in Huntingdon County, Penn. January 1, 1860, he superintended a "floating gang" on the North Central. In this year he was married to Mary J. McCanna, of Chester County, Penn., and began housekeeping in Bridgeport, Penn. He became foreman on the North Central Railroad, holding that position until 1879, when he opened a stone quarry on the McCormick estate, which he still works. In a wreck on the road, in 1862, he lost his right arm, but with indomitable will kept his position and made a success in life. In 1864 he purchased a residence in Wormleysburg, Penn., which he sold in 1875, engaging in mercantile business in Bridgeport until 1881, when he bought his present home. No more desirable place could be had. It overlooks the broad Susquehanna and the flourishing city of Harrisburg. He has four children: John, Harry, Lydia and Naomi, who may feel a just pride in bearing a name that knows no stain. A competence, honorably acquired, and a good income, enables him to surround his family with all the comforts of life. Books, music, etc., make cheerful their happy home, and he well deserves the esteem accorded him by his neighbors.

CHAPTER XLVI.

FRANKFORD TOWNSHIP.

M. F. ANTHONY, farmer, P. O. Bloserville, is a grandson of John Anthony, who was brought to this country an infant, about 130 years ago, from Germany. His parents settled in Adams County, near Hanover, where he lived until his death. He married Margaret Huffman, and they had six children: Michael, Elizabeth, Margaret, Catherine, Lena and John. Of these, John, the sole survivor, married Margaret Shaeffer, of North Middleton Township, and lives a few miles from Carlisle. Michael, father of our subject, was born June 23, 1791, and died October 5, 1859. His wife was Eva Doyhl, who was born June 1, 1792, and died January 15, 1864. They had six children, one dying in infancy. The others were: Catharine, wife of Henry Neff, of Newville; Margaret, wife of John Fenton, of Newville; Sarah, wife of Joseph McDermond, of Mifflin Township; John, who died when fifteen years old, and Michael F., who was born January 2, 1826, two miles from Carlisle, in North Middleton Township. He worked as a weaver for fifteen years, when he began farming, first in Mifflin Township, for two years, then in Newton Township eight years; lived a year in Newville, and then returned to North Middleton, where he resided eight years, when he came to the farm which he and his wife own in Frankford Township. In 1854 he married Miss Sarah Asper, who was born April 15, 1831, and died January 15, 1864, the mother of one child, who died young. January 9, 1872, Mr. Anthony married Mrs. Mary Ann Allen, widow of George Allen, who was a Miss Barley.

They have two children: Sarah Catharine, born August 3, 1872, and David Edward, born March 1, 1880. Mr. Anthony is a member of the Lutheran Church, a man of high character and probity.

MRS. NANCY DRAWBAUGH, Bloserville, is descended from one of the old families of the county, as was her husband, John Drawbaugh, whose grandfather came from York County a great many years ago and settled in what is now Lower Allen Township. One of his sons, George, was the father of John, the husband of Nancy. George was born in 1801 and died March 10, 1866. He was married, in 1822, to Barbara Bloser, of North Middleton Township, where he was then living. She died in June, 1885. He was a wagon-maker and a farmer in Frankford Township, but sold out and moved to another place, which he owned, in South Middleton, near Carlisle. By careful management and industry he acquired a competence. He was enabled to give his later children a start in life, and at his death left a fine estate. He had seven children: John (husband of our subject), born November 26, 1823; William, married to Margaret Ebright, who died, leaving six children, and he then married Mrs. Maria Elliott, who has one child—they live in this township; Elizabeth, wife of John Bowman, who lived with her father until his death; Alexander Cornman, married to Emma Roberts, living in West Virginia; George B., married to Eliza Baschore, living in West Pennsborough Township; David Porter, who died unmarried; and Ellen, wife of David Hemminger, county treasurer. In early life John worked on his father's farm, and three years after his marriage moved to a farm in West Pennsborough Township, where they lived eleven years, when he bought a farm in North Middleton Township. Here they lived four years, and selling this property removed to a farm owned by his father, in West Pennsborough Township, where they lived three years, and then bought and removed to the farm, where he died, October 7, 1882, and where his widow and surviving children now reside. He was an honest hard-working man, who provided well for his family, and lived and died with the respect of the entire community. January 25, 1844, he married Miss Nancy Ziegler, born July 15, 1819, a daughter of William and Margaret (Adams) Ziegler, of this township and Mifflin. They were an old and well known family, many of whom are to be found all over the county. Mr. and Mrs. Drawbaugh had nine children: Ezemiah C., born June 25, 1845, the wife of Solomon W. Lehn, living in North Middleton Township, this county; Anna Maria, born August 15, 1847, living with her mother; Catherine Agnes, born October 28, 1849, and died December 6, 1864; Samuel Wilson, born December 18, 1852, married to Sarah Barrick, and died October 9, 1882; Margaret Grizel, born December 9, 1853, wife of Martin Foos, and living in Harrisburg; William Edgar, born November 3, 1855, and married to Isabel Sharp, and living in Newton Township; George Albert, born July 2, 1857, and died November 6, 1882; John Freeman, born February 13, 1860, and died October 4, 1882; and David Porter, born August 23, 1862, unmarried and living with his mother (he teaches the school at Bloserville, and is a young man of exemplary habits and character.) The history of this family contains a sad record of the ravages of death; the father, John, the sons, John Freeman and Samuel Wilson, dying within one week, and another son, George A., following them to the grave in less than a month. The widow lives in retirement with her unmarried son and daughter in a new house on a part of the farm, which she has rented, and in the evening of her days is enjoying a well-earned rest from active cares. She is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN JACOB ERFORD, farmer, P. O. Carlisle, is a grandson of John Erford, who emigrated from Germany, and took up a large tract of land in East Pennsborough Township. He had seven children—three sons, John, Jacob and Benjamin, and four daughters. Jacob, father of our subject, was born in 1806, and lived on the home farm, where he died in 1855. His wife was Susanna, daughter of John Hoover, of South Middleton Township, who died in 1858. They had five children: Julia Ann, born February 8, 1837 (she became the wife of John Givler, who was killed in the army, and after his death married John Kiehly, and died in 1881; John Jacob, our subject, born July 5, 1839; Elizabeth, born December 3, 1842, is the wife of John Myers, and lives in West Fairview; Mary Matilda, born November 4, 1845, is the wife of David Wolf, of this township; Sarah Sophia, born August 30, 1849, is the widow of Joseph Hess, and lives in East Pennsborough. John Jacob worked on his father's farm until eighteen years of age, when he attended the normal school in Newville, and afterward taught for two winters. He then returned to farming. In 1862 he was enrolled as a soldier, serving over ten months, and was then honorably discharged, when he again returned to farming, also raising and dealing in poultry, in which he is yet engaged. In 1867 he removed to West Pennsborough Township, where he stayed five years. He has since made several changes, but for five years past has lived on his father-in-law's farm in this township, renting his own farm. January 1, 1861, he married Rebecca, daughter of John Darr, who died on the farm now occupied by Mr. Erford. They have had ten children, one of whom, John Wesley, died in infancy; Mary Elizabeth is the wife of Elias E. Hoover, of this township. The rest are living at home, and are named as follows: Sarah Ann, born October 8, 1861; Emma Catherine, born February 25, 1866; Joseph Sylvester, born October 24, 1869; William Francis, born March 6, 1872; Ida Jane, born January 16, 1874; Clara Eleanora, born Feb-

ruary 21, 1879; Ella May, born May 27, 1881, and Martha Blanche, born January 17, 1885. Mr. Erford has been a justice of the peace for nine years; is assistant assessor of the township, and is justly held in high esteem as a man whose word is as good as any man's bond.

FRANCIS MENTZER, lumberman, Bloserville, one of the enterprising citizens of the township, who has done much to develop the resources of the section in which he lives, was born in the township he has lived in all his life. His ancestors on the paternal side came from Hungary, and on the maternal from Germany, before the Revolution. His great-grandfather, John, was twice married. This branch of the family is descended from the second wife, whose name was Christiana Wasinger. One of their sons, also named John, grandfather of Francis, was born in Lancaster County December 15, 1780, and died in this township February 5, 1861, aged eighty-one years. His wife was Elizabeth Ernst, a daughter of John Ernst, who came from Germany when eighteen years old. She was born March 14, 1793, and died July 6, 1880, aged eighty-seven years. They had nine children: Frederick, father of our subject; John, born November 12, 1818, married Eliza Seitz, and after her death Eva Householder, and died in 1879; Henry, born July 29, 1820, married Polly Lemon, of West Pennsborough Township, where they are living; Simon, born October 2, 1829, married Barbara Radabaugh, of this township, and lives here; David, born November 24, 1832, married Ann Fry, and lives in West Pennsborough Township; George, born February 27, 1835, married Harriet Oiler, and lives on the Bloser mansion farm; Barbara is the wife of John D. Snyder of this township; Catherine was the wife of William Kost, and both are deceased; and Sarah, who is unmarried, lives with her brother George. Frederick, father of Francis, was born August 31, 1813. He lived on his father's farm until after his marriage, when, after many changes, he bought the Laied farm, now owned by his son, Francis. In 1864, he retired and bought a small place south of Bloserville, removing to the village two years later, and died July 7, 1874. He was a thorough-going man, pretty sure to accomplish whatever he undertook, and enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and was several times elected to responsible township offices. He was a religious man, a member of the Lutheran Church. January 26, 1837, he married Martha Bowman, of this township, whose father was born December 11, 1788, and died April 21, 1846. Her mother, Martha, also was a widow, a Mrs. Messner, and originally a Miss Bloser, who died January 26, 1856, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. They had six children: William, born July 15, 1838, married Ellen De Sanno, and died February 28, 1865 (his widow, now the wife of William Lucas, resides in Peoria, Ill.); William was a practicing physician in Carlisle, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and had visited the medical schools of the principal European cities; John was born May 29, 1842, married Annie Keck, of Perry County, and was accidently drowned in the Conodoguinet Creek, (his widow and family still reside on his farm in West Pennsborough Township); Abraham, born July 14, 1844, married Sarah, daughter of Hezekiah Koch, of Mifflin, and is now living on Francis' farm; David, born April 4, 1847, married Mina Chronister, of Adams County, and is living on the homestead farm, also owned by our subject; Mary Elizabeth, born July 8, 1849, is the wife of A. P. Schimp, and is living in South Middleton. Francis, who is the second son, was born February 4, 1845. He lived at home until his marriage, when he began farming on two or three farms, finally removing to Mount Rock, Penn Township, where he stayed seven years, and in 1870 came back to the old farm which he had bought from his father two years before. Here he remained six years, then in Bloserville eighteen months, during which time he went West; on his return he went back to the farm and remained there until the spring of 1885, when he removed to the place where he now resides. In 1884 he had bought an interest in the business now carried on under the name of Stambaugh & Mentzer, which he sold in the spring of 1886 to his son Frederick. November 22, 1860, he married Mary, daughter of William Drawbaugh, of this township; she was born February 28, 1840, and died November 11, 1881, accidentally burned to death by her clothing taking fire from an exploded lamp. They had following named children: Abner D., born September 13, 1862; Frederick, born March 18, 1865, who has taught school and now succeeds his father in mercantile business at Bloserville; Martha E., born May 14, 1867; William H., born May 21, 1870, and died July 15, 1870; Harvey, born December 17, 1871; Francis, born December 31, 1873; and Minnie Catherina, born September 30, 1876, all living at home. December 21, 1882, Mr. Mentzer married Kate D. Mentzer, a cousin, a daughter of John Mentzer, and born February 8, 1851. They had one child, Mamie, born May 19, 1884, who died May 4, 1885. Mr. Mentzer has always been an active man. He has built many houses and barns, is now engaged in the lumber business with his brother-in-law, Joseph Drawbaugh, in Mifflin Township, has taken an active part in the affairs of the townships, and has held several offices. He and his wife and several members of the family are members of the Evangelical Association. Mr. Mentzer is universally esteemed as an upright, trustworthy man and a consistent Christian.

WILLIAM JACKSON WALLACE, farmer, P. O. Newville. The grandfather of our subject settled in this township some time after his immigration from Ireland, on land of which the farm of William J. was a part. He was married here and reared a

family. Those who arrived at maturity were: James, who was married to Susan McCrea, and lived on the homestead, where he died. Thomas, who went to Ohio when young, married a Miss Watt, and died there. John, who lived on a farm adjoining the homestead, married a Miss Mary Thompson, removed to Newville, and died there in 1876. Jane, who married a Mr. Shoemaker, went to Monmouth, Ill., where he died. Margaret, who died unmarried. Nancy, the wife of Thompson Mathers, of Mifflin Township, this county, where she died. William, the youngest son, who was born in 1800, and lived on the farm, until a few years before his death, at Newville, in 1874. He married Miss Mary Wherry, of Hopewell Township, and had nine children: John W., who died at home unmarried, aged about twenty-two. James M., who also died single. Margaret, the eldest of the girls, who died young. Agnes S., living in Newville. Lizzie E., killed by a train at Harrisburg. Anna Mary, who died after reaching maturity. Ida N. and Laura M., twin sisters (the former died when a young lady, the latter is living at Newville), and William Jackson, the youngest of the sons. Our subject was born March 20, 1839, and worked on the farm until his marriage, when he moved to the farm, which he had previously purchased. The homestead became his on his father's death. December 27, 1870, he married Miss Mary G., daughter of Rev. James Shields, of Juniata County, who was born September 11, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace had one son, James Shields, who was born September 8, 1873, died July 11, 1886. He had been school director for nine years, and was justice of the peace for the five years previous to his death. He was a member of and ruling elder in the United Presbyterian Church at Newville. He had the reputation, in his community, of being a conscientious man, and a good citizen. His widow is a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Newville.

CHAPTER XLVII.

HAMPDEN TOWNSHIP.*

ABRAM A. BOWMAN, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, is a son of Abram Bowman, now of Upper Allen Township, formerly of Fairview, York Co., Penn., where our subject was born November 27, 1851, and where he lived until 1878, when he removed to a farm owned by Samuel Eberly, nearly adjoining his present residence. In 1881 Abram A. and his father purchased a fine farm, on the road known as "Brandy Lane," from the heirs of J. Best, and in 1884 the former bought the old Barnhart mansion farm, and now farms both places, living on the first mentioned property. In January, 1875, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Eberly (one of the best known residents of Hampden Township), and they have one son, Samuel A. Although Mr. Bowman is still quite a young man, yet he has already achieved a good measure of success. What property he has acquired has been by his own unaided exertions, and, should his life be spared, the energy and business capacity he has already exhibited, will undoubtedly place him in the front rank of the citizens of this county.

DAVID DIETZ, farmer, P. O. Shiremanstown, is a native of York County, Penn., born in 1820, son of Daniel and Lydia (Stoner) Dietz. His grandfather was George Dietz. His father and his grandfather were born on the same farm, making two generations born on the same property. In 1837, when David was eleven years of age, his parents removed to East Pennsborough Township, this county, buying the place known as the "Carothers' farm," which has been in the possession of the Carothers family for one hundred years. Here the father, Daniel Deitz, died in 1860, aged sixty years; his widow died in 1866. David worked on his father's farm until his marriage, in 1850, with Caroline, daughter of Christian Sheely, of Hampden Township. A year later his father gave the management of the farm to him, and he lived there until 1869, when he bought the place on which he now resides, in Hampden Township, about one mile north of Shiremanstown. He, however, still owns the old homestead, which is farmed by his son, Daniel. David Dietz has had nine children, two of whom are deceased. Daniel is the eldest living, and is married to Susan, daughter of William Mechling, and carries on his father's farm; Simon, his second son, is married to Barbara, daughter of Jacob Eberly, and carries on farming. Three daughters are married: Mary Ellen, wife of John H. Smith, of Mechanicsburg, Penn.; Annetta, wife of Jonas C. Rupp, of Monroe Township, and Carrie M., who married Frank S. Hertzler, of Lower Allen Township; the two younger daughters are at home. Mr. Dietz was elected county commissioner in 1869, serving his

* See also borough of Shiremanstown, page 456.

term of three years to the great satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He has been school director also for many years the last three as secretary of the board. He has also been assessor several times, besides filling several minor offices. In every position to which he has been called he has discharged its duties with credit to himself and satisfaction of his constituents. He and his wife are prominent members of St. John's Lutheran Church. David Dietz is universally esteemed by all who know him, and bears a well-deserved reputation as a man of upright character and the most unblemished integrity.

CHRISTIAN DIETZ, farmer, P. O. Good Hope, is the younger son of Daniel and Lydia (Stoner) Dietz, and was born in York County, Penn., on the same farm where his father and grandfather were born. He is fifty-three years of age, having been born in October, 1832. His parents came to this county in 1837, buying the well-known "Carothers' farm," which had been owned by that family for 150 years. Here Christian lived until the spring of 1851, when his father turned the farm over to his elder son David, himself and family removing to a house he had built on that part of his own farm lying in the then new township of Hampden. Here Christian lived until his marriage, in 1856, with Elizabeth, daughter of John Wilt of East Pennsborough Township, he then removed to a farm bought by his father, in 1852, from Anderson and William Orr. Here he stayed until the spring of 1882 when he removed to a new house which he built at the lower end of his farm, to which he had added fifty acres bought from James Orr, and this, with the original Orr Farm of 160 acres, which he got from his father's estate, and ninety-five acres which he purchased from Susan Sierer, gives him a fine farm of 305 acres in one tract, making him about the largest land-owner in Hampden Township, and one of its heaviest taxpayers. He has five children: George W., married to Lillie C., daughter of Eli C. Shuman (he farms his father's upper farm); Alice J., wedded to Frederick Mumma, grocer, of Mechanicsburg; Rebecca E., Milton C., and Katie N., who are unmarried and live at home. Mr. Dietz has held several township offices, and has been school director for eighteen years, assessor two terms, county auditor, and held several minor offices. He has worthily discharged the duties of every position, and should his fellow-citizens call him to a still higher post of honor, which seems probable, his life and charater, which are open and known to all men, are a guarantee that he will faithfully discharge the trust committed to his care.

SAMUEL EBERLY, retired farmer, P. O. Shiremanstown, is a native of this county, born near Mechanicsburg in 1820, son of John Eberly who came to Hampden Township from Lancaster County, with his father, when a young boy. John Eberly's father bought a farm of 288 acres of land (a part of which is now owned by the subject of this sketch), where he lived, and on his death his son John inherited that part of the land, which, on his (John's) death, was inherited by Samuel, and on which the latter has since resided. In 1843 Samuel Eberly married Susan, daughter of Christian Garver. She died in 1851, leaving one son and three daughters, of whom one has since died. The following year Samuel Eberly married Frances, a sister of his first wife, and in this year he retired from active farm labors, which he has never resumed. He built for himself, in 1877, a substantial and commodious brick residence on the Pittsburgh & Harrisburg Turnpike, which intersects his farm. The house denotes that he is a man of taste and refinement, being much superior in appearance and internal arrangement to the majority of the houses in the valley. His family consists of his wife; his son, Simon, now forty years of age, who married Ellen, daughter of Samuel Bashore, an old settler and near neighbor; Sarah A., wife of John Strong, residing on a farm in Silver Spring Township, owned by Mr. Eberly; Mary, wife of Benj. F. Zimmerman, who also lives on a farm, owned by her father, in Hampden Tp.; these are the children by his first wife, as was also Frances, who married J. B. Lindeman (he built a house immediately adjoining Mr. Eberly's, and they had just moved into it when Mrs. Lindeman died). By his second wife, who died February 22, 1886, Mr. Eberly has five daughters: Elizabeth, wife of Abram A. Bowman of Hampden Township; Kate, wedded to Jacob S. Miley, of Silver Spring Township; and Ellen, Emma, and Ida, living at home. Mr. Eberly has accumulated large means. He owns five farms: The one on which he lives contains 176 acres, for which he gave $12,000 to his father's estate; one in Silver Spring Township, 126 acres, which cost $10,775; one of 128 acres in Hampden Township, for which he gave $14,000; one of 105 acres, in Silver Spring township, cost him $13,573; and another in Silver Spring Township, costing $18,000. Besides these, he bought, in 1869, a farm on the turnpike, of 132 acres, which cost him, including improvements, over $30,000 (this latter farm he subsequently deeded to his son Simon, for much less consideration). He has also property of other kinds. Since 1851 he has been largely engaged in the business of settling estates, having been administrator, executor, trustee, guardian, or agent for no less than fifty-two estates, few of which are now unsettled. He has also written twenty-nine wills, his neighbors knowing his sterling worth, good judgment, and strong common sense, insisting on him acting for them. He has written, since 1851, 1,762 letters, of which he keeps a record. Mr. Eberly is practically a self-made man. Starting in life with scarcely any education, he is a bright example of what may be accomplished by rigid adherence to truth, justice and right, backed by industry. First, a poor and comparatively uneducated lad, to-day no man in the community stands higher

among all classes of people. That he may long be spared to his family, and for the benefit of the people who depend so largely upon his family, is the sincere wish of all who know him.

BENJAMIN ERB, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, is the youngest son of Benjamin and and Susan (Sadler) Erb, born in 1843, on his father's farm, a part of which he now owns and lives upon, it embraces most of the land between two bends of the Conodoguinet Creek, which bounds it on three sides. After his father's death Benjamin's elder brother, Joseph, bought the farm from the estate, and two years later sold seventy seven acres on the point to Benjamin. Here Benjamin erected a new brick house and barns. His father was a native of East Pennsborough Township, this county, and lived in Wormleysburg; he bought a farm in that township, which he afterward sold. He then removed to the farm now occupied by his sons. Benjamin, the subject of this sketch, lived at home until he was twenty-six years of age, when he married Mary, daughter of Amos Hicks, of Mechanicsburg, Penn.; she died in 1876 leaving a son, Benjamin, Jr., now fifteen years old. In 1881 our subject was again married, this time to Miami, daughter of Peter Plank, of Mechanicsburg, Penn. They have one child, Charles, now three years old. After the death of his father, Mr. Erb farmed his father's farm for two years, and then removed to Shiremanstown; two years later he came back to his farm, and, after remaining here two years, he removed to Mechanicsburg, where he resided for six years. After his marriage with Miss Plank he came back to his farm and has since resided here. He is justly proud of his farm, as well as of his fine stock. Mr. Erb has never held office, and could scarcely be induced to accept any, but his neighbors may not be disposed always to acquiesce in that decision. Should he be induced to accept a public position, his character is sufficient guarantee that he will worthily fill it.

CHRISTIAN HERTZLER, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, was born April 30, 1833, near Millersville, Lancaster Co., Penn. His father, likewise named Christian, was also born in Lancaster County, where he lived until our subject was four years old, when he removed to Monroe Township, this county, where he resided until his death, about twelve years since. On this farm young Christian worked until he was twenty four years of age, at which time he married Eliza, daughter of Jacob Mumma, of Mechanicsburg, and took a farm of his father's, which he worked successfully for nine years, when he resold it to his father and bought his present farm of 110 acres, adding largely to the buildings and making it one of the best in the township, showing every evidence of thrift and comfort. To Christian Hertzler, Jr., and wife have been born nine children, who are now living, and two who died while quite young. The names and ages of those living are Anna Mary, twenty-five, wife of Elias Shelley, of Upper Allen Township; Martin Wilmer, twenty-three; Alice Jane, twenty-two; Ira Mumma, twenty; Cora May, fifteen; Christian Elmer, thirteen; Ella Eliza, eleven; Jacob Ray, nine; and Ada Grace, four. The last named five attend the Pike School. Mr. Hertzler has not been an office seeker, and has never held an office, except that of school trustee. In politics he is, like all the Hertzlers, a stanch Republican. He and his wife are members of the Slate Hill Mennonite Church, near Shiremanstown, and live up to their professions of religion, enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who know them.

JOHN LININGER, farmer, P. O. Good Hope, was born near where he now lives, in 1837, a son of Jacob and Eliza (Monasmith) Lininger, both natives of this county. His grandfather was born in Franklin County, whence he came to this county, where his son, Jacob, was born and reared, but about thirty-five years ago he removed to Iowa, where he still lives. At the age of four years John was adopted by John Baschore, who owned the farm where Mr. Lininger lives. John worked for his foster father until 1854, when he went to Mechanicsburg to learn the trade of carpenter. At this he worked for four years, when he married Miss Mary Jane Baschore, a niece of his foster father. John then took charge of the farm until Mr. Baschore's death, in 1870, when the farm was bequeathed him for a consideration. He has had three children, of whom one is now living: John B., now (1886) twenty-six years of age, who is married to Susan, daughter of Henry O. Booser, of East Pennsborough Township. Mr. Lininger has, for the past twenty years, had to contend against the misfortune, which then happened to him, of losing his right hand in a threshing machine. Five years ago Mr. Lininger was duly elected and ordained a minister of the River Brethren, and is also actively engaged in the management of his farm; on Sundays officiating in his ministerial capacity wherever services are held, the Brethren having no church edifice in the district, services being mainly held in the residences of members, and sometimes in edifices owned by other denominations. Mr. Lininger is regarded, not only by members of his own church, but by all who know him, as a man of strictest probity and integrity.

WILLIAM B. LOGAN, farmer, P. O. Good Hope, was born near where he now lives, in 1845, son of William Logan, a native of Lebanon County, Penn., who came to this county in 1842, and died in 1878. His grandfather, likewise a native of Lebanon, named William, died during the war of 1812. Our subject lived on the home farm until 1867, when he married Mary J., daughter of Christian C. Rupp, of Silver Spring Township, this county. They have seven children: Abner C., Dessie Kate, John R., Frances, Lizzie

Blanche, Ira N. and Mary. Two other children died in infancy. Mr. Logan taught school from 1861 until 1883. On the death of his father, in 1878, he purchased his present farm from the estate, remodeling the dwelling, building a new barn, etc., and then rented it until 1882, when he occupied it himself, combining farming with school-teaching. In 1884 he was elected county auditor, which position he now holds. He and his wife are communicants of Salem Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Logan is still a young man, with every prospect of a useful and honorable career before him, and is universally esteemed. He will fill, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents, any position to which he may be chosen. In politics he is a Democrat.

JAMES E. MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Good Hope, lives on the farm on which he was born in October, 1851, on the banks of the Conodoguinet Creek, near Lindeman's mill. His father, James Martin, is also a native of this county, and formerly cultivated the farm on which his son James E. now lives, but retired in 1871, and now lives with his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of William Sherban, in Mechanicsburg, Penn. Our subject's mother was Caroline, daughter of Peter Fessler, of Harrisburg, Penn. James E. Martin lived with his father until the latter gave up the farm; then our subject went to live with Mr. Sherban, at Oyster's Point. In 1881 Mr. Martin married Miss Alice, daughter of William Sadler, of Camp Hill, East Pennsborough Township, this county, and they have one child, Willie, a particularly bright little boy of three years. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Martin removed to the farm. Mr. Martin has, besides Mrs. Sherban, another sister, Jennie, wife of John Funk, of Springfield, Ohio. Mrs. Martin has four sisters: Nettie, Laura, Emma and Effie. Laura is wedded to Jacob Worst, of Upper Allen Township, this county. The others are unmarried and live at home. Mr. Martin, it will be seen, is quite a young man, who, it is to be hoped, has a long and useful career before him. He is industrious and careful, and a gentleman of excellent character, and deserves success.

JOHN M. RUPP, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, is one of the descendants of John Jonas Rupp, who came to this county from Reihen, Grand Duchy of Baden, in 1751, and first located in Lancaster County, or what is now known as Lebanon County. He was the progenitor of the numerous family of Rupps which are found scattered all over this part of the country. From Lebanon he came to Cumberland County, and built the stone house now occupied by the subject of this sketch, and lived there until his death. One of his sons was Martin, grandfather of John M., who lived for a time on a farm near the stone church, of which he was one of the principal builders. He afterward removed to the Samuel Eberly farm, where John, father of our subject, was born January 17, 1801. The following April John Jonas Rupp died, and Martin took possession of the house, and at his death, in 1843, left it to his son John, who had married, in 1840, Anna, daughter of John Markley, who kept the old Trendle Spring tavern. Mr. and Mrs. John Rupp had a family of three sons and four daughters, all of whom died young, except Mary, wife of Charles Hertzler, and John M. The subject of this sketch was born in March, 1844. He and his sisters inherited the house and farm on the death of their father in 1872. Mr. Rupp is thus the direct representative of the original founder of the family in this county. In October, 1873, he married Ellen, daughter of Jacob Spidle, of Hampden Township, and they have two boys and two girls: John M., Jr., Jacob S., Maggie E. and Naomi; all attending school. In early life Mr. Rupp dealt in patent rights; was also engaged in mining enterprises, but now gives his attention and entire time to his farm, which affords him ample occupation. His farm comprises 117 acres, and is one of the most fertile in the valley. He is a member of the Allen & East Pennsborough Society for the Recovery of Stolen Horses and Mules, and the Detection of Thieves. He is also a life member of the Horticultural Fair Company of Mechanicsburg, where he makes yearly exhibits. Among other curiosities which he has shown there is some soap made by his great-grandfather, and a specimen of the first apple butter ever made in the county. He is a member of the Dunkard Church in Upper Allen Township, and is a man of excellent report among his neighbors.

JOHN SHAEFFER, farmer, P. O. Good Hope, is a native of Hampden Township, this county, born on the old Shaeffer farm, at the foot of the Blue Mountains, in 1829. His father, John Shaeffer, was born on the same place, which his grandfather bought shortly after arriving in this country from Germany. This property is still held by the family, being now in the hands of John and his two brothers. At the age of twenty-one years John Shaeffer went West, but returned two years later, and engaged in the profession of school-teaching for the ensuing twelve years, farming in the summers. In 1862 he married Elizabeth A., daughter of Christian C. Rupp, of Silver Spring Township, this county. In 1864 he gave up school-teaching and gave his whole time to farm work. In 1871 he again began teaching, and taught for three years in Hampden, and one year in Hogestown. Then he again farmed for two years in Silver Spring Township, and while a resident of New Kingston, in that township, he was elected clerk of the courts and recorder, which position he filled for three years. On the expiration of his term of office, he bought the farm on which he lives, and now gives his attention exclusively to it. He has three daughters: Flora Jane, Bertha Frances and Alta Mary, who live with their parents. In his official position Mr. Shaeffer made many friends by the thorough and conscientious

manner in which he performed his duties, and should he again be called to serve his fellow citizens, which is likely, he will bring to the discharge of his duties the same sterling qualities which have distinguished his past career. He is one of the citizens of the county who must inevitably take a leading part in the administration of its affairs. He and his wife and two elder daughters are communicants of Salem Methodist Episcopal Church in Hampden Township.

ANDREW SHEELY, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, is one of the oldest residents of the county, having been born near where he now lives, March 16, 1806. His father, John Sheely, was also born on the same farm, and died before the war of the Rebellion. Our subject's mother died while the Confederate forces were at Chambersburg, and, as Andrew Sheely says, was buried somewhat hastily for fear of a raid. Our subject's grandfather, also a resident of this county, when a young man went to Germany in search of a fortune said to have been left to him, but returned without it, and settled down to farming, in which he was successful, owning four farms at the time of his death. Andrew Sheely has seven children living—four daughters and three sons. His eldest son, William, in 1861, at the age of twenty-one years, enlisted in the Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and three months afterward, while carrying dispatches, attempted to ford the Potomac River on horseback, at a place known as "Sir John's Run," and was drowned; his body was recovered by his comrades, was sent home and was buried in the cemetery attached to St. John's Lutheran Church, near by. He was one of the first of Cumberland County's heroes to give up his life for his country. One daughter of our subject is also deceased—Fanny, wife of Martin Wise. The children now living are Catherine (wedded to Solomon Beck, farmer, of Hampden Township), Elizabeth (wife of William Koser of Mechanicsburg), Susan (wife of John Blair, of East Pennsborough Township), Samuel (married to Margaret Bosley), Mary Ann (keeping house for her father), John (residing in Shiremanstown and married to Becky, daughter of Benjamin Spong), Levi (married to Sarah, daughter of David Sheaffer). Until he was about twenty five years of age, Andrew Sheely lived with his father. He then married Fanny, daughter of John Eichelberger, of Lower Allen Township, and moved to the farm he now occupies, and on which he has ever since resided. His wife died in 1884. Although in his eightieth year, Mr. Sheely carries on his farm himself, and is hale and hearty. He is a consistent member of the Lutheran Church and enjoys the respect and esteem of the entire community.

JOHN SHOPP, retired farmer, near Shiremanstown, was born July 6, 1794, on the place where he now resides. His farm is one of the original tracts, called "Manington," for which a warrant was granted May 17, 1767, by Thomas and John Penn. After but two intermediate transfers, it was purchased, September 20, 1774, by Ulrich Shopp, grandfather of our subject, and has continued in the ownership of the family ever since. Ulrich Shopp left, *inter alia*, a son John, who married a Miss Annie Hershey, and they had eleven children: Elizabeth, Magdalena, Christian, John (our subject), Sarah, Samuel, Jacob, Annie, Fannie, Catharine and David. They were a long-lived family. Magdalena died when a child, David in his seventieth year, and the others at ages ranging from eighty to eighty-nine years. John is the sole survivor. He was born in the small log schoolhouse which now stands near St. John's Church, one-fourth mile from his farm, but which at that time was near the site of his present residence. He followed farming until about twenty years ago, when he retired, and has since been engaged in no special active business. He has long been an active member of the United Brethren Church, the first edifice belonging to that denomination in the neighborhood having been built on land which he gave for that purpose, together with sufficient ground for a grave-yard. In January, 1841, he married Nancy, daughter of Martin and Fannie Nissley, of Dauphin County. She died July 7, 1841. March 16, 1843, he married Louisa, daughter of Rev. John Crider, who was born October 11, 1806, near Chambersburg, Penn. They had two sons, one of whom died in infancy; the other is J. H. Shopp, Esq., of Harrisburg, who was born January 20, 1850. He was educated at Dickinson College, from which he was graduated in 1872. Afterward he read law, and was admitted to the bar of Dauphin County, February 9, 1878. In 1881 he entered into partnership in the practice of law with Hon. David Mumma, one of the prominent citizens of that place. April 8, 1884, Mr. Shopp married Alice M., daughter of George Cunkle (deceased), formerly of Harrisburg. The elder Mr. Shopp has a singularly bright recollection of matters pertaining to the early history of this section of Cumberland County, covering the greater part of the present century, and communicates his recollections in a clear and entertaining manner. Throughout his long life he has ever borne the reputation of a man of unblemished character, and has had in a large degree the esteem and respect of his neighbors, who hope to see him live to the full measure of a century.

ELI C. SHUMAN, farmer, P. O. Good Hope, is a native of Manor Township, Lancaster Co., Penn., born January 1, 1830; his father, Jacob B. Shuman, and his grandfather, Christian Shuman, were also natives of Lancaster County, as were also his mother and grandmother. His mother's maiden name was Fanny Urban, and his grandmother's name was Anna Brenneman. In 1854 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Bernard Mann, of the same place, and continued to live on his father's farm until 1860, when his father bought

the farm in Hampden Township, where they still live. He has a family of seven daughters and two sons. His daughter Laura is married to Jacob Bretz, son of Jacob Bretz, Sr., a farmer, of the same township; Elizabeth is the wife of George Dietz, son of Chrn. Dietz, of the same township; Catharine is the wife of David V. Kapp, son of Wm. Kapp, of Silver Spring Township, this county; the other children are unmarried, their names are Maggie, Harriet, Ida, Fannie B., B. Frank and Albert N. Mr. Shuman devotes his whole time to farming. He and his wife and two of the daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Salem.

GEORGE W. SHUMBERGER, teacher and merchant, P. O. Good Hope, is a well known young man in Hampden Township, this county, where he was born and raised. Both his parents are natives of this county and live in Hampden Township, where his father carries on the tailoring business. George W. was born in 1855; remained at home working for his father on a farm he was cultivating, until twenty years of age, when he engaged in the profession of teaching, for which he had qualified himself by persistent study, having attended normal school but one term. In 1878 he married Sallie, daughter of John Simmons, of Silver Spring Township. This union has been blessed with four daughters. Our subject continued teaching until 1883, when he purchased the general store at Good Hope, this county (formerly conducted by Samuel McGaw), and the same year he was appointed postmaster. The following year he resumed teaching, which he still continues, his wife assisting him in his other business. Mr. Shumberger has been twice elected justice of the peace, but would not serve; he has been township clerk and auditor, and inspector of elections, the duties of which positions he performed with fidelity and care. He is emphatically a self-taught and self-made man, universally esteemed for his exemplary conduct and character. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the United Brethren Church, of which he is an elder.

AMOS C. WERTZ, fence builder, P. O. Good Hope, is a native of this county, born in Monroe Township in 1840. His father, Samuel Wertz, still lives, aged eighty years. His mother, *nee* Elizabeth Fry, died six years ago. Both parents were natives of York County, Penn. The father of Samuel Wertz was a native of Baltimore, Md., and died in York County, Penn., when Samuel was but six years old. Samuel learned the trade of shoe-making, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, still carries it on in Silver Spring Township, his son Adam doing the more active part of the work. Amos C. Wertz, when eleven years old, hired out on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Ohio, where he stayed four years, and from there enlisted, in 1862, in the Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Six weeks later he was captured and sent to the Confederate prison at Versailles, Ky., where he was soon paroled, and, after experiencing many hardships, made his way to Columbus, Ohio. He soon re-enlisted in the general mounted service of the Regular Army, and his record is a brilliant one. In August, 1865, he received his discharge (as sergeant), and on the back of it the officer mustering him out has put a list of the battles and skirmishes in which our subject took part, numbering thirty-five. This splendid record is one to which he can point with just pride. He received several wounds, but fortunately has not been permanently disabled, although he will always feel their effects. In 1869 Mr. Wertz was married to Rebecca, daughter of William Miller, of Hampden Township, this county; they have no children. Mr. Wertz has been school director and secretary of the board for four years, auditor six years and collector two years. In every position to which he has been chosen he has faithfully discharged its duties. An intelligent and upright man, a brave soldier and a good citizen, he has always borne himself with honor, and has acquired the respect of all who know him.

GEORGE WILT, farmer, P. O. Good Hope, is a native of East Pennsborough Township, this county, as was also his father, John Wilt. His grandfather came from Germany many years ago. Our subject was born in 1822, and ten years later his father died on the farm where our subject now resides, to which he had removed two years previously (it belonged at that time to the estate of George Mann). At his death he left four children: George; Catherine, wife of Samuel Newcomer, of Mechanicsburg; Mary, who died a few years after the death of her father; and Elizabeth, wife of Christian Dietz. After the death of his father George continued to live on the farm, which was rented to Frederick Muma, who farmed it for seven years. About four years after her husband's death, Mrs. Wilt bought the farm at an appraised valuation, and at the time specified took charge of it herself, and with the aid of her son conducted it for twenty-nine years; she then rented the farm until her death in 1874. George bought his sister's interest in the farm, and became sole owner. He has never married, is no politician, and has never held any office, except that of school director, his farm of 156 acres demanding his whole time and attention. He is spoken of by all who know him as a man of the highest character.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF NEWBURG.

ZACHARIAS BASEHORE, farmer, P. O. Newburg. Of the remote ancestry of this branch of the Basehore family but little data can be obtained, but it is probable that they were natives of Lebanon County, Penn., as William, the father of our subject, came from that county. He was married in Cumberland County, Penn., to Susannah Orris, about 1837, and had probably been a resident here as early as 1830. By trade he was a shoe-maker, and soon after marriage settled in Lizertsburg, North Middleton Township. His wife was born in this county, a daughter of Christopher and Margaret (Bistline) Orris, who for many years were residents of Cumberland Valley. Zacharias, the eldest son, was born in 1840, and later other children followed, viz.: Isaac, Maria, and one that died in infancy. In 1849 the death of the father occurred, and in 1854 the mother was laid to rest in the village cemetery. The children were thus separated—Isaac was taken care of by William Latman, of Perry County; Maria resided with Alexander Corman, of North Middleton Township, with whom she found a comfortable home until her marriage with George Drawbaugh, a member of one of the old families of this county. Our subject had to earn his own living from the age of nine. He was first put in charge of an uncle, Christopher Orris, and two years later was indentured to Jacob B. Hoover, who was to find him suitable clothing in return for his work, and to give him a good freedom suit at the age of fourteen. When our hero arrived at that age he found himself a lusty lad with a suit worth 75 cents on his back, not a dollar in his pocket, but with the world before him. His first venture was an engagement to Jacob Nickey for $6 per month; that winter he also attended school, and he had previously managed to pick up a fair education. From this date he received better wages, and after his marriage commenced farming on his own account. August 15, 1860, he was wedded to Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Julia Christlieb, and a member of one of the most important families in Mifflin Township, this county. Their domestic life was commenced on the John Ahl farm, in Mifflin Township, and four years later Mr. Basehore sold his stock and engaged in different lines of trade, rapidly accumulating money until his purchase of his present farm in 1879. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Basehore are Mina J., George B. Mc., Sarah E., Laura J., John C., Jacob C., Carrie M., Elizabeth and William. Mina J. is the wife of Daniel Mowery, and Sarah E. is the wife of George Laughlin. The others still remain under the paternal roof. Our subject is a self-made made, and is not only one of the wealthy and influential men of the township, but is allied to a family which for more than a century has been of note and importance in the business and political world.

ADAM HEBERLIG, farmer, Newburg, is a great-grandson of Rudolph Heberlig, who came from Switzerland before the Revolutionary war and settled in Berks County, between Reading and Adamstown, Penn. He was twice married, and by the first wife had four children: John and Rudy, and two daughters whose names are unknown. Of these, John was married in Berks County, Penn., to Martha Schoenhour, and had six sons: Rudy, John, Jacob, Samuel, Benjamin, Joseph, and two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. In 1811 the family immigrated to this county and settled at Glenn's mill, near Newville, where they both resided until their death. John Heberlig, the father of our subject, was married to Barbara Failor, December 20, 1821, who bore him four children: Jane, John, Joseph and Christopher. She died December 11, 1827, and January 29, 1829, he was again married, this time to Margaret Failor, a sister of his first wife, and to this union were born seven children: Adam, Benjamin, Margaret, Elizabeth, William, Mary J. and Benjamin F. (the first son bearing the name dying in infancy). John Heberlig purchased 314 acres of land in Hopewell Township, this county, in 1829, and in 1854 he bought the farm now owned by his sons Adam and Benjamin F., and in 1864 the farm where he now resides. He has been noted during his long life for energy and perseverance, and, perhaps, no man has done more for the improvement of this township—purchasing tract after tract of land making substantial improvements and erecting fine residences on each. His second wife died December 17, 1867, since when he has resided with his daughter, Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Hefflefinger. He was born February 23, 1795, has been a farmer all his life, and when the writer called was shoveling snow with the ease of a man fifty years of age. Of his immediate family only himself and one sister, Elizabeth Lehman, now a widow of eighty-seven years, are living. Adam, eldest son of John Heberlig by second wife, was born October 16, 1829. He was reared on the homestead farm, and his educa-

tion was obtained in the common schools of this township, and until his marriage he remained with his father. In 1854 he engaged with his brother Joseph in farming. April 17, 1856, he was united in marriage, by Rev. David Hefflefinger, with Elizabeth, daughter of John and Jane (Beatty) Schulenbarger, of Mifflin Township, this county. In October of that year he brought his young wife to the pleasant home they now occupy, and here were born their children: Margaret J., Mary A., Martha E., George B. Mc., Myra B., William M. and Annie L., all living except the eldest, who died November 19, 1861. Our subject has been one of the most successful farmers of his township. He is known as a leader in politics in his neighborhood. His well-known business qualifications were early recognized by the people, and, in 1861, he was elected assessor, and with but short intervals has been an official to date. In 1883 he was elected director of the poor, which office he still holds. He has filled every office within the gift of the people of his township, except three minor offices, which of itself is proof of his popularity.

JOSEPH F. HEBERLIG, farmer, P.O. Newburg, is the second son of John and Barbara (Failor) Heberlig; was born October 12, 1825 in the old stone house near Glenn's mill in Newton Township, this county, on the place his father first settled after coming to Cumberland County. Until he was twenty-three years of age our subject worked for and made his home with his father. His first business experience for himself was in 1852, when he farmed the homestead on shares, and the next year in partnership with his brother Adam. December 7, 1853, he was united in marriage with Catharine A., daughter of Peter and Margaret Myers, of Adams County. Their married life was begun in the house which he purchased in 1858, and there his children were born: John C., Margaret J. (married to Samuel G. Lehner, December 18, 1877), Peter H. (deceased) Andrew R. (married Emma Spangler, December 26, 1882), Jeremiah H. (deceased) and Mary A. (deceased). Mr. Heberlig has been quite a prominent man in the township from the beginning of his business life. In recognition of his capabilities and worth he has been repeatedly elected to office, and several terms has served as inspector, school director, judge of election, and two terms as supervisor. As an enterprising agriculturist his farm gives the best evidence. As a man the voice of his neighbors tell the story; as an official his re-election verifies all that has been said.

BENJAMIN F. HEBERLIG, farmer, P. O. Newburg, is the youngest son of John Heberlig; was born in 1844 on the ancestral farm. He remained with his father until his marriage, in 1868, with Miss Harriet L., daughter of Henry and Catherine Holby, at that time residents of Hopewell Township, this county. The ashes of both now mingle with the silent dust, their demise occurring at the home of Mr. Heberlig. The home life of the young couple was begun on the farm which is now their resjdence, and which was a part of the third tract purchased by his father. Seven children have blessed their union, of whom Albert E., Anna J., Charles F., John W. and Bessie May, are living. In 1880 Mr. and Mrs. Heberlig removed to Hedgesville, W. Va., remaining there four years, and while a resident there Mr. Herberlig was honored by being elected mayor, and since his return to Pennsylvania he has served as judge of election. While in Virginia Mr. Heberlig was engaged in the lumber business, of which he made a success. He owns and operates a saw-mill near his present residence and within a few rods of the old site of a mill built by his father in 1853. In 1869 he purchased his present farm, and which will probably be his home for years.

DAVID HEFFLEFINGER, cooper, Newburg. It can positively be asserted that Philip Hefflefinger was a resident of Cumberland County as early as 1780, and prior to coming here, was a resident of Lebanon County, Penn., where he was married to Catharine Eichholtz. He was a fifer during the Revolutionary war and participated in the battles fought in that struggle. It is stated that on one occasion after his return home he asked his mother to bake some cakes, such as soldiers made by cooking their dough in the ashes. "Hunger is the best cook, my son," said his kind old mother, "but I will bake you some." After Philip Hefflefinger came to Hopewell Township, this county, he purchased a farm, which for many years has been known as "Sodom," in consequence of two distilleries and a tannery located there. On this farm Philip and his wife reared the following children: Philip, Jacob, Samuel, John, William, David, Thomas, Mary, Elizabeth and Catharine, of whom William is the only one now living. Thomas, the youngest son, the father of our subject, was a farmer, but devoted part of his time to getting out coopers' supplies and lumber of all kinds, from the fine timber which then abounded here. He was born in 1804; was married in 1827, to Agnes Watson, born August 31, 1803, daughter of William and Susannah (Weicklein) Watson, residents of Newton Township, where some of the descendants yet reside. Thomas Hefflefinger purchased a small farm, half a mile east of the paternal homestead, and in 1840 bought the Boyd farm in the same vicinity, and on this farm lived until his death. His first wife died in 1868, and January 18, 1870, he wedded Mrs. Martha Dougherty, of Roxbury, the ceremony being performed by Rev. William Krouse. Mrs. Martha Hefflefinger's maiden name was Shoemaker, and she was descended from old Roxbury ancestry. On the first farm were born William, David, Thomas, Alexander, Joseph, John and a daughter (deceased). On the Boyd farm were born Benjamin, Ann E., Agnes, Sarah J., Philip (deceased) and Adahzillah. The father

died in 1878 and his widow in 1880. David, our subject, was born September 5, 1829. His boyhood was passed on the farm and his education was gained in the common schools. He remained at home until of age, and in 1851 went to Orrstown, Franklin Co., Penn., and there learned brick-making. In the autumn of the same year he commenced the cooper's trade in Greenwood. He was married, in 1855, to Elizabeth J., daughter of Cornelius and Mary (Mumper) Baker, of Perry County, Penn. Henry Mumper was a prominent distiller and farmer, wagoned on the road and so on to Baltimore, residing near Germantown, Penn. Of the ten children born to this union seven are living: Mary E. A., Sarah A., William A., Annie L., John C., Thomas M., and Elice E. Frank H., an infant, and David C., are deceased. Mary E. A. is the wife of George H. McCoy; Sarah A. wedded Jacob A. Burkholder, and William A. married Emma Clippinger. In 1856 our subject established a shop in Mifflin Township, this county, and also made bricks at the same time in Perry, Franklin and Cumberland Counties. In 1860 he came to Newburg, and has continued brick making and coopering in the village to date. In all his undertakings he has been successful and has accumulated a competence.

JOHN HENSEL, retired, Newburg, was born July 28, 1821, in this county, on a farm (now his property) which has been in possession of the Hensel family for sixty-seven years. Christian Hensel, his father, was born January 15, 1794, and came from Saxony, settled there in 1816, and was married in 1820 to Mary Shoemaker, born March 17, 1785. He had nothing when he came to this county; was a baker in Saxony and learned to still in America, and before his marriage had saved $200, which he invested in 200 acres of land. He built a distillery on the farm and for many years worked at his trade. John, his eldest son, relates that when a small boy he attended the still sometimes during the afternoons, and although a man sixty-five years of age has never tasted a drop of liquor, has never used tobacco, and has never sworn an oath in his life. The land was very poor at that time, but it has been brought up to a high state of cultivation and now brings large returns. To Christian Hensel and his wife were born three children, of whom John, born in 1821, and Elizabeth, born in 1823, reached adult age. The mother died in 1851 and the father in 1867. John Hensel was one of the few children anxious for the welfare of their parents, and remained with his father until he died, and was forty five years of age before celebrating his marriage, October 22, 1874, with Sophia Nicholas, who secured a husband noted alike for his honesty and kindness. This union has been blessed with two sons: Charles C. and John H.; the former born October 4, 1875, and the latter April 28, 1879. Mrs. Hensel is thirty-eight years of age, and perhaps no better mated couple can be found in the township. She was a daughter of Charles Nicholas, who is now in the West. John Hensel succeeded to his father's estate, to which he has added by good management. The Hensels have ever been noted for their liberality, and many poor people of Hopewell have cause to remember their many acts of kindness.

HENRY HURSH, hotel proprietor, Newburg. Henry Hursh, grandfather of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania 143 years ago, and from the most authentic information to be obtained was a resident, from the time of his birth, of Fairview Township, York County. His father had three children: Abraham, Henry and Susan, each of whom inherited large farms in that neighborhood. Henry was married as early as 1793, but to whom can not be learned, and three children were born: John, Joseph and Henry. Of these, John, the eldest, was born in 1794; married Barbara Brookart about 1817, and commenced married life on a part of the grandfather's homestead, to which was added, by subsequent purchase, the Asten farm; and on this land were born nine children: Henry, our subject; John, married to Sarah Livingston; Joseph, married to — Hogan; Abraham, married to — Frank; Elizabeth, widow of George Rupp, and David, married to — Hale, are residents of Cumberland County. The deceased are Daniel, Susan and Mary. Our subject was born May 17, 1819, and remained with his father until his marriage, in 1841, with Catharine, daughter of Henry Deitz, of York County, Penn. His father owned a distillery, which Henry managed from the time he was old enough to attend to the business until after his marriage, when he tried farming on his own account. In 1843 he and his brother purchased the farm now owned by the Westhafer heirs. Farming was too dull for Henry Hursh, however, and he erected on this farm a hotel, which was known as the "Bulls Head," and was a great resort for cattle drovers, then very numerous in this county; he was a popular landlord, and made money in the business. In 1852 he left the "Bulls Head," and became proprietor of the "Big Springs Hotel," where he established a fine reputation for the hostelry. This place had been a losing investment for its former proprietors, but the cordiality and good business qualifications of the new host brought its usual reward, and he reaped a golden harvest. He also engaged in the stock business about the year 1855, with Col. Gracy and John Brown as partners. Later he purchased the "Black Horse" hotel in Shippensburg, which he conducted for a number of years, and then engaged in selling farming implements and cattle. Nothing proved so congenial to him, however, as hotel life, and again he took possession of the "Big Spring Hotel," and later the "Union Hotel," in Shippensburg. The next year he engaged in the wholesale and retail liquor business, in which he continued till the local option law was passed, when he removed to Hagerstown, Md. After the repeal of that law he returned to Ship-

pensburg, where he carried on the same business two years more. Again the hotel business was an inducement to him, and for the third time he became proprietor of the "Big Spring Hotel;" and after his two years' lease had expired he took charge of a new hotel at Shippensburg, Penn., and three years later he took charge of the "Exchange," at Newburg, and he has lost none of his popularity as caterer to the tastes of the public. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hursh: Adaline (deceased), Daniel and Ann, who is housekeeper for her father.

FREDERICK B. LEBERKNIGHT, physician, Newburg. The great-grandfather, Leberknight, came from Germany; his son, Frederick, resided in Lightersburg Md., and was the father of seven children, of whom Daniel (the father of our subject) was by trade a weaver, an occupation he followed in the village of Green Castle for forty years. He was sober and industrious, and was not married until the age of forty, when he won the affections of Mrs. Susan (Kuhn) Reymer, a widow, and at that time the mother of seven children. To this union were born the following children: Daniel C., Frederick B., John and Adam. John died when twenty years of age. The father concluded to rear his large family on a farm, and, after a few moves, settled on the Wilson farm, at Back Creek, on the London road, Franklin County, Penn., and there all were taught to work and were given a practical education at the common schools. The mother of these children died in 1854, and Mr. Leberknight married Mrs. Elizabeth Holland, who had at that time one son—Koser. The fruit of this union was James G., Maggie, Martha, Sarah, and Susan. In this large family, comprising four sets of children, the utmost harmony prevailed. The last wife died in 1885, and the aged father is still living at Cheesetown, eighty-one years old. Of the four sons by the first marriage, three were graduates of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Penn.; Adam K., is practicing at Orrstown, Penn.; Daniel, at Lemaster's, Franklin County; and Frederick B., at Newburg. Our subject, prior to his graduation, taught school, and afterward studied medicine with Drs. Richards & Montgomery, of Chambersburg. He entered Jefferson College in 1871, and after taking two full courses, went to Lathrop, Mo., where he practiced one year. Returning in 1873, he completed his course and graduated with honor. He then located in Newburg, this township. In 1874 he was married to Sarah, daughter of Andrew and Charlotte A. Elder, of Chambersburg, Penn. After a four years' practice at Newburg he went to Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and graduated there in 1879. Since that date his practice has been an uninterrupted one in this village. The Doctor and his wife have had two children: Bessie, born six years after their marriage, died six weeks after birth, and Vernon B., born in 1882. The Doctor was the preceptor of all his brothers, and in connection with his fine literary attainments, is a graduate of two of the best Eastern medical colleges. His popularity is only equaled by his success as a physician.

JOSEPH McELWAIN, retired, P. O. Newburg. The remote ancestry of this family in this country dates back much more than a century, for Ebenezer (father of subject) was born to Joseph McElwain, near Eckhard's mill, about 1717. His parents had resided in this country prior to that date. Although the territory on this side of Conodoguinet Creek then belonged to the Indians, a number of whites were living on it, and sometimes when a quarrel would arise the settlers would fly for safety across the creek, which was considered the boundary line. A building was burned near the residence of the McElwains about 1720, and the occupants (Mr. White and family) were all murdered, except a little child, who was rescued. Jean, a daughter, was born in 1802 (to Joseph McElwain), followed by Mary, Joseph, Andrew, William, Elizabeth and Ebenezer. Ebenezer McElwain was married, September 24 1801, to Elizabeth Crow and after their marriage they settled near "Three Square Hollow," and there their children were born. Our subject learned the trade of miller, and for many years operated a saw and grist mill erected by his father in an early day. He was married, in May, 1848, to Elizabeth, daughter of James and Elizabeth Cook, of Perry County, Penn. This union has been blessed with nine children, six living: Sarah J., wife of John Mowery; Amanda, wife of Thomas Diven; Margaret, wife of Ira Fylar; Mary, wife of Allen Kuhn; Joseph A. and Laura B. All were born on the homestead, near the mill, where so many of their name have been born and reared. Joseph McElwain has always been an exceptionally prosperous man, and during the years spent in the Hollow amassed a nice competency. In 1875 he disposed of the mill and purchased the fine farm on which he now resides. The log house was erected more than a century ago but it contains a family who have long been noted as among the best in the land. Four generations have been born in Cumberland County bearing the name of McElwain.

WINFIELD SCOTT McGAW, liveryman, Newburg, was born in the family homestead in Mifflin Township, this county, October 13, 1837, son of Samuel and Elizabeth McGaw. His father was, undoubtedly, the most popular man of his day, in Mifflin Township, and was elected county commissioner by an immense majority, and at the expiration of his term (so well were his duties discharged) his constituents were almost a unit in favor of his re-election. It had been an axiom, however, with the Democratic party that a man should only serve in this position one official term, and the dissatisfaction ensuing by putting forth another candidate caused a disruption of the party which

was not healed for many years. Finely educated, possessed of a brilliant mind and unquestionable honesty, Samuel McGaw was intrusted with the settlement of more estates than any other man in the history of his township. In fact he allowed his own business to suffer in consequence of his faithfulness to the interests of others. Too much can not be said in his praise, or in that of his son George, who, as mentioned elsewhere, was a brave soldier and enacted the story of Damon and Pythias, for, in attempting to make the last moments of a dying soldier (David Carl) comfortable, he was taken prisoner, when by leaving him to die alone he could easily have escaped, but true to the vow they had made to each other before leaving home, his life paid the forfeit, for he starved to death in Libby Prison, leaving a record of honor and courage. Our subject was educated in the public schools, and remained with his father until the spring of 1861, when he took a lengthy trip through the Western States. Returning in the autumn of the same year, he made arrangements for commencing business. February 13, 1862, he was married to Sadie A., daughter of Samuel and Barbara (Bear) Stevick, of this county. Their married life was commenced on the J. V. Bowman farm, in Whisky Run District. To this union have been born six children: David S., Minnie B., Frank L., Joseph C., Mable G. (living) and Thomas E. (deceased). Our subject continued agricultural pursuits, in Mifflin and West Pennsborough Townships, until 1873, when he removed to the pleasant village of Newburg, and for eight consecutive years carried the United States mail from Newburg to Newville, since which time he has had the passenger route between Newburg and Shippensburg. He is the only liveryman in Newburg, and is as full of enterprise as were his ancestors in the early days of this county's history. Perhaps no sketch will give greater interest to this section of the county than that of the McGaw family, who, from first to last, have been among the most honorable and enterprising men.

JOHN and SAMUEL H. MITCHELL, farmers, Newburg. John Mitchell, the grandfather, came from County Antrim, Ireland, about 1760, and settled on the farm, now the property of our subjects. At that time the lands in this neighborhood were nearly all subject to pre-emption, and he received a warrant for about 300 acres. At that date his uncle, Samuel Mitchell, resided on the tract now owned by Joseph Heberlig, but just when Samuel Mitchell came to this country can not be ascertained. John Mitchell was married, after locating his land, to Miss Mary Irwin, about 1773. The young couple went to work with a will, and ere long a log house and log barn were erected, both of which are yet standing, in a good state of preservation, and in the barn loft is still hay and straw which were placed there before the Revolutionary war. The historian learns of no buildings ante-dating them in the county that are still serviceable. The land was then in its primitive state, but with combined energy and muscle John Mitchell soon had a few acres cleared and ready for the plow. With prosperity came also a number of children to gladden their home in the wilderness: Margaret, William, Mary, Martha, Jennette and Elizabeth. Through his wife (Mary Irwin) John Mitchell acquired quite a considerable fortune, as the Irwins were a wealthy and noted family of Scotch origin, who resided near Middle Springs, Franklin (then known as Lancaster) County. Of John Mitchell's children the only son, William (father of our subjects), was born September 2, 1777. He was reared and educated under the old roof tree. During his younger days he was a lieutenant in the militia formed to protect the State and county from invaders; he was one of the most lithe and active men of his times, and enjoyed a great reputation as a runner, and he was as fearless as he was fleet. He was married, about 1817, to Letty McCune, being at that time about forty years of age. Her death occurred as early as 1819, and in 1822 he was married to Mary Hanna. The death of John Mitchell occurred prior to the second marriage of his son, his widow having preceded him a number of years. William Mitchell purchased his sister's interest in their father's estate, and with his last wife began a happy domestic life under the roof which had sheltered the family so many years. Aside from his home duties William was quite a noted politician and swayed a power in his neighborhood, and he was courted alike by Democratic and Republican friends, for as "Billy" voted so voted a majority of his neighbors, and numerous candidates for office owed their election to his earnest support. Of the children born to this good man six are deceased and five living: Elsie J., widow of John Gilmore; John; Mary; Samuel, Elizabeth, wife of John Swartz. Samuel was married, in 1866, to Margaret, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Wingert, and on the ancestral farm their married life commenced, and there were born their children: Minerva J., Elizabeth M., Annie M. and William W. (the latter was born in September, 1877, and his grandfather, William Mitchell, in whose honor he was named, in September, 1777). John and Mary Mitchell have never married, and make their home with their brother Samuel and his pleasant family, who revere the spot where for more than a century the family have lived and where their father and grandfather died.

ANDREW MOWERY, farmer, P. O. Newburg, was born in 1829. His grandfather, Andrew Mowery, came from Germany, and settled more than a century ago at the foot of the North Mountain, where Philip Miller now owns land. Prior to coming to this county he located in York County, and there was married to Kath ina Bauder. He was a widower at this time, and by his first wife had three sons: Michael, John and Peter; the lat-

ter, who was a soldier, was killed in the war of 1812. His second wife bore him the following named children: Andrew, Jacob, Adam, Solomon, Elizabeth, Magdalena and Catharine. By trade Andrew Mowery was a shoe-maker, and many a pair of shoes did he make for the Indians. At the time he was living in York County the Indians became very troublesome, and killed a number of white settlers, among whom were several women and children. Andrew Mowery was one of a party of whites who undertook to punish the murderers, made a raid into an Indian camp and killed a number of savages. He died in 1806, and his widow in 1826. Solomon Mowery, the father of our subject, was married to Catharine Carper in 1813, and commenced domestic life in Hopewell Township, where his half-brother Michael had a distillery. He was employed at this business for a number of years. To Solomon Mowery and wife were born these children: Mary, John, Elizabeth, Adam, Sarah, Margaret, Catharine, Andrew, Samuel C., David C.; the first death in the family being that of John in 1885. The father died in 1870, and the mother in 1871. Our subject worked for his father until twenty-three years of age, then rented the farm where he now resides, and a year later moved to a farm near Newburg. In 1859 he purchased the farm on which his first money was earned after he began business. Until 1875 his sister Mary was his housekeeper. June 14, 1875, he was united in marriage with Annie M. C. Dunlap, of Mifflin Township, this county. Her parents, James and Elizabeth (High) Dunlap, were married in Cumberland County in 1852, and still reside in Mifflin Township. To this union were born David E., James F., Harry E. M. and John C. In 1858 Andrew Mowery was elected supervisor, and he has also served as an official of the public schools. His acts, both in public and private, have been heartily indorsed by those who know him. His aged sister, Mary, makes her home with the family, and she surely could not find one more suited to her domestic tastes.

SAMUEL DALLAS MOWREY, justice of the peace, Newburg. The original Mowrey in this county, came from Berks County, Penn., and settled in Hopewell Township, near the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains; his name is supposed to have been Andrew, and his youngest son, Adam, was the grandfather of our subject. Adam Mowrey was reared and received his education in this township. He enlisted in the war of 1812, under Col. Fenton, the regiment being armed with rifle, scalping knife and tomahawk, and adopted nearly the same tactics employed by the Indians. He was in several noted battles: Fort Niagara, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie. After the war was over Adam Mowrey returned here, and was soon afterward married to Mary Horting, of Berks County, Penn. He brought his young bride to Hopewell Township, this county, and remained here during the balance of his life. Three children were born and reared here: David, Christian and Lavinia, wife of Mr. Givler. Christian was accidentally killed in a gold mine in California in 1854. David married and reared a family in his native place. Adam Mowrey was twice married; on second occasion to Mary Finkenbinder. He died in January, 1874, and his widow in 1882. Samuel D. was born in Newburg, this county, in 1849, and was reared and educated by his grandparents. At the age of fifteen he enlisted in Capt. Lambert's company of Independent Scouts, in the 100-days' service, and after his return learned the harness trade, but later engaged in teaching school in Newburg and adjoining townships. Abandoning the profession, in 1879, he was elected justice of the peace, and re-elected in the spring of 1884. November 27, 1879, he established a weekly publication, known as *The Telephone*, and until January 1, 1884, was editor and proprietor. Then purchased the business, and continues its publication. Mr. Mowrey has mastered the science of civil engineering, which might now be appropriately termed his business. For three years he was in the employ of the South Pennsylvania Railroad as assistant "right of way" agent of the second, third and fourth divisions, and his field of operation was from Newville to the Allegheny Tunnel. In 1869 he married Melissa Jane, daughter of J. A. and Elizabeth Rea, of Cumberland County. Three children have blessed this union: Archie B., Carrie E. and Moss M. In a home made bright with books, music, and surrounded by the comforts which come to the energetic business man, and under the care of highly educated parents, these children will surely do honor to the family name which for so many years has been well known and honored among the old families of Hopewell Township.

FERDINAND REINHARDT, tanner, Newburg, was born in Strehla, Saxony, in 1826, and is the only one of the family bearing the name residing in the country. He emigrated from Hamburg to America in 1854, coming in a sailing vessel. He had served eight years as a soldier, and one year was yet due the crown, but he was allowed to depart unmolested. His father was a tanner, and taught his son the business. The children of that country are obliged to attend school eight years, consequently he obtained a comparatively good education prior to learning his trade. The father of our subject, John Gottfried Reinhardt, was first married to Christiana S. Pfitzer, of Strehla, and of the children born to this union, Christiana, now the widow of Ernst Schuettze, resides with her brother, coming from Saxony in 1876 (her husband for nearly fifty years was a school teacher in Germany). The first wife of John Reinhardt died in 1823, and the next year he wedded Christiana S. Hensel, by whom he had six children: Harriet S., Ferdinand C., Amelia, Augusta, Ernst E. and Wilhelmina, all of whom came to Cumberland County, Penn. Ferdinand

landed in New York City April 14, 1854, and his uncle, Christian Hensel, residing near Newburg, procured him a situation in the tannery at that village, and in April, 1856, in partnership with his brother Edward, leased the tannery and embarked in business for themselves. In 1859 they purchased the tannery where our subject now does business. In 1871 the death of Edward occurred, and Ferdinand secured his interest. In 1873 our subject was married to Mary J., youngest daughter of John Heberlig. They have three children: Minnie S., John E. and Mary E., a bright and interesting trio. The business of Mr. Reinhardt has been a prosperous one during his residence in America, for he had not a dollar in his pocket when he landed at Newburg. His well known business qualifications and unswerving integrity have made him a man of mark in the community.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, editor, merchant, farmer, inventor and author, Newburg, Penn. Was born April 27, 1835, at Laughlinstown, Westmoreland Co., Penn. His father, Dr. Alexander H. Russell, was a distinguished physician of Westmoreland and Cumberland Counties. On his father's side his ancestry was Irish, and on his mother's it was German. Our subject's education was not higher than that obtained at an academy. While going to a select school in Newville, taught by John Kilbourn; the scholars played a trick on their teacher with his (Russell's) dog. The teacher took the school to an account about it; and they all denied it except "the boy," G. H. Russell, and instead of a whipping he got a Washington monument; printed in acrostic form of letters, to commemorate him as a second Washington for truthfulness. The acrostic was copyrighted. In 1857, 1858 and 1859 Mr. Russell engaged in the ice trade in Baltimore. While in this business he was the first man in the United States to introduce the "new idea" of delivering ice on Saturday evening for use over Sunday. The idea became popular, and was adopted in other cities and towns. In the year 1860 he removed to Cumberland County, and engaged at country store-keeping at Huntsdale, and subsequently in farming at North Newton. While engaged in farming in the year of 1871, he called several meetings of the farmers at Oakville, and lectured upon the necessity of farmers organizing against the encroachments of monopolies and middlemen. These advanced ideas were printed in *The Enterprise*, published at Oakville, and reprinted in other papers. It is alleged by some that these ideas took shape and action in the organization of the Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry. In 1875 Mr. Russell engaged in tanning leather at Newburg. In 1882 he called the attention of the craft, through their trade organ, the *S. and L. Reporter*, to a new method in leaching and steaming bark; upsetting old theories and producing great savings. These ideas were hooted at, but subsequent tests proved Mr. Russell to be correct; and some of the leading factories adopted his plans; which will no doubt become universal. Mr. Russell's political views were reformatory and independent, and of the common sense kind. Not a communist—he took sides for labor, and was identified with the Greenback Labor Party from its first inception, and was always a member of its State Committee. In 1859 he invented and patented a fire-place heater, among the first of its class. He subsequently obtained patents for a fruit can, a washer; and stove drum. In 1884 he became the editor and proprietor of the *Newburg Telephone*, and became noted as a writer of force and wit. In 1882 he wrote his new discoveries in physiology on the "Functions of the Spleen." In 1883 he wrote his new discoveries in physiology on the "Ductless Organs and Their Functions." In these works he claims to have discovered the functions of these organs, which had previously been unknown. He claims, as his discovery; that the functions of these organs are to regulate the circulation of the blood; and that they are the cause of suspended animation of life; and that they act as a positive and negative for the purpose of electrifying the blood, producing human electricity; besides many other ideas that are new in physiology. Colleges, physicians and schools of medicine have received these ideas and theories in astonishment; and while none have yet been able to controvert them, some have admitted to him that pathological tests and observation proves his theory to be true, and that they must stand until proven false. He says he desires to be the "chosen vessel," to make these discoveries for the use of mankind, and esteems them to be "the crown," the glory and the honor of his life! In a later work on physiology he explains the cause of fever heat, which had previously been unknown. He takes a deep interest in common and Sunday-schools. In religion he holds that those Christians who settle disputes by fighting are frauds, and that baptism, as taught by most churches, is idolatrous.

ENOCH STAVER, wagon maker, Newburg. John Staver, the grandfather of our subject, emigrated from Germany as early as 1795, in company with two brothers, and all settled in Lancaster County, Penn. One was a minister, another a lawyer, and the third, John, was a farmer. He was married probably a few years after his arrival, for his son John was born in 1797 and Samuel in 1799, following whom came Solomon, Emanuel and two others. Of these, Samuel married Elizabeth Rudy, in 1821, by whom he had ten children: Matilda, Lydia, Sophia, Lucy, Nancy, Fanny, Rudy, Enoch, Samuel and John, all of whom were born and reared in Lancaster County, Penn. In 1841, Samuel Staver sold his farm and came with the most of his family to Cumberland County, settling near the line of Franklin County, on the farm now owned by Andrew Gross. Later he disposed of that tract and moved to Newburg, remaining there until his death in 1882, his

wife preceding him four years. Enoch, son of Samuel Staver, was born in 1831; learned the wheelwright's trade in Orrstown, Penn., with Solomon Bashore, commencing in 1847. He was married to Susannah, daughter of Adam Hamshoer, of Franklin County. Their married life was commenced in the village of Newburg, and continues to this date in the same social manner as when their troth was plighted. They have had six children: Alonzo, James, Harvey, Cora and Charles are living, and Mary died in childhood. Alonzo married Bertie Baucher, James married Fanny Glosser, Harvey married Sallie Lautsabaugh. For thirty-three years Mr. Staver has been a coach and wagon-maker in Newburg, his brother Felix being a blacksmith next door. He has in his possession a brass kettle which had been the property of his grandmother, and has been an heirloom in the family for 153 years. Our subject has been several times elected to official positions in the village and township, in all of which he has well discharged his duties.

CHAPTER XLIX.

LOWER ALLEN TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF NEW CUMBERLAND.*

JACOB BARBER, farmer, P. O. Lisburn. The many reminiscences of the early days in the history of the various townships are replete with interest, and none more so than that of the Barber family, which, since 1790, has been well known in this and adjacent counties. The father of George C. Barber resided at Boiling Springs, Monroe Township, before George was born, which event occurred in 1794. There were eight children in his family: George C., Joseph, David, James, William, Mary, Elizabeth and Margaret. George C., the father of our subject, left home at the age of eighteen and went to York County, the next year was married to Barbara Rinehart, of that county, and in 1839 removed to New Cumberland, and in 1840 purchased the farm on which his son now resides. To George C. and Barbara Barber were born nine children: William, Jacob, John, Nancy, Martha, Elizabeth, Barbara, Susan and Sarah (the last named is the only one who was born in Cumberland County). George C. Barber, by trade a mason, continued in that calling until 1840 and scores of buildings remain as monuments to his skill in this and Dauphin Counties. In 1870 he died at the ripe age of seventy-six years, having had the satisfaction of seeing his children grown to be useful men and women. Jacob Barber was born in 1828; at the age of twenty-one he went to California, sailing from Baltimore on the clipper "Flying Cloud," the journey taking one year and nine months. When he arrived at Fiddletown, near Sacramento City, Cal., he purchased the necessary tools and commenced digging for gold, and from the first was quite successful. Having formed an attachment for Miss Elizabeth Hoff, of York County, Penn., prior to his Western trip, Mr. Barber returned to his native State in 1857, and in December of the same year the marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Mooney, of Harrisburg. They commenced home life on the Barber homestead, and have reared a family of four children: Mary E., Harry, George C. and Charley. The well-known business qualifications of Mr. Barber early brought him forward as a candidate for official honors and he was first elected supervisor, which position he filled for three terms; three years he served as an official in the public schools, and in 1873 he was elected county commissioner, re-elected in 1875, and again in 1878, for a term of three years. During all these years of public service Mr. Barber was never known to do a thing that would detract from his good name.

COSMUS S. CLENDENIN, postmaster, Eberly's Mills, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., in 1833, son of William and Mary (Snoke) Clendenin, who had three children: William, Cosmus S. and Mary A. Our subject learned the trade of shoe-making with his father, and continued in the business for a number of years. In 1856, he was married to Lucinda W. Fox, and worked at his trade in his native county for twelve years before removal to York County, Penn., where a farm was purchased and trade discontinued. Mr. and Mrs. Clendenin have six children living: Clara A., Emma M., William H., John M., Lizzie M. and Ellen G. James O. died in infancy. All the children, except James O. were born in Lebanon and Dauphin Counties, Penn. Our subject has been a successful business man and has given his children the benefit of a liberal education. William H., a merchant of Milltown, having the only store in the village, married Hattie, daughter of Eli and Elizabeth Coxen, of York County; Clara is the wife of H. W. Zimmerman; Emma

*For borough of Shiremanstown, see page 456.

is the wife of Wilson B. Kauffman; John M. married Phœbe Womer. In 1878 Mr. Clendenin disposed of his farm and came to Milltown and in 1880, established himself in mercantile business. The same year he was appointed postmaster, a position he has since held. The mercantile business was transferred to his son, W. H., January 1, 1886, and Mr. Clendenin will hereafter live a retired life, having no need to care for aught but the duties of the postoffice. He was a member of the German Reformed Church for twenty-six years, and then united with the United Brethren denomination. Politically he has trained with the Republican party from its organization, but has no aspirations for official honors.

DANIEL DRAWBAUGH, machinist, Eberly's Mills. From a German ancestry on both sides has emanated a man whose name will not only become famous throughout the civilized world, but from the obscurity in which his talent had been for so many years hidden it comes with an intensity which brightens the pages of Cumberland County records and forever perpetuates the name of one of her most talented sons, who was born and reared in Lower Allen Township. He is a son of John and Leigh (Bloxier) Drawbaugh, and was born July 14, 1828. His father was a blacksmith and also engaged in the manufacture of edge tools and gun barrels. Daniel Drawbaugh was put to work at an early age, for boys then were supposed to be worth only what they could earn—education was a secondary thought, and his father paid no attention to matters of this kind. The genius of his son was developed at an early age, and he became quite expert with a jack-knife, fashioning a clock, etc., and many inventions made in his younger days were never patented. At seventeen he learned coach-making with his brother, J. B. Drawbaugh, and while thus engaged largely improved the machinery used in that work. At fifteen he had made a steam engine, which he disposed of only a few years ago. He also displayed great talent for drawing from nature, and his portfolio is full of fine sketches. He also improved the methods of photographing on paper in an early day, but only engaged in that business experimentally; wood engraving was also one his fortes. January 1, 1854, he was married to Elsetta J., daughter of John and Mary (Thompson) Thompson. Mr. Thompson was for several terms a member of the State Legislature, and was also commander of a company of men during the Buckshot war. Daniel Drawbaugh and his young wife commenced housekeeping in the house where he was born. They had eleven children, of whom Emma C., Laura V., Iola O., Bella B., Maude C. and Charles H. are living, and Dovan T., Naomi E., Emma C., Ida M. and Harry W. S., are deceased. The long and useful life of Mr. Drawbaugh promises to become of especial interest. Naturally of an inventive turn of mind, he has perfected and had patented more than fifty useful appliances and instruments. His crowning success in life was the invention of the telephone, which has been claimed and for a time awarded to A. G. Bell, but a suit at law will determine his right to such invention. There is no doubt but that the principles of that medium were first put in operation in the little workshop in the hamlet of Milltown. Should this suit be decided in his favor, Mr. Drawbaugh at once becomes the most noted man in Cumberland County; should the decision be adverse he is none the less a talented gentleman and has earned for himself a high place in the inventive fraternity. Our subject employs a number of men and operates quite a large factory in which electrical and other apparatus form the basis of experimentation. His family has been reared in a style of modern elegance and their education carefully looked after.

JOSEPH FEEMAN, retired, New Cumberland. In 1790, Adam Feeman, the grandfather of Joseph Feeman came from Lancaster County, Penn., and purchased the farm now the property of John Feeman, and here reared a family of four children: Valentine, the youngest son, born in 1788 and died in 1843, married Margaret Shafer, by whom he had eight children, of whom six reached adult age: John, Adam, Elizabeth, Joseph, Valentine and Susan. Of these, John, who has remained a bachelor, owns the homestead; Adam married Nancy Kirk; Elizabeth is the wife of Rudolph Martin; Joseph married, in 1840, Eliza Prowell, who bore him six children, only one now living—Susan, wife of Charles Hood, and a resident of Harrisburg (Mrs. Joseph Feeman died in 1880, after forty years of happy domestic life). Valentine married Matilda Lutz, of Harrisburg, Penn., and Susan is the wife of James Eckels, of this county. The old homestead has been made a beautiful farm by three generations of Feemans, who have converted it from a dense woodland into a fertile tract of land. The old house, which was erected prior to the purchase by Adam Feeman, has undergone extensive repairs; beneath its hospitable roof three generations have been born and reared. Comparatively few of the race now remain who can hand down a name that for 136 years has been familiar in the history of the township. The two brothers, John and Joseph, live a retired life in the village of New Cumberland, and are both easy in a financial way, having lived an economical and unostentatious life.

OWEN JAMES, retired, P. O. New Cumberland. It was with the greatest reluctance that Mr. James allowed this brief sketch to appear. His modesty and good deeds are so proverbial, however, that common report would furnish a voluminous history, did he not seriously object. He was born in Lower Allen Township, on the old Peter Zimmerman farm, March 15, 1815. His parents, Thomas and Hannah James, moved to the old home-

stead, in Fairview Township, York County, two weeks after his birth, and from that date Owen James resided there until he was twenty-two years of age. There were ten children in the family: Lewis, Jane, Owen, Mary A., Eliza, William, Hannah, Thomas, Sarah and Harriet. Their grandfather, Owen James, was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving until the close of that campaign, and, upon his return home, in 1815, he was taken sick, and died at Painted Post, N. Y. Thomas and Hannah James then took charge of the two grandmothers, and with their ten children resided on the farm until the death of Thomas James in 1843. In 1858 Mrs. James left the farm and came to New Cumberland, all the children having married, and made her home until death, in 1876, at the ripe age of eighty-six years, with a sister, Mrs. Hannah Lee. Owen James for a time worked with his father on the farm. In 1830 he was driving a team freighted with iron and nails between New Cumberland and Duncannon. In 1833 he carted stone for the turnpike between York Haven and Harrisburg. The next year he hauled lumber from York Haven for the Cumberland Valley Railroad bridge at Harrisburg. In 1837 Owen James left his home, and without a dollar engaged as mason's helper at 50 cents per day. He engaged later in the stock business, on a small scale, in which he prospered until 1840, when, aided by Messrs. B. H. Mosser and George Crist, he engaged in the butcher's trade. From this time he prospered, everything he touched seemingly turning to gold. In 1843 he was married to Esther Prowell, of York County, Penn., daughter of James and Rebecca Prowell. Their housekeeping was commenced across the street from their present residence in New Cumberland. In 1849 Mr. James formed a partnership with B. H. Mosser & Son, continuing in same until 1864, when ill health caused his retirement. Since then, with the exception of four years (1867 to 1871), Mr. James has done no active business, confining himself to settling estates and managing farms for other parties. He still owns the farm which belonged to his grandfather, the deed bearing the date 1783 for 100 acres and allowances. Mr. and Mrs. James have never had any children, but their good and kindly acts have endeared them to all who know them. Mr. James is the last of his name in this State, but his fame as a man, a neighbor and a Christian are proverbial. He and his wife have, for nearly half a century, been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have had the pleasure of seeing the borough transformed from a stage of comparative vice to one of the most moral places in the valley, made so by the continuous vigilance on the part of the Christian people among whom they are numbered. From the first half-dollar earned by the sweat of his brow Mr. James has accumulated a handsome fortune, not one dollar of which was dishonestly earned, nor to increase his gains was the poor man ever oppressed. He is one of the few men in Cumberland County who has seen six generations come here, and is still hale and hearty, although his locks are as white as the driven snow.

HENRY R. MOSSER, dealer in lumber, P. O. New Cumberland. From a line of ancestry that came from Switzerland as early 1734 and settled in Lancaster County, Penn., comes the subject of our sketch. The most reliable information obtainable of this family begins with Dr. Benjamin Mosser, who purchased a large tract of land in Fairview Township, York Co., Penn., upon which three sons and a married daughter subsequently settled. The sons, John, Henry and Christian, were all prominent men in the neighborhood. The eldest, John, practiced medicine for many years in the village of Newmarket, and his descendants are numerous in Cumberland County at the present time. The daughter, Barbara, above referred to, married Michael Kauffman, and they, too, have many descendants in Cumberland and York Counties. Henry, one of the three sons, married Susannah Neff, an orphan, reared and educated by William and Deborah Wright, of Columbia. The Wrights were Quakers, and gave Susannah an education far superior to that of the women of her day. Her father owned the Wrightsville ferry when Washington's army encamped at Valley Forge; and when Congress assembled at York, Susannah was six years of age, and Washington stopped at the Wrights' for breakfast. While waiting for the repast the General lifted her upon his lap and entertained her with some of his droll stories, and, although so young, she well remembered the circumstance, and was fond of relating it to her grandchildren, of whom Henry R. was the second born. Henry and Susannah (Neff) Mosser had a family of five children: Benjamin H., father of our subject; Dr. Daniel Mosser, who for many years was bishop in the Reformed Mennonite Church in the United States and Canada, the author of most of the religious works of that denomination; Rev. Joseph Mosser, of Salem, Ill., for many years traveling agent for the Illinois Bible Society; John N., a farmer in Cumberland County; Magdalena, now the widow of George Rupley. Benjamin H. Mosser was married to Elizabeth Rupley, of Cumberland County, Penn., daughter of John and Barbara (Stine) Rupley, of Berks County, Penn. John Rupley, Esq., was quite a prominent man in his time, and was not only a noted justice of the peace, but also served as sheriff of this county. There were two children born to Benjamin H. and his wife, viz.: Susannah, wife of Dr. Augustus H. Vanhoff, a noted physician of Mechanicsburg, and also an honored representative from this county to the State Legislature. Henry Rupley Mosser, the only son, was born in York County in 1828, and until twelve years old remained on the farm, obtaining the rudiments of a practical education in the common schools. Later, he attended the Strasburg Academy, in Lancaster County, and the old York County Academy, from which he went, in 1848, to take

charge of the books and business of his father, in the village of New Cumberland, who had established a lumber trade in that place in 1839. In 1850 Henry R. Mosser was admitted as partner in the lumber and grain business, Owen James being also associated, and from that date the firm was known as B. H. Mosser & Co. In 1857 the senior member of the firm retired, and in 1864 Mr. James also retired, leaving Henry R. Mosser sole proprietor. The firm is now Mosser & Sadler, the latter being Judge Sadler, of Carlisle, Penn. With the exception of a few years, Mr. Mosser has always been connected with the lumber trade of Dauphin and Cumberland Counties, but has also a large saw mill and lumber establishment in Tioga County, in which he has associated with him Julius B. Kauffman, who for many years was his confidential clerk and book keeper. The firm of Mosser & Sadler employ forty men, and their business is the leading enterprise in the village. Henry R. Mosser was married to Margaret A. Yocum, in 1852, a daughter of Jacob and Henrietta (Duncan) Yocum, of York, York Co., Penn. To this union were born two children: Nettie E. and Rev. Benjamin H. Mosser, of Mechanicsburg. In 1859 Mrs. Mosser died, and in 1863 Mr. Mosser married R. Jennie Miller, of New Cumberland, this county, by whom he has two children: Annie, a graduate of Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, and John C., who is preparing for college under the tutelage of Prof. Seiler, of Harrisburg, Penn. Mr. Mosser has lived a long and useful life, and perhaps no man living in the village has done more to advance its interests. For many years he has been an active Republican politician in State and National affairs. In theological matters he stands very high, and for more than twenty years has been superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-school, and for six years president of the famous Cumberland Sabbath school Assembly, now a part of the Chautauqua system, located at Mountain Lake Park, on the summit of the Alleghenies, Maryland. He has been president of Cumberland Valley Camp Meeting Association, and represented the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Baltimore, in 1876, and also at the Centennial Conference, at Baltimore, in 1884, and which was the most noted Conference ever held by that body, in which all the branches of the church and Sabbath-school work were represented. For more than a quarter of a century he has officiated as trustee, steward and class-leader of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New Cumberland, and was the first president of the Y. M. C. A. of this village. He is also treasurer of the Conference Education Society, in which capacity he has served since the organization of this commendable enterprise to assist young men to obtain an education.

GEORGE W. MUMPER, farmer, P. O. New Cumberland, was born in Carroll Township, York Co., Penn., in 1828, son of John and Jane (Beelman) Mumper, who were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom are living: Elizabeth, widow of Jacob Heiges, of Dillsburg; Christina, widow of Daniel Bailey, Esq.; Michael, married to Eliza A. Coover; Maria, widow of Maj. Jacob Dorsheimer; Margaret, widow of Col. S. M. Bailey, a noted man in the military and civil history of Pennsylvania; John; Catharine residing with her brother John; Samuel married to Mary King, of York County; George W.; Ann (deceased); Mrs. Lydia Porter (deceased). November 2, 1854, our subject married Miss Mary J. Mateer of Dillsburg, a daughter of William and Mary A. Mateer, who were the parents of three daughters: Ann E., residing with Mr. Mumper; Margaret C., wife of Dr. E. B. Brandt, of Mechanicsburg, and Mary J. Her parents were among the early settlers in Lower Allen Township and all the daughters were born on the farm now owned by Mr. Mumper; this property has been in possession of the Mateers for more than sixty years, and has been the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mumper since their marriage, he at that time purchasing the interest of the other heirs. To Mr. and Mrs. Mumper have been born six children: The two eldest are deceased, Lulu B. (as was her mother before her) is a graduate at Lititz; George B. is a graduate of Dickinson College, Samuel completed his course at Collegiate Institute at York, and Mary A. graduated from Wilson College at Chambersburg. Mr. Mumper is prominent in political circles, both National and local, and was one of the first Representatives elected under the new Constitution in the county of Cumberland. He has for eighteen years served on the school board, of which he has continuously been president, and has taken a prominent part in everything that advances the business, social moral and educational interests of his chosen county.

LEVI MUSSELMAN, farmer, P. O. Shiremanstown, is the only representative of this family in this county, and which came originally from Germany, but at what date the first one settled in Lancaster County nothing is known. Christian Musselman was born in Lancaster County in 1796, came to Cumberland County in 1820, and took service with Christian Hurst on the farm now owned by Mrs. Musselman. After the death of Mr. Hurst Mr. Musselman married his widow, and by her had three children—two sons and one daughter. One son died in infancy. Levi, and Elizabeth, now the wife of Peter Musselman, of Adams County, Penn. Levi Musselman was born, in 1827, on the Hurst farm, and has always followed the occupation of farming. In 1849 he was married to Annie, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Nisley) Mumma, whose family history forms an important record. Their married life was commenced on the farm, now the homestead, and there John the eldest son was born. A few years later Mr. Musselman moved to the Hurst farm, and there Elizabeth and Fanny were born. Of the other children, Kate was born on the Chris-

tian Mumma farm, and Samuel, Jacob, Christian, Martin, Harry and Edward on the Musselman homestead. Kate and Elizabeth are deceased, the former in her seventeenth and the latter in her twenty-fourth year. John married Annie Zimmerman; Samuel married Annie Hess; Jacob married Grace Hartman; Fanny is the wife of Jacob Bucher. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Musselman has been an unexceptionally pleasant one. They have prospered financially, and have educated their children in that practical manner which makes the men and women of Cumberland County famous.

GEORGE N. RUPP, gentleman, P. O. Shiremanstown, is a grandson of George Rupp, who was born in Lancaster County, Penn., May 21, 1772. May 6, 1800, he married Christina, daughter of Daniel and Annie M. (Wolff) Boeshor, and in 1802 came to Cumberland County, and with his brother, Martin, purchased the farm now owned by John M. Rupp. The children reared were George (father of our subject), Daniel, Jonas, Mary, Elizabeth, Jacob G., Martin G., John G., Jane, David G., Henry G. and Francis. George Rupp, the eldest son, was born in 1802, and in the course of time married Mrs. Catharine (Schopp) Neidig, who was born December 9, 1803. Previous to his marriage George Rupp was a teacher in this county, and having a fine education became one of the most useful men in the neighborhood, settling many estates, collecting taxes and other business of importance was done by him in a manner which gained for him the greatest respect and confidence of all who knew him; he died May 29, 1849. Our subject, the only child born to his parents, inherited his grandfather's patronymic, and might be termed George the Third; he was born March 1, 1847. His education was acquired in the schools of his native county, and from his youth he has been a practical farmer and successful business man. February 28, 1871, he married Elenora G. Sadler, born December 13, 1850, daughter of Joseph and Annie (Grove) Sadler, of New Kingston. By this union are two children: George S., born March 31, 1872, and Joseph P., born February 7, 1875. The married life of Mr. Rupp was commenced on the farm, so many years the Rupp homestead, and which was his by inheritance in 1868. Their circumstances from the first were auspicious, the farm being one of the finest, the buildings the most commodious, and the situation unsurpassed by any in the valley. To this was added the enterprise of the young couple, both having received a practical training, and they have followed in the footsteps of their ancestors—financially, socially and morally.

JOHN SHEELY, farmer, P. O. Shiremanstown. The grandparents of our subject were Andrew and Barbara (Barnhort) Sheely, the former born August 11, 1752, the latter November 6, 1753, and were married August 31, 1777. Andrew Sheely was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and helped to fight the battles which gained the American people their independence. Their children were Adam, John, Andrew, Ann M., Michael, Christian, Frederick, Barbara, and another son Frederick (both of the name died during boyhood). Of this honored family a number yet represent the name in this county. On our subject's maternal grandparents' side was John P. Cromlich, born in 1797, and his wife, Margaret Sipe, born in 1807, who had ten children: John, Frederick, Susannah, May, David, Catharine, Elizabeth, William H., Jacob and Samuel. The father of our subject, John Sheely, was born on the farm now owned by David Oyster in 1781. He was married to Elizabeth Cromlich, probably in 1804, as the first child, Andrew, was born in 1806; the other children were Frederick, Barbara, Elizabeth, John, Benjamin, Samuel, Susan, Annie and Catharine. About the time of his marriage John Sheely's father, Andrew Sheely, purchased and presented him with the fine farm on which his grandson now resides, and on which all his brothers and sisters were born. The Sheelys were all men of herculean frame, and have been noted agriculturists from the date of their coming, and have been very prosperous, each of the brothers now residing in the county counting their wealth by the thousands. John, Jr., has remained a bachelor, not from lack of personal charms, but because he was so wedded to his agricultural pursuits that matrimony was forgotten until his habits were so firmly fixed that he had no wish to become a benedict. The home farm is owned in partnership by himself, Benjamin and the heirs of Samuel Sheely, whose widow, Mary (Cromlich) Sheely, and sister-in-law, Catharine, are housekeepers, the farming being managed by John Sheely and the two sons of his brother, John H. and Jacob M. The finest steer in Cumberland County is now their property, and special attention is given to the breeding of fine stock and poultry. The Sheelys are noted as moneymakers and savers, and are withal men of the strictest integrity and uprightness.

JOHN UMBERGER, farmer, P. O. Lisburn. As early as 1770 the name Umberger was known in this county, and, though the family is really of Scotch and Irish nativity, the name is unquestionably German. Leonard was the first one of the family to come to Lancaster County, Penn., which then included this territory. In Rupp's History mention is made of Leonard Umberger purchasing Rupp's great-grandfather at public sale, the custom in those days, the vessel owners having the right to dispose of their passengers, in this way to obtain their passage money. Leonard Umberger was the great-grandfather of our subject, as he begat Adam who begat David, the father of John. Adam Umberger settled in "Path Valley," now in Franklin County, in 1770, and by his wife, Catharine, had three children: David; Elizabeth, married to Mr. Heckart of Dauphin County; John, who engaged in mercantile business in Harrisburg, but died while a young man. Adam Umber-

ger, who was a millwright, was preparing to build a mill near his home when he died, his family then returned to Dauphin County and settled near Linglestown. David, the eldest son, was born in 1775, and was indentured to Mr. Berry, in 1791, to learn the blacksmith's trade; his mother about that time married Michael Umberger, a brother of her first husband, and moved to York County, near Lisburn. About 1796 David Umberger came to Lisburn, purchased property and established himself in the blacksmith's trade. In 1798 he married Dorothy Marsh, of York County, Penn., by whom he had a large family, the eldest child, Mary, was born in Lisburn in 1799, and a few years later David Umberger (in 1809) sold his Lisburn property, moved to Warrington Township, York County, and there purchased a farm and carried on an extensive smithy. On this farm were born Ann, Elizabeth, Catharine, David and Rebecca (twins) and Sarah. About 1812 he purchased the Daniel Kahm farm, near Lisburn (where he resided until his death), and here were born Ellen, John, Jane, George and Esther. John Umberger, our subject, was born in 1816; in 1841, he married Susan Miller, of York County, Penn., daughter of Jacob and Susan Miller, and they commenced married life on the paternal homestead, and their two children were born: David M., in 1843, and Eliza J., in 1845. In the spring of 1846, our subject, with his family, came to this county, purchasing the farm, now his homestead, and which has been made beautiful by his own industry; every fence, the handsome stone house, commodious outbuildings, etc., were erected since the purchase, and the nice orchard was planted by the hands of himself and wife, and they have lived to see their labors crowned by beautiful harvests, which have filled their purse. Rachael E., John, Jr., Agnes J., George F., Lewis C., William M., Franklin P., Lilly E., Charles E. and Clarence S. were born on this farm. Always popular among the people, Mr. Umberger has been foremost in promoting every important feature of educational and social life. A lifelong Democrat, he has lived to see the rise and decline of numerous political parties, and to-day hails with delight the supremacy his chosen party occupies. For nearly half a century he and his wife have belonged to the Church of God, and have reared their family in that faith. Rich in experience, ripe in years, they remain as they have lived, beloved by all who know them.

GEORGE WALKER, retired, Lisburn. More than a century ago Benjamin Walker, and his wife, Sarah (Morris) Walker, came from Wales to Chester County, Penn.; later removed to York County, finally settling near Rossville, and there purchased a farm and erected commodious buildings. They were members of the society known as "Friends;" and the church now standing, although more than a hundred years old, was the house in which they worshiped, and from its sacred desk William Penn has preached to the pioneer Christians. On the farm their family of seven children was reared; Isaac, the youngest son, married Mary Cramer, and their home was made during the early years of wedded life at the mansion of his father. The subject of this sketch was born in York County, Penn., another son, John, and a daughter, Mary A., now the wife of Samuel Gehr, of Camp Hill, were born in Cumberland County, after the removal of their parents to this county in 1825. Isaac Walker (father of our subject) died in 1839, and his widow in 1864. Lewis, an elder brother of Isaac Walker, worked for forty years in Harrisburg, married Mary A. Hull, of Lisburn, in 1845 and had two children: Clara and Jacob M. In 1884, an unfortunate accident caused the death of Mrs. Walker, since which time Lewis Walker has made his home with his brother George. Our subject was one of the most enterprising young men in this county. Choosing in early life the trade of shoe-making, he established himself at Lisburn. His mother, younger brother and sister lived together until the marriage of the sister, in 1853, with Samuel Gehr, by whom she has two children: Geo. W. and John A. His aged mother made her home with him until her death. With untiring energy he persevered in his work until a handsome competence was accumulated, consisting of a fine farm and the best residence property in the village. In 1866 Mr. Walker was married to Elizabeth Reiff, of York County, and two children were born, who died in infancy. After ten years of pleasant married life Mr. Walker was left a childless widower, and, in company with his brother Lewis, his days are passed in the quiet home at Lisburn. But for an accident, in 1885, Mr. Walker would be as hale and active as a man of fifty. In forty years he has not experienced an attack of sickness. He has a cheery home, surrounded by all the comforts wealth brings to intellectual minds, and has a record without a stain.

EMANUEL ZIMMERMAN, retired, P. O. Eberly's Mills, the only son of Peter Zimmerman, now living in Cumberland County, was born on the homestead, in this county, December 8, 1818. His father was born in 1776, in Lancaster County, Penn., and there married Esther Martin, also born in the same year. When the Zimmerman family came to Cumberland County there was no bridge across the Susquehanna, and trains were forded, and goods carried over in boats. The land now owned by the family was then unimproved, and the fine houses and barns, with the exception of Henry Zimmerman's stone house, have been erected since their coming. Of their twelve children, Emanuel is the youngest and the second one born in this county. October 22, 1844, he was married to Susannah, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth Hess, born in York County, Penn., March 4, 1825. They commenced housekeeping on State Hill, in an old tenant house, now the property of J. C. Comfort. In 1859 Emanuel Zimmerman made his first purchase of land,

and every thing in the way of improvements has been done by him. The fine house and extensive barns were erected in 1860, and are models of architecture. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman are parents of five sons and four daughters: Joseph, George, Elizabeth, Anna, Jonas, Mary, Rebecca, Levi and Isaac. Joseph Zimmerman married Mary J. Blair, George married Adaline Crisinger, Elizabeth is the wife of Rudolph Hartzler, Annie is the wife of John Musselman, Jonas wedded Susanna Shoop, Mary is the wife of David C. Blair, and Isaac married Agnes Huston. Nearly half a century ago Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman were made members of the Mennonite Church; that was before their marriage, and their love for their Creator has never been dimmed nor their family circle broken by death. They have now seventeen grandchildren and a family of whom any parents may feel proud.

HENRY W. ZIMMERMAN, farmer, P. O. Eberly's Mill. The history of the Zimmermans in this county dates back more than a century. The grandfather of our subject, Peter Zimmerman, came from Lancaster County, Penn., in 1814, and purchased the farm now the property of Emanuel, Henry, Solomon and brothers. The original tract comprised 300 acres, on which was a stone house, now the residence of Henry Zimmerman, and which was built in 1781 by the Meisch family. Peter Zimmerman married Esther Martin, by whom he had twelve children: Christian, Henry, Peter, Samuel, Martin, Emanuel, Esther, Mary, Barbara, Annie, Julia and Elizabeth. This large family was reared on the the farm, and all the sons adopted agriculture as their vocations. Peter Zimmerman, Jr., married Magdalena, daughter of Henry and Magdalena Weaver. Mr. Weaver built the stone mill now owned by Calvin Etter, and which will no doubt remain a monument to his enterprise for many years to come. Peter Zimmerman and his wife commenced their married life in York County, opposite the homestead, and when that place was sold he purchased it, and his son Henry and sister Magdalena have managed the farm since. Peter Zimmerman, Jr., and wife had six children: Esther, Moses, Mary, Henry, Peter and Magdalena. The loving wife and mother died in 1840, and four years later Mr. Zimmerman was married to Barbara Hess, by whom he had six children: Samuel, Christian, Amos, David, Benjamin and Elizabeth. The death of the father of this large family occurred in 1874. Henry W. Zimmerman worked for his father until he was thirty-five years years old. In 1875 he was married to Clara A., daughter of Cosmus and Lucinda Clendenin. In 1875 our subject purchased the ancestral home, where his grandfather had reared a family of noble sons and daughters, and who rank among the leading farmers in Lower Allen Township. Henry W. and Clara A. Zimmerman have had four children born to them: Cosmus (deceased), Harry, Elmer and Howard. In a comfortable home, and encouraged by fond parents, they will no doubt do honor to the family name.

CHAPTER L.

MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP.

WILMOT AYRES, M. D., is a descendant of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was born in York County, Penn., September 25, 1847. His father, Samuel A. Ayres, married Emily Robinson, of Baltimore. He entered the army during the civil war, and died while being a second time a prisoner in the hands of the Confederates. Wilmot is the eldest son, and graduated April 12, 1883. He immediately began the practice of medicine in Middlesex and surrounding country. He succeeded no one, but built up an independent practice of his own, and has been highly successful as a practitioner. He is a member of Cumberland County Medical Society.

HENRY C. BABBLE, proprietor of the Carlisle Springs, P. O. Carlisle Springs, was born in York County, Penn., May 15, 1829. In 1837 he moved to Cumberland County, and hired out on a farm until 1850, when he began to learn the tanner's trade, at which he remained three years. He then married, March 16, 1853, Phœbe Worts, who bore him ten children, nine now living: Emma L., Margaret J., Mary A., Sarah C., Clara E., Susie E., William H., Samuel C. and Tolbert Mc. After marriage he came to Middlesex Township, this county, and worked four years on a farm. In 1857 he bought an old tannery at Sportsburg, Silver Spring Township, this county, and conducted it for twenty-six years. October 3, 1882, he moved to Carlisle Springs, and bought the tannery from Samuel Sample, which he has since conducted. He tore down all the old buildings and erected new ones. He also runs a chopping-mill, and corn and rye mill in connection, the machinery being all operated by steam power, the engine being an eight horse-power of the Geiser man-

ufacture. He also owns the building in which he resides, a large two story frame structure. His first wife died October 26, 1873, and March 2, 1876, he married Elizabeth Swartz. Mr. Babble made his start in life by gathering chincapins, a small nut growing like chestnuts, when a boy in York County, and selling them in Dover. He owns seventeen acres in Silver Spring Township, and thirty six acres (and ten unseated) where he lives at Carlisle Springs. He has labored hard, and can now boast of having as much as the average man. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Church. Mr. Babble also owns two residences in the village of Carlisle Springs. He turns out of his tannery, on an average, each year 1,300 hides, which are shipped in the rough, principally to Philadelphia and Boston. The tannery is 36x51 feet, two stories in height, with an L 30x14 feet; the bark-shed is 24x50 and the mill room 24x22, and the engine-room 16x18 feet, leach-room, 16x24; new bank barn, 36x50, 16 feet 2 inches in the square; scale-house, 16x22 feet.

DAVID P. BRINDLE, farmer, P. O. Carlisle Springs, was born on his father's farm September 30, 1832. George, his father, settled upon this farm at an early date, and married Elizabeth Dewey, daughter of Peter Dewey, a Revolutionary soldier, who died in the old house which is still standing on the farm. George was the father of six children, three of whom are living, viz.: Capt. Peter Brindle, of Carlisle, Margaret and David P. The last named married Sarah Barr, of Middlesex Township, Cumberland County, December 13, 1856, and by her has three children, viz.: Amelia, Samuel and George W. William Drennan originally took a large tract of land in this northern portion of what is now Middlesex Township, but was then North Middleton, which included a part of the whole of the farm now owned by Mr. Brindle. But that family, with the other early Scotch Irish settlers of this northern part of Middlesex, are extinct, and it has been the later German settlers who, by their toil, have made the border of our valley "blossom like the rose."

CHARLES CLENDENIN, merchant, Carlisle Springs, was born in New York City May 30, 1858, and is a son of James and Barbara (Keiffer) Clendenin, natives of Pennsylvania and of English descent. James Clendenin was in the patent-right business in his younger days, and later engaged in the tanning business, at Hogestown, Penn., for several years. He then moved to Cumberland County and engaged in the same business, erected all the buildings necessary for a tan-yard, and followed the trade until 1878, when he sold out to Samuel Sample, and then engaged in mercantile business, at Carlisle Springs, until the time of his death, November 19, 1885. He was the father of three children, viz.: Ida C., wife of W. E. Reddig, of the firm of J. & J. B. Reddig & Sons, of Shippensburg; Charles, a merchant of Carlisle Springs, and James B., who resides in Carlisle Springs. His brother John was elected judge of the county, but died before taking his seat. James Clendenin owned a large tract of land at the time of his death. He was a Democrat and took a great interest in politics, being the leader in his vicinity. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, at New Kingston. Charles, our subject, was reared to the tanning trade and was in the business with his father until the latter's death, after which he bought the store and has since been engaged in commerce at Carlisle Springs. He carries a general line of merchandise, such as will supply the country trade, his stock being valued at $2,000, which is fully insured. March 24, 1881, Mr. Clendenin married Julia F., daughter of John and Elizabeth Cameron. Our subject and wife are the parents of two children: William and Elsie Clendenin. His wife is a member of the Lutheran Church. James R., our subject's brother, went to Shippensburg, in 1878, where he engaged in merchandising for three years, and then went west, to Holden, Mo., and spent five years in the same occupation. Mr. Clendenin is also postmaster at Carlisle Springs, having been appointed under the present administration. His father was also postmaster for a number of years before his death.

CHRISTIAN R. GLADFELTER, miller, was born in York County in 1838. He moved first to Silver Spring Township, this county, and later to Middlesex Township, and when a boy attended the schools of the time. He afterward followed farming until three years ago, when his father, Moses, purchased the grist-mill at the confluence of the Letort and Conodoguinet Creeks. Moses Gladfelter is descended from men of Revolutionary fame. Three brothers came from Germany, two of whom served in the Revolutionary war. Moses is the son of George, and married Miss Ruhl, of Cumberland County. To them two sons and one daughter were born, of whom Christian is the eldest. The mill which Christian now operates is of historic interest. In 1756 it was conveyed by John Chambers to his sons, Randle and William. Just prior to the Revolution it was sold to Robert Callender, an Indian trader, and a man of education and influence in those times. In 1792 it passed into the hands of Ephraim Blaine, grandfather of Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, from whom it has descended down, through various parties and by various conveyances, to the present owners, who have remodeled and greatly enlarged it, so that it is now one of the largest and most successful roller-mills in the county. Mr. Gladfelter also purchased the handsome residence adjoining.

GEORGE W. JACOBS, farmer, was born on his father's homestead, on the northern border of Middlesex Township, October 29, 1832. Jacob Jacobs, the grandfather, came from Germany and settled first in York, then in Perry County, Penn. Henry, his son,

and the father of George W., moved into Cumberland County, and was the first of the family to settle on the farm in Middlesex. George W. Jacobs married Phœbe Wetzel, of Cumberland County, December 25, 1855, by which marriage there were eight children, six of whom are still living on the homestead farm.

DAVID MILLER, farmer, was born in Lancaster County, September 18, 1825. He is the third son of David, Sr., and Mary (Eshelman) Miller, who moved to Cumberland County from Lancaster in 1833. He attended the country schools of the day, followed farming with his father, and engaged for many years in the nursery business on the large farm at the Middlesex Station. He married Elizabeth Stouffer, a lady of refinement, and the daughter of Jacob Stouffer, of Franklin County, Penn. About the same time, Mr. Stouffer purchased the Middlesex estate from the Blaine and Penrose heirs. He was for a time in partnership with Mr. Stouffer in operating the old paper-mill at that place, and in the lime-burning and coal business. Mr. Stouffer's son Benjamin had supervision of the flour-mill. A financial reverse crippled this estate; some branches of its business were closed, while the rest passed into other hands. Mr. Miller is a man of large reading and judgment, and fond of books, but with little time to cultivate his taste in that direction. His family consists of two sons and three daughters. He is now living on and has charge of the "Indian Farm" for the training in agriculture of the Indian youths at the training school, Carlisle. The farm lies just at the edge of the village of Middlesex.

ROBERT S. WITMER, farmer, P. O. Carlisle, was born near Shippensburg, Cumberland County, Penn., December 9, 1850, and is a son of Jacob and Hannah (Senseman) Witmer, natives of Cumberland County, Penn., and of German descent. His grandfather Joseph was born in Lancaster County, but came to Cumberland County when a boy, and was one of the early settlers of the county. He settled near Middlesex Station, where he lived until his death, in about 1854. He was a farmer, and owned a large tract of land. Jacob, subject's father, was born on the homestead in 1814; was a farmer, and a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. He died, in 1874, on the farm now occupied by Robert S. Our subject was reared on a farm, and remained with his father until his death. Mr. Witmer is one of the substantial and successful farmers of the county. He owns 163 acres of good land. His mother is now in her sixty-eighth year, is yet living, and resides with him. She is a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Witmer is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 91, Carlisle. He is a prominent man, intelligent and enterprising; politically he is a Republican.

SAMUEL WITMER, farmer, P. O. Middlesex, was born in Cumberland County March 4, 1825, and is a son of Joseph and Catharine (Eberly) Witmer, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., and of German descent. His grandparents came to Cumberland County in 1791, and settled in Middleton (now Middlesex) Township, where they owned a good tract of land, and the house, erected by the grandfather when he first came to the county, is still standing. The grandfather was at one time quite wealthy, but his wealth was considerably reduced on account of the excise tax, which he was obliged to pay on whisky in which he dealt at that time. He lived on the old homestead until his death. Joseph Witmer was born in 1785, and died in 1853. He was one of the successful farmers of the day, made his own way in the world, and at his death owned 315 acres of valuable land. He was a member of the Mennonite Church, the father of nine children, three of whom are living: Mrs. Elizabeth Givler, Samuel and Mrs. Daniel Kutz. Samuel was reared on the farm, and when twenty-nine years of age started in life for himself. In partnership with his brother, Abraham, he farmed the homestead for fourteen years, and in 1868 sold out his interest to his brother, and bought 94 acres of land, where he now lives. His farm is well improved with good buildings, and he now owns 460 acres, also a house at Middlesex Station, which was erected in 1874. It is a large, two-story brick grain warehouse, and affords a commodious store-room and a good shipping point for the vicinity. Mr. Witmer is ticket agent, freight agent and postmaster of the station, the postoffice of which was established in 1878. November 5, 1863, he married Clarissa, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Waggoner) Williams, and to them six children were born, three of whom are living: Annie M., Joseph and Abram. Mrs. Witmer is a member of the German Reformed Church of Carlisle. Politically Mr. Witmer is a Republican. His mother was one of twelve children, all of whom lived to be married and have families.

JOHN WOLF, farmer, P. O. Middlesex, was born on the farm where he now resides July 6, 1834, and is a son of David and Anna (Corman) Wolf, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. His grandfather John was reared in this county, and in 1803 bought the farm where our subject now lives, consisting of 160 acres, on which he made all the improvements. He built a barn 100 feet long, which was destroyed by fire in 1819, and the same year he erected the stone one, 72x45 feet, which is still standing. He also operated a distillery for a number of years on this farm, and hauled the whisky to Baltimore. His wife was a very strong, healthy woman, being able to lift the barrels onto the wagon. He was very successful in life. He died in 1822. David Wolf, his son, was reared on the homestead, and later bought two farms. He owned 376 acres in this county, and 48 acres in Perry County. He served as lieutenant of a rifle military company for many years; also

held the office of director of the poor of the county for nine years; was also school director for a number of years, was in politics a Democrat. He died in 1878. Our subject was reared on the farm, and remained at home until twenty three years of age. January 8, 1857, he married Margaretta Wert, by whom he had one child—Joseph P.—who died at the age of ten years. Mrs. Wolf died October 15, 1862. After his first marriage he settled on the farm now occupied by his brother Joseph. Here his wife died, and after her death he went back to the homestead and remained some three years, when, November 10, 1864, he married Catherine Wetzel, who bore him six children: David H., Raymond S., Anna C., Mary E., Charles H. and Cora E. After his second marriage Mr. Wolf located in Silver Spring Township, where he farmed three years, then moved to his father's farm in West Pennsborough Township, and remained four years. In 1873 he bought the old homestead, where he has since lived. In 1878 his house was totally destroyed by fire, and in the same year he built a large two story brick residence, at a cost of over $3,000. It has a 14-inch wall, and contains 67,000 brick. It is a beautiful structure, and kept in neat order. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf are members of the Reformed Church. He has held the office of school director, is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 598, of Silver Spring; has held all the offices in his lodge, and is now filling the chaplain's chair. At present he owns 135 acres. On his farm there is a sand bank which yields very fine sand.

JACOB SWILER ZEARING, county commissioner, P. O. Middlesex, is a native of Cumberland County, born in Shiremanstown, January 18, 1843. He attended school and clerked in a general store until eighteen years of age, when he began clerking in the drug store of Dr. C. W. Reiley, president of the Harrisburg Bank. For 8 years he was located in Mechanicsburg, engaged in the drug business for himself. His present fine farm of 100 acres, beautifully situated in Middlesex Township, he purchased in 1875. Mr. Zearing was elected auditor, by the people of Cumberland County, in November, 1882, which office he held three years, when he was elected to his present office of county commissioner. Mr. Zearing is a son of Jacob and Eliza (Swiler) Zearing, both natives of Cumberland County. The old gentleman died December 25, 1885, but his widow is still living, a member of the Bethel Church. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Zearing had two sons: Jacob S., and Henry M., who resides at Shiremanstown. Our subject married, January 16, 1873, Miss Kate Witmer, daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Senseman) Witmer, both natives of this county, and to this union were born two children: Robert W. and Katie H. The mother died February 2, 1881, a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Zearing is one of our leading representative citizens, and stands high in the estimation of the people of Cumberland County, among whom he has lived all his life.

ABRAM J. ZEIGLER, farmer, was born on the old Zeigler homestead, November 5, 1842. His father, Abram Zeigler, Sr., was born in Montgomery County, and came to Cumberland County in 1801. He settled on the farm not far from the North Mountains, in Middlesex Township, now occupied by our subject. The father married Elizabeth Horner, of Cumberland County, and the son, in 1867, married Barbara Rebbert, of the same county. The family consists of five children, all of whom are living on the homestead. This farm was once a portion of a tract owned by one Kenney, an early Scotch-Irish pioneer. From him it descended to the Zeigler family, the representatives of which now own a number of fine farms in the northern portion of Middlesex Township.

HENRY H. ZEIGLER, farmer, is a representative of one of the old German families which, at an early date, settled among the slate hills which extend for some miles in from the North Mountain. He was born on the old homestead, in this portion of Cumberland County, in 1843. Philip Zeigler, the grandfather, was the first pioneer. He settled on the farm where Abram Zeigler now resides. Samuel, the father of Henry H., was born there, and the old log building, part of which was built by David Elliott, with its large chimney in the center, its small, one-pane window, and loop-holes through the logs for rifles, is still standing. Philip Zeigler had a large family. Samuel, his son, was the father of eight children, of whom four, two boys and two girls, are living. Of these, Henry, our subject, is the eldest of the boys. Henry H. married the daughter of Jacob Wagner, of North Middleton Township, Cumberland County, in 1870. His family consists of two sons and three daughters, all of whom are living on the homestead. The farm where our subject resides was originally the property of David Elliott, a man of wealth, and the owner of slaves in the early days. It was also subsequently owned by the Saundersons, who were connected with the Elliotts. Both of these families are now extinct, but their large tract has been but little subdivided.

CHAPTER LI.

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

ALFRED CARL, farmer, P. O. Newville. George Carl and his wife (who was a Heckadorn) came from Berks County, and settled near the Canigagig Ridge, in Perry County, prior to 1809. They reared a family of children: George, Christian and Isaiah (twins), John, Adam, Daniel, Eliza, Rachael and Fanny. Of this family, George learned the blacksmith's trade, came to this county about the year 1834, and was married the same year to Margaret Kulp, a native of Columbia, Lancaster Co., Penn., but who was a resident of White Hill when the nuptials were performed; she, as well as Mr. Carl, is of German descent, her parents coming from Germany. The married life of the young couple was commenced near the village of Loysville, Perry County, but they moved to White Hill later, and in 1843 came to Mifflin Township, this county, locating at the McCormick Mill, in Doubling Gap, where George Carl built and conducted a smithy for twenty-one years. Of his children, Alfred, Mary A., Elizabeth E., and Margaretta, were born at White Hill; David R. was born on the McCalister farm, and Francis E. and Julia A. on the homestead near the mill. Of these, Alfred Carl was born in 1834, learned the trade with his father, and October 14, 1856, was married to Elizabeth L., daughter of John and Catharine Oiler, Rev. Hefflefinger, of Newville, performing the ceremony. Andrew and Susannah (Sweetwood) Oiler, grandparents of Mrs. Carl, were residents in this county from 1792; reared a family of twelve children: William, Andrew, John, George, Daniel, James, Margaret, Maria, Catharine, Elizabeth, Susannah and Letitia. Of these, John (father of Mrs. Carl) for many years was a teacher in Frankford and Mifflin Townships. He married Catharine Hefflefinger in April, 1834, and this union was blessed with six children, all born in this county: Elizabeth, John, Catharine, William, George and Mary B. Alfred Carl and his wife commenced married life at West Hill, West Pennsborough Township, where he engaged in blacksmithing. From there they removed to Plainfield, thence to Newville, and, in 1864, to the mills in Mifflin Township, where he purchased the smithy of his father, who bought himself a nice farm near by. For twenty-one years our subject carried on business there, earning his money by the sweat of his brow. In 1885, he purchased his father's farm, and now resides on it. To Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Carl have been born eleven children: Mary E. (wife of Henry H. Hoover), Kate B., Margaret L., Lizzie D., Lottie T., George, Clara A., Albert I., Charles T., Millie A. and Morris R. This large family, with the exception of Letitia, Lottie and Morris R., who are deceased, are now residing beneath the paternal roof. Especial attention has been paid to their education, and all will surely follow the good example showed them by their parents.

SAMUEL CHRISTLIEB, retired, Newville. In the year 1765 Frederick Carl Christlieb (grandfather of Samuel) emigrated, with his wife, sons Frederick Carl and Jacob and step-son George Buck, from Durkheim, Rhenish Bavaria, to America, landing at Baltimore, Md. The sons, who were in their minority, located near the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland and close to the Susquehanna River, where they remained for several years. The parents, soon after their arrival in Baltimore, found their way to Newville, this county, and were among the earliest German settlers in this locality. The mother died in a few years, and her remains were interred in the Big Spring burial-grounds. A few years later the father died while *en route* to a physician's home in Virginia, where he hoped to get relief from the disease which caused his death. The family did not become permanently settled for several years after their arrival in America. Charles Christlieb and his step-brother George Buck came to Mifflin Township, and their brother Jacob settled in Virginia. Charles Christlieb was born in Germany in 1750. After his marriage with Catharine Umberger, of Lebanon, Penn., about 1780, he settled in Mifflin Township, this county. To this union were born six sons and one daughter: John, Charles, Solomon, George, Sarah (married to a Mr. Koutz), Isaac and Jacob (twins), who were born in 1791. Charles Christlieb died in 1837, aged eighty-seven, and his widow a few months later, aged ninety-three. Jacob, the father of our subject, was married, April 13, 1824, to Julia Ann Morritt, by whom he had ten children: Samuel, Mary J., Ann, Elizabeth, Nancy, Sarah, David, Lavina, Levi and Ellen (twins). Jacob Christlieb was a quiet but enterprising farmer, and was noted for his liberality and Christian spirit. He was for almost three-quarters of a century a communing member of the Lutheran Church, and from 1833 he was a member of Zion Church at Newville. He died at the residence of his son Samuel, May, 9, 1884, aged ninety-three years, one month and

twenty one days. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. S. A. Diehl, from a text selected by himself, viz. ' Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but weep for yourselves, and for your children.'' Luke xxiii, 28. He came "to the grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in its season." Three sons, seven daughters, forty eight grandchildren and sixteen great-grandchildren yet remain to do honor to his good name. Our subject was born on the homestead October 10, 1826. In 1851 he married Matilda Hershey, of Mifflin Township, and their wedded life was commenced on her father's farm, where they remained twelve years. Their children, Esemiah C., Ida M. and William A., were born on that farm; thence Mr. Christlieb moved to a farm near Newburg, remaining there two years, when he returned to his father's homestead, where he remained until 1882, when he purchased a neighboring farm and erected an imposing residence, a large barn and commodious out buildings, taking possession the same year. The eldest daughter is the wife of Henry J. Whistler; the other children reside at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Christlieb are a model couple and are reverenced in their neighborhood.

ALBERT S. GILLESPIE, farmer, P. O. Newville, born September 13, 1846, in Frankford Township, this county, is a great-grandson of William Gillespie, a native of Scotland, who immigrated to America about the year 1700, and settled in Cecil County, Md., where he lived until the year 1766. He then sold his plantation there and purchased a large tract of land in what is now known as Frankford and Mifflin Townships, Cumberland County. His family consisted of ten children: Robert, Margaret, Samuel, Eleaner, James, Nathaniel, George (who died in infancy), Ann, William and George. Of these, the youngest son, George, married Sarah Young, of Cumberland County, and they reared a family of ten children, all of whom were born in Frankford Township this county. Their names are William, Elizabeth, Eleaner, Mary, Nelly, Margaret, Ann, James, Samuel and George. Of these the youngest son, George, the only one living, married Lucinda B. Stewart, by whom he had eight children: Sarah B., Thomas G., Robert, Albert S. (our subject), James, Elizabeth J., Samuel B. and Mary E. This large family was reared on the farm, still George Gillespie's property, though a few years since he moved to Newville, where he lives a retired life. His wife died in 1875, having lived to see her children comfortably settled and the beautiful Cumberland Valley transformed into a miniature paradise. Albert S., our subject, was married September 19, 1878, to Amelia, daughter of James T. and Martha Stuart, of this county, Rev. Erskine, a Presbyterian divine, performing the ceremony. The housekeeping of the newly wedded couple was commenced on the farm since purchased by them, and which is now one of the most attractive in the valley. The neat brick residence, fine barn and commodious out-buildings are situated within a valley flanked on three sides by the Blue Mountains, which is picturesque either in summer or midwinter. Their children, three in number are Joseph S., M. Jane S. and George Y. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie are members of the Presbyterian Church, having remained true to the faith of their ancestors. He has refused to fill official positions in the township, which, by reason of good judgment and a practical education, he is eminently qualified for, but always lends his influence toward the advancement of the business, social and educational interests of the township. The Gillespies were among the first settlers in this part of the county.

JACOB HEMMINGER, retired, Newville, was born in Mifflin Township, this county, March 16, 1810. His parents, Jacob and Susan (Ramp) Hemminger, were both born in Berks County, Penn., and with their two children, John and Elizabeth, came to Cumberland County in 1804, remaining the first year with Mr. Hemminger's brother near Carlisle, Penn. About 1806 he purchased the farm where our subject now resides and on which he was born. Two children, Mary and Catharine, were born on this farm prior to Jacob, and Benjamin was born afterward. Catharine married Jacob Bowman and, with her brother (of whom we write), represents the entire Hemminger family of the original stock. The house now owned by our subject was built prior to the purchase of the farm by his father, but has since been repaired and is yet a handsome substantial dwelling. Jacob Hemminger, Sr., was a prominent man in the Lutheran Church; he cared little for politics. He was a tailor by trade, which occupation he followed in the winter, devoting the summer to farming. He died in 1830 and his widow in 1862. Jacob Hemminger, Jr., purchased the homestead in 1838, and in 1844 wedded Mary, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Sensabaugh) Brehm, of this township, Rev. John Heck performing the ceremony. On the farm where he was born and reared, Jacob and his young wife commenced their domestic life, and there were born their six children: John D., Samuel H., Susan M., Elizabeth, Mary and Annie M. John D. married Maria Fry, and, after her death, Mrs. Elizabeth Green; Samuel H. wedded Martha J. Lenny; Susan M. and Elizabeth reside with their father; Annie M. is the wife of Samuel J. Zeigler; Mary married John E. Lehman. Our subject learned the wheelwright's trade of John Albert, who, in 1830, had a shop near Conodoguinet Creek. A few years later Mr. Hemminger established a shop on his own farm, and has carried on the business steadily for more than half a century. He has been a successful business man, and has reared a family who do credit to the old name they bear. The death of Mrs. Hemminger occurred in 1857, since which time the daughters mentioned above have been housekeepers for their father. Our sub-

ject voted for Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren, but after that time was a Whig, and since the formation of the party has been an ardent Republican. He is one of the oldest living residents of Mifflin Township, and bears a reputation for honesty and uprightness. Eight grandchildren look up to the venerable man, and it is hoped that his last days will be pleasantly spent on the ancestral manor amid peace, comfort and plenty.

W. H. McCREA, teacher, Newville, is a grandson of William McCrea, who left County Tyrone, Ireland, for this country, in June, 1790, bringing with him his wife, Margaret (Ballentine), daughter, Sarah, and an infant son, Walter, who died on shipboard and found a grave in the broad Atlantic. They settled the same year near Newville, in West Pennsborough Township, this county, and after residing there several years moved to the vicinity of Bloserville, in Frankford Township. William McCrea was a weaver by trade and followed this occupation until his death. To him and his wife were born eight children, all natives of this country but the two already mentioned: Sarah, wife of James Wallace; Walter (deceased); Martha, wife of Alexander Logan; Catharine, wife of Robert Giffin; Margaret, wife of James Hume; Jane, wife of Robert Fenton; William, married to Mary, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Mentzer) Snyder, and John. Of these John was born May 28, 1803, and followed the occupation of farmer until his fifty-first year. June 15, 1854, he married Barbara M. Snyder (sister of his brother William's wife), the Rev. Joshua Evans, a Lutheran divine, performing the ceremony. Several years prior to his marriage, John McCrea had purchased the mill property and farm formerly owned by Samuel J. McCormick, at sheriff's sale. Mr. McCormick was a noted man in the valley in his day, his ancestors being among the first settlers of Doubling Gap. For a quarter of a century the mills were operated under the supervision of Mr. McCrea, who disposed of the property, in 1868, to Maj. Henry Snyder, but it is still known as the McCrea Mills. Two children were born to John McCrea and wife: W. H. and Mattie E., who became the wife of H. M. Koser, in 1882. John McCrea died March 19, 1879, at the ripe age of seventy-six. He was born and reared amid the privations attending a pioneer's life, but in his last years witnessed the substantial development of his beloved county. His first ballot was cast in 1824 for Gen. Jackson, and from that date he never swerved from the Democratic party, in fifty-five years never missing an election, either special or general. W. H. McCrea, his son, was born January 13, 1856, in Mifflin Township. From his early childhood he showed a fondness for books, and at an early age was sent to the brick schoolhouse near the mill, and William M. Hamilton, who was for a number of years an able instructor, gave him his first start. As our subject increased in years and knowledge a desire came to him to impart his information to others, and he taught his first term in the Blean Schoolhouse, Mifflin Township. The following year he received a course of instruction at the normal school in Shippensburg, after which, for five consecutive terms, he taught in the Blean School. He accepted a position in the grammar school at Newville in 1880, and two years later was promoted to the position of principal, in which he has since continued. As a practical educator he has but few equals and no superiors in the county. Courteous, social, talented, and coming from ancestors noted in this county as honest and practical men, the people of Mifflin Township have reason to be proud of W. H. McCrea who was born, bred, reared and educated in their midst, and here has developed into one of the most widely-known educators in the county.

LEWIS C. MEGAW, farmer, P. O. Newville, is a grandson of James and Sarah (Murrell) McGaw, who were married in West Chester, Chester Co., Penn., November 27, 1804. James McGaw was a native of Belfast, Ireland, whence he emigrated in consequence of participating in a rebellion against the crown of England. In 1817 he came to Mifflin Township, Cumberland Co., Penn., with his wife and one son, Samuel, settling on the John Cutshall farm. He also owned the farm, now the property of John Hurst, which remained in the McGaw family from 1817 to 1882. He was in his day a prominent local Democratic politician, and, although not a member, he was an ardent supporter of the Presbyterian Church, contributing largely to the Big Spring Church. His son Samuel was born April 17, 1807; was married about 1826 to Elizabeth Gurrell, who was born in Newville, Penn., and whose entire life was passed in Cumberland County. Their domestic life was commenced on his father's farm, where their children—Sarah, James, Belle, Jane, Mary and Scott—were born. When Samuel McGaw came to the farm where our subject now lives, he was accompanied by his mother, who made her home with him until her death. On this farm were born the other children of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McGaw: John, George, Lewis C. and Ellen. All of the ten children reached adult age. George enlisted in Company F, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in 1861; was captured at Brandy Station in 1863, and confined in Libby Prison, from whence, a few months later, the gallant soldier was carried an emaciated corpse. Lewis C. Megaw, our subject, was born February 24, 1845. Leaving home in 1870 he began lumbering in Clinton and Potter Counties, Penn., and Allegany, N. Y. Returning to this county in 1876 he was married to Miss Julia, daughter of George and Margaret (Kulp) Carl. Mr. Megaw and his young wife commenced housekeeping on the farm where he was born and reared, and here four children were born to them: Samuel, George, Florence and Grace. Mr. Megaw has been an enterprising and prosperous farmer, and, like his ancestors before him, has taken

an active part in local politics. He has been elected an official of the township several terms, which of itself is sufficient proof that he has served his constituents faithfully and well. Coming from a family of the highest respectability and having a wife belonging to a family that for more than a century has been identified with the growth and prosperity of Cumberland County, it is with pleasure that a place is given them in the history. The name was McGaw originally, but the children have by common consent changed it to Megaw, but it still shines as brightly now as did that of James McGaw, who had to flee for his life from the isle of Erin.

JOSEPH MINNICH, farmer, P. O. Newville, is a son of Daniel Minnich, who came with his parents from Perry to Berks County, Penn., in 1808. There were a number of sturdy sons and daughters, and a farm was purchased, on which not only the grandparents but also the parents of our subject lived and died. Daniel Minnich (son of George Minnich) was married to Mary Kozer, in 1823, and about that date purchased the homestead in this county. Their children were as follows: Jeremiah, John, Eliza, Daniel, William, Joseph, David, George, Andrew and Columbus. Of these, Eliza is the wife of Daniel M. Derr, and she and our subject reside in this county; William was a soldier during the late war of the Rebellion, the others remaining on the farm. Joseph Minnich was married, May 18, 1865, to Catharine A., daughter of Samuel and Mary Collor, of Perry County, Penn., the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Peter Song, a Lutheran divine. They commenced house-keeping, in 1869, on the Westhafer farm, near Green Spring. The first years of wedded life were spent on the farm with his parents, and there Ida E. and Annie M. were born. The only son, Daniel, was born on the Woodburn farm near Newville. In 1880 Mr. Minnich purchased a nice farm near the pleasant village of Newville, and he is considered one of the prosperous farmers of Mifflin Township, ranking high in the estimation of the public as a good business manager. The home is made pleasant by the comforts which come to those who make their money honestly, and by the good taste of mother and daughters. The parents are worthy members of the Lutheran Church and have reared their children in that faith.

MICHAEL SHAMBAUGH, farmer, P. O. Newville. It is safe to say that George Shambaugh, the grandfather of Michael, came to Cumberland County prior to the year 1790. His parents, of whom no history can be obtained, had two sons and several daughters, but only the sons, George and Philip, can be located, both of whom settled in Frankford Township, this county, and George's youngest son, John, born in this township, and now ninety-two years of age, resides in Harrison County, Ohio. His sons were named Jacob, George, John and Philip, and there was one daughter, Catharine, who married Jacob Holtz, of Richland County, Ohio. Philip, the youngest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Adam and Mary Kessler, of Perry County, who was born in Frankford Township, this county, in 1798. At the time of his marriage Philip Shambaugh resided in Perry County, and he commenced housekeeping in Toboyne Township, where he afterward purchased a farm. To him and his wife were born seven children, of whom John, Sarah, Mary and Michael are living. Michael, the last named, was married, in the autumn of 1851, to Mary A., daughter of Daniel and Esther Cutshall, of Toboyne Township, Perry Co., Penn. They commenced wedded life on the paternal homestead with but little of this world's goods ($80), but they went to work with a will, and he soon purchased an interest of one of the heirs, and when the place was sold, after the death of his father, he owned half the proceeds. Four children were born on the homestead—the first died in infancy, then came Lavina J., Josiah and Isaac. Josiah married Bessie Kremer, Isaac married Rebecca Dewalt, and Lavina is the wife of John Hoover. All have done well, and Mr. and Mrs. Shambaugh may congratulate themselves on having such representatives. In 1866 our subject and his family came to Mifflin Township, this county, and after renting his farm for one year, purchased it, and has since, by economical habits and industry, earned enough to pay for the splendid tract, and on this farm the youngest son, John F., was born. For an upright, conscientious man Mr. Shambaugh ranks high in the estimation of his neighbors, and those who know him best testify to his mental and moral worth. He has a fine farm and comfortable home, and has never made a dollar dishonestly.

CHAPTER LII.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE BELTZHOOVER, farmer, Boiling Springs. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, George Beltzhoover, the first of this name of whom we find any record, served in the war of 1812; moved from York County to this county, and here bought land. He was the father of eight children by his first wife: Catharine, Michael, George, Elizabeth, Jacob, John, Rachael and Sarah; by his second marriage with a Mrs. Gross he had one son, Daniel, who lived to be over seventeen years of age. His son, John, was born in York County, Penn., in 1798, came to this county with his father when a boy, and became a farmer. He married Margaret Smith, in 1822, and had three children: George, Anne and Mahala. Mr. and Mrs. John Beltzhoover were members of the Lutheran Church; in politics he was a Republican. He was a land-holder (part of the estate is still in the family), and lived on his farm near Boiling Springs over fifty years. His house was the scene of one of the most cowardly and brutal robberies ever perpetrated. At the time (July 29, 1878), his household consisted of his aged wife, over seventy-six years of age, a female servant, sixty years old, and himself, about eighty. The old gentleman and lady slept down stairs and were awake at the time the robbers effected an entrance, who bound him and his servant with a cord from the bed, after beating Mr. Beltzhoover with a club until his head was cut open. The old lady, though treated roughly, was not injured severely, and was forced to act as their guide. Bureau drawers were ransacked and were "thrown on her feet so that the nails came off her toes," and their contents scattered on the floor; the house was thoroughly searched for about two hours and over $100 in silver coin and greenbacks secured. The alarm was given by the servant, who worked herself loose and made her escape while the robbers were in the house, and saved the house from fire and probably the lives of the aged couple, by bringing timely assistance. Word was sent to all the different places in the county and a reward of $100 offered for their arrest. Constables Johnston and Altland, of Dillsburg, got on their trail the morning after the robbery and tracked them to a barn about six miles below Dillsburg, where they were secreted in a hay-mow. On going in one entered on his toes and the other on his heels. In the morning the constables searched the hay-mow but failed to find them, but in the evening the barn was again visited, and on hearing a slight noise in the mow they proceeded to the spot and probed with a pitchfork, when one of them said he would come out. Two rough looking men crawled from their hiding place, and were immediately taken before Mr. and Mrs. Beltzhoover, who identified them as being the party who twenty-four hours before had disturbed their quiet home by cowardly ill-treating and robbing them. J. C. Lehman, Esq., of Boiling Springs, before whom they were next taken, then committed them to jail. One of the men came from Pottsville and the other from Harrisburg, and their names were John Lemon and John Myers, both of whom were recognized by the jail officials as tramps, both being young men not over twenty-one years of age, heavy set, but not tall. On being searched the money taken from Mrs. Beltzhoover was recovered, also a watch and chain, two revolvers and a razor. The money was equally divided between them. Mr. Beltzhoover paid the reward at once. The prisoners were sent to the penitentiary. Mr. Beltzhoover lived to be nearly eighty-four years of age, considered one of the best citizens of the county, and always contributed largely of his means to build up the township. George Beltzhoover, son of the above, was born in Monroe Township, this county, in 1823, on his grandfather's farm. He married, in 1846, Miss Maria C. Niesley, of this county, daughter of Jacob Niesley, and this union was blessed with six children: Mary E., John A., Margaret A., Maria C., Clara E. and Monroe C. Mr. and Mrs. George Beltzhoover are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican.

JOSEPH BERKHEIMER, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, was born in York County, Penn., July 14, 1833. His grandfather, Valentine Berkheimer, was born in same county, and was a fuller by trade. He married Elizabeth Lauchs, of York County, and had eight children: John, Samuel, Henry, George, Andrew, Elizabeth, Catharine and Leah. He was a member of the Lutheran Church; in politics, a strong Democrat. John Berkheimer, our subject's father, a shoemaker by trade, was also born in York County in 1803; was married to Miss Lydia, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Sifert) Slothower. To this union were born the following children: Joseph, Henry, Catharine, Susan, Elizabeth, Leah and Rebecca. He was a member of the Lutheran Church; in politics, a Democrat. He

was honest and industrious, a kind father and husband, and died in his seventy sixth year. Our subject, who learned carpentering, came in 1851 to this county, and followed his trade. In 1853 he married Miss Catharine, daughter of Jacob and Fannie (Musser) Eckert. This union has been blessed with seven children: John, Agnes, Alice, Joseph, Margaret, Jacob and George. Subject and wife are members of the German Reformed Church. In 1882 he moved with his family to his present residence. Politically, like his father, Mr. Berkheimer is a Democrat. In 1864 he enlisted at Carlisle in Company F, Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for one year; went with his company to Baltimore; and thence to City Point, from there to Point of Rocks, where a severe battle was fought; thirteen were killed or taken prisoners from Company F alone. Mr. Berkheimer was in another battle at Mead's Station, where the regiment suffered severely, Company F losing fourteen men—seven killed and seven taken prisoners—including Henry Lee, of Carlisle, who was badly wounded. The war closing, Mr. Berkheimer returned to Harrisburg, where he was mustered out in 1865. When he went to war Mr. Berkheimer left a family consisting of his wife and five small children, who may now point with pride to their father's record as a soldier. Mrs. Berkheimer's great-grandfather Eckert came from Germany when a young man, and settled in York County, Penn., over a hundred years ago, and followed the business of a real estate dealer, but subsequently moved to Lancaster County, Penn., and there died. Of his four children, two were sons: Michael and Philip. Michael was born in York County, a wagonmaker by trade; married Catharine Young, of York County, and had the following named children: Henry, John, Jacob (father of Mrs. Berkheimer), George, Henry, Mary and Elizabeth. Michael Eckert was a member of the German Reformed Church, a sober, industrious man, always attentive to his business. Jacob Eckert was born in York County in 1803; learned wagon-making; married Miss Fanny Mercer, of York County, and had a family of six children: Michael, John, Joseph, Catharine (Mrs Berkheimer), Susan and Fannie. In 1833 Mr. Eckert moved to this county, and in 1878 to his present farm, and is now a venerable gentleman, who has lived an honorable and valuable life.

GEORGE M. BRANDT, manufacturer and postmaster, Brandtsville. Martain Brandt, the great grandfather, who emigrated from Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Penn., to Cumberland County, Penn., in 1773, built a stone house in 1776, a barn in 1777, and a large mansion in 1779. The two houses are in good condition to-day, and are now owned by Henry Hesey. He was a large land-holder, owning about 1,000 acres of land. He had six children: Catherine, Martain, Betzy, Adam, David and Henrietta. Martain Brandt, Sr., departed this life March 26, 1835, aged eighty-five years, five months and fifteen days. Barbra Brandt, wife of Martain Brandt, departed this life February 26, 1855, aged seventy-nine years, eleven months and sixteen days. Martain Brandt, Jr., grandfather of Geo. M. Brandt, was born on the homestead, in this township, inherited from his father and which has been in the family since 1773. He was also a manufacturer, and built a saw-mill and a clover-mill. He married Miss Catherine Beltzhoover, of this county, October 16, 1810, who bore him six children: Rachel, Michael G., Samuel, George, Henry and Sarah. He met his death by an accident, caused by a runaway team, and died July 24, 1833, in his forty-ninth year. His widow lived to be eighty-four, and was remarkably well and active up to her last day. Michael G., the oldest son of this couple, born in the old homestead August 23, 1816, was a farmer and manufacturer, carrying on the business of his father. He married, April 5, 1846, Miss Eleanor, daughter of Jacob Emmett, of York, York Co., Penn., and to this union were born seven children: Henrietta E., George M., Jennie M., Jacob E., Samuel H., Lydia E. and Annie K. He erected the homestead, workhouse, and, in fact, most of the buildings on the property. He manufactured both red and yellow ocher and lumber. He was a very prominent man, and did a large business in iron ore and other enterprises, among which was buying and selling stock. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he was a Republican. He was a liberal man and did a great deal for the poor, and some of the neighbors depended on him for any aid they might require, and he acted as bondsman for many men. When the railroad was built through Brandtsville, he assisted the enterprise in every way. He is well remembered for his mild and pleasant ways and honorable dealings. George M. Brandt, our subject, was born on the old homestead July 2, 1848, and passed his early days assisting his father. June 20, 1872, he married Miss Mary C. Lehman, of this county, and to this union were born seven children: Bertha G., Ellen E., Eva R., Laura E., Mary C., Michael E. and Marcy G. Mr. Brandt lives with his large family on the old homestead, and on land which has been in the family for 113 years. He carries on the manufacture of lumber and red and yellow ocher, and conducts a coal yard and warehouse besides two farms. He is postmaster of Brandtsville. In politics he is a Republican. He is a man of most excellent reputation and standing as a business man.

DAVID L. CLARK, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, Penn. The family originated in England. John Clark, the grandfather of David L., was born there in 1727, and came to America when a young man, he married in this county, and became the father of seven children—four sons: John, Thomas, James and William, and three daughters. John Clark, Sr., entered 300 acres of land, and built the first flouring-mill in this county on the

Yellow Breeches Creek; lived to be nearly seventy-nine years old, and was greatly respected for his sterling worth. William Clark, the father of our subject, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., October 12, 1768; married Sarah Lamb, March 5, 1798, and had eleven children—nine sons and two daughters. He inherited half of his father's property (150 acres of land and the mill), and was a prominent man in the community, serving as justice of the peace for more than twenty years. One of his sons, Richey Clark, of Dillsburg, Penn., inherited 72 acres of the original tract, and which has thus remained in the Clark family for more than 140 years. David L. Clark, the present representative of the family in this county, was born June 13, 1808, on the banks of the Yellow Breeches Creek, at Clark's mill, this county. He married Elizabeth Mumper May 1, 1828, and to this union were born four sons and four daughters: William, John, Andrew A., David R., Sarah A., Margaret J., Hannah C. and Mary E.—all living but one that died in infancy. Our subject lived one year at the mill after marriage, and then began farming on his father's farm, near Mechanicsburg, where he remained eighteen years, and at his father's death the farm became his by inheritance. He has resided, in all, thirty-four years on this one farm. In 1862 he built his present residence at the Trindle road. Mr. Clark has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for nearly fifty years, an elder in it for the past twenty-five years, and is now the oldest male member of the Mechanicsburg Church. Never an office seeker, he has held some minor offices, being a strong Republican in a Democratic county. That Mr. Clark has always been true to his convictions, and had full faith in the Government in the dark days of its trials in 1863, is shown by the fact that though while he was building his present substantial brick residence the great battle of Gettysburg was being fought about 25 miles away, yet he continued his building at the time of Gen. Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania.

CYRUS DORNBACH, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg. The Dornbach family is of German origin, and came to this country at a period long antedating the Revolutionary war. The great-grandfather of our subject was born in Lancaster County, Penn., and was the first of the name of whom we have any record. George Dornbach (grandfather of Cyrus) was also born in Lancaster County, Penn., married Mary Brenicer, of the same county, and had the following children: John, Jacob, Elizabeth, Annie, Catharine and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. George Dornbach were members of the German Baptist Church. Their son, John, was born on his father's farm, in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1799; was a miller by trade. In 1829 he married Miss Sarah Mohler, of same county, and this union was blessed with two children: Levi M. and Cyrus. In 1832 John Dornbach removed with his family to this county, and settled on the farm now owned by his son Cyrus. He was a German Baptist, as was also his wife. In politics he was a strong Republican. He was a thorough-going business man, honest and upright in all his dealings, and at his death owed no man a dollar. He was universally respected by his friends and neighbors, being a kind hearted, generous man. Cyrus Dornbach, Jr., was born on his father's farm, in this county, in 1835, and has passed his entire life on the same land. In 1861 he married Miss Sarah Mater, of this county, and to them were born Ulysses G., John V., Alice S., Sarah M., Cora E., Mabel D., Noah and Rosa C. Mrs. Dornbach is a member of the United Brethren Church. Cyrus Dornbach is a Republican in politics.

CHRISTIAN FULMER, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg. Christian Fulmer, the grandfather of our subject, was born near Strasburg, Germany. He was the father of two sons: Christian and one who was killed in the French Army under Napoleon Bonaparte in the war for religious freedom which was waged against the Pope of Rome. Christian Fulmer was born in 1791; married Sarah Peifer and had six children: Elizabeth, Christian, Charles, George, Barbara and Leah. About 1830 he moved to this country with his family, the mother wishing her sons to escape the rigid military regulation of that country, where all males of proper age are subject to enrolment. The family landed in Baltimore, and, finding relatives, came by their advice to Mechanicsburg, this county, where Mr. Fulmer found work at his trade. He later removed to Pittsburgh, Penn., remaining but a short time, however. He died March 19, 1843. He was a very pious man, a member of the Lutheran Church. Christian Fulmer, our subject, was born, (as was his father before him) near Strasburg, Germany, and came to this country with the family when a lad of eleven years. He underwent great privations when young, and could go to school but little. His father being sick and very poor, young Christian early began to assist the family by hard work and perseverance, helping his parents greatly until their death. Among our subject's earliest remembrances is the time when he was with the other children at his mother's knee, listening to the lessons taught by Christ in the New Testament. Mr. Fulmer greatly reveres his mother's name, for it was she who taught him the principles of honesty, saying that "An honest heart will prevail." In early life our subject learned the trade of carpenter. In 1844 he married Miss Catharine Myers, and to them were born four children: Edmond, Christian, Susan and Catharine. After marriage Mr. Fulmer lived a short time in Mechanicsburg and then moved to his present residence. At that time the farm was small, but, by diligence, hard work and economy, more land was gradually bought and the farm increased. He is a man who loves honesty and carefulness, and teaches his children the principles of truth and uprightness. His son Edmond married Miss Mary Plough,

of this county, and has two children: Mary A. and Sarah S. His daughter Susan married John Warner, of this county, and has two children: F. Christian and Blanche. Mr. Fulmer is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is a very religious man. He has had many sorrows, but puts his trust in Him who doeth all things well for his final reward.

JOHN B. GARVER, German Baptist minister, P. O. Allen, is a grandson of Benjamin Garver, who was born in Lancaster County, Penn., about the year 1771, his ancestors having emigrated from Germany at an early date. Benjamin Garver was a farmer and landholder, and moved from Lancaster to Franklin County, Penn., at an early date, where the following named children were born: John, Daniel, Samuel, Benjamin, Joseph, Susan and Sarah. He lived to be sixty five years of age. His son Benjamin, father of our subject, was born in 1810 in Franklin County, Penn., and began life for himself as a teamster. In 1836 he married, and in 1837 bought a farm in Franklin County, Penn. He was the father of eleven children: Elizabeth, John B., David, Levi, Benjamin, Samuel, Daniel, Christian, Amanda, William and Abraham. Benjamin Garver moved to Huntingdon County, Penn., in 1851; was a member of the German Baptist Church. He was a sober, industrious man, noted for his energy and honesty. John B., our subject, was born October 11, 1840, on his father's farm in Franklin County, Penn. He received his education in the common schools and at the academy at Shirleysburg, Penn. At the age of twenty-two, becoming interested in religion, he joined the German Baptist Church. The next year he was elected minister by the congregation. He began preaching immediately in Huntingdon County, Penn. In 1863 he married Miss Sarah S., daughter of Samuel Loutz, of Huntingdon County, Penn. To them were born two children: Ira A. and Loretta A. In 1870 his wife died, and in 1872 he married Miss Sarah D., daughter of George and Sarah (Baker) Brindle, of Cumberland County, and by her he has two children: Lizzie B. and Paulina E. In 1875 Mr. Garver moved to this county and began preaching. He and his wife are beloved by their congregation and the people for their Christian worth and high character. Mrs. Garver is a member of one of the oldest families in Monroe Township, her great-grandfather emigrating from Germany years ago, and was subsequently drowned while crossing the ocean, on a visit. George Brindle (Mrs. Garver's grandfather) was born in Cumberland County, Penn., and was a farmer, land-holder and distiller in Monroe Township. He married Elizabeth Bricker, of this county, by whom he had six children: John, George, Peter, Solomon, Elizabeth and Susan. He was a member of the German Reformed Church. George Brindle (father of Mrs. Garver) was born in this township in 1796, married Sarah Baker, daughter of Daniel and Barbara (Keller) Baker, of Lancaster County, Penn., by whom he had seven children: Cyrus, Elizabeth, Amos, Barbara, Rebecca, George and Sarah D. (twins). Mr. George Brindle was a very prosperous man, a member of the State Legislature, and held other offices of trust. He was administrator of a number of estates and guardian of several families of children. He lived to the patriarchal age of eighty-five, respected by all, and his death was deeply lamented by his many friends.

JOHN HERTZLER, farmer, P. O. Allen. The grandfather of the subject of our sketch, a farmer during his lifetime, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1773, and married Miss Mary Brubaker, of same county, by whom he had nine children: Annie, Jacob, Mary, Christian, Elizabeth, John, Barbara, Abraham and Rudolph. He was a respected member of the Mennonite Church. Abraham, the father of our subject, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1812, and passed his early life on his father's farm. In 1837 he married Miss Mary Bender, of Lancaster County, Penn. To this union were born nine children: Rudolph, Christian, Michael, Charles, John, Elizabeth, Daniel, Mary and Amos. Abraham Hertzler moved to Cumberland County in 1852, and is now a venerable gentleman, the snows of many winters having whitened his hair and beard. He is a devout Christian and a member of the Mennonite Church. John Hertzler, our subject, was also born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1846, and came to this county with his father when a boy. In 1876 he married Miss Martha Bowman, of York County, Penn., daughter of Christian and Susan Bowman, parents of the following children: John, Jacob, Calvin, Samuel, Martha and Jane. Mr Bowman is a member of the German Reformed Church and is still living in York County at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. and Mrs. John Hertzler have two children: Earle B. and Elva Margaret. Mrs Hertzler is a member of the German Reformed Church. In politics our subject is a Republican. By his unaided efforts he has accumulated enough to buy a good homestead, pleasantly situated. Mr. Hertzler holds to the principles taught him by his father—honesty, industry and carefulness. His children may well be proud of these traits in the family character.

JACOB M. HERTZLER, farmer, P. O. Allen, is a grandson of —— Hertzler, who was born in this country, and came to Lancaster County, Penn., when a young man, settling on a farm; he was the father of six children. Christian Hertzler, his son, born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1806, was a farmer by occupation; married Miss Barbara Myers, and to this union were born eight children: Abraham Mary, Christian, Samuel, Elias, Barbara, Jacob M. and Benjamin, all now living, except Abraham. Christian Hertzler moved to this county in 1839, and bought a farm in Monroe Township which is now owned by his son Elias. Mr. and Mrs. Christian Hertzler were members of the

Mennonite Church. In politics he was a Republican. He was a kind, pleasant man, governing his family more by love than fear, and was known for his honesty, industry and generosity to the poor. He died in this county in his sixty-seventh year. Jacob M. Hertzler, his son, was born in this county in 1848, and received such education as the public school then afforded. In 1873 he married Miss Emma, daughter of George Beltzhoover, of this county, and the union was blessed with four children: Barbara R., James W., Emma L. and Jacob B. Mr. and Mrs. Hertzler are members of the Lutheran Church, in which he has served as deacon three years. He renders all the assistance in his power to his church and the cause of Christ.

ELIAS HERTZLER, farmer, P. O. Williams Mill. The founder of this family came to this county from Germany at early day. The great grandfather was born in Lancaster County, Penn., on a farm. Christian Hertzler, the father of our subject, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1806, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Miss Barbara Myers, and to this union were born eight children: Abraham, Mary, Christian, Samuel, Elias, Barbara, Jacob and Benjamin. Christian Hertzler moved to this county in 1837, and bought a farm in Monroe Township, which is now owned by his son Elias. Mr. Hertzler and wife were earnest members of the Mennonite Church; he was an energetic and upright man, accumulated a good deal of property, and gave each of sons a good farm. Elias Hertzler was born on the old homestead in 1837, and has spent his entire life on the old farm. In 1865 he married Miss Sarah J., daughter of Jacob Lehman, of this county. This union was blessed with seven children: Clara Agnes, Sarah Jane, Albert Alcidor, David Lehman, Catharine Barbara, Alice Gertrude and Edna. Mr. and Mrs. Hertzler are members of the Mennonite Church. They met with a sad misfortune in the death of three of their children in the fall of 1884, by diphtheria, in the short space of a few weeks. This great affliction caused great sadness to their hearts, but, with trust in Him who doeth all things well, they have borne their great burden with Christian patience and resignation.

E. J. HOOVER, druggist and farmer, P. O. Williams Mill. The great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch came to this country a great many years ago, and settled in Dauphin County, Penn. His son Christian Hoover was born in Dauphin County, married Susan Spidle, of Cumberland County, and had six children: John P. D., Christian, David, Elizabeth, Catharine and Susan. Christian Hoover and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church. They first settled in Cumberland County, but later moved to Franklin County, where Mr. Hoover died at fifty years of age. John P. D., one of the sons of this couple, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., in 1789; married Hester Myers, and had six children who attained maturity: Henry, Elizabeth, John, Mandilla, George and Christian. John P. D. Hoover was a member of the Lutheran Church; in politics he was a Democrat. John Hoover, the son of J. P. D. Hoover, was born in Franklin County Penn., in 1815; married Eliza Yessler, of Lancaster County, Penn., and this union was blessed with two children: Susanna and Elijah J. He is a Republican in politics. Elijah J. Hoover was born in 1844, in this county, learned the profession of druggist, and when Abraham Lincoln made his first call for 300,000 men, was among those who responded, enlisting, August 8, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. This was the original company raised by Col. H. I. Zinn. He was in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg (where Col. Zinn was killed) and Chancellorsville. He was mustered out in May 21, 1863. He re-enlisted January 4, 1864, as a veteran, in the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, and was stationed at Fortress Monroe. Here he was detached from his company and was put on the medical staff and served as acting steward in fort dispensary, Fortress Monroe, and prison hospital, Newport News, and in medical purveyor's office, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Richmond, Va. He was mustered out by special order, November 14, 1865. He then served under chief medical officer of B. R. F. & A. L. State of Virginia. He served until July, 1866. Returning home he married, in 1868, Miss Martha Crist, of this county. To them were born two children: Anna O. and Lizzie R. Mr. Hoover had the misfortune to lose his wife in 1873, and in 1877 he married Miss Kate Stambaugh, of this county, and commenced farming. He is a member of Post 415, G. A. R. He is a member of the German Reformed Church; in politics a Republican. Few men in this county have such a record as Mr. Hoover, and he justly deserves a place in its history for his patriotism.

JOHN HUTTON, farmer, P. O. Williams Mill. The Hutton family is of German origin. The great-grandfather, a farmer, lived in York County, Penn.; his son, John, who was born in that county was the father of four children: Elija, Jacob, John and Eliza. Jacob, the second son (father of our subject), was born in York County, Penn., in 1813, and was a farmer; in 1840 he married Miss Jane Strominger, and to this union were born eight children: Rachael A., Andrew, Jacob, Daniel, Lucinda, John, Alice J. and Paris. Jacob Hutton, Sr., was a Democrat in politics until the war, when he became a Republican. He has always remained at home, and, although living within six miles of a railroad, never rode on a train until about four years ago, when he took a short trip with his son. He is a man of great will power and stern determination, and is much respected in the community in which he lives, an upright and temperate man. Our sub-

ject was born in York County, Penn., in 1851, and passed his early life on his father's farm. At the age of fourteen, he became patriotic, and would have enlisted if not prevented by his father on account of his youth. At the age of eighteen young Hutton and two companions were stricken with the California fever. He took French leave, well knowing that his father would oppose the project, and with a few cents in his pocket managed, by working among the farmers, to get as far as Columbus, Ohio. He went thence to Burlington, Iowa, but becoming tired of his own daring, returned home, after an absence of nearly a year, but, unlike the prodigal son, came back in good health, well dressed and supplied with money. In 1876, he married Miss Catharine E. Reiff, of this county, daughter of John K. Reiff, and a descendant of a very old family, of German origin. The great-grandfather, Henry Reiff, who came to York County from Lancaster County, Penn., and formerly from Germany, was the father of two sons: Daniel and Henry (the latter the grandfather of Mrs. Hutton), and tradition says brought a stocking full of gold, with which to buy the property, now the old homestead, originally comprising 300 acres of fine timber land. Henry Reiff (grandfather of Mrs. Hutton) married Catharine Kilmore, of York County, Penn., and over fifty years ago built the mill now called Williams' Mill and the buildings on the old homestead. John K., the father of Mrs. Hutton, was also born in York County, and came to this county with his father, married Catharine Dick, of York, York County, and had three children: John H., Catharine E. and Frances M. D. John K. Reiff was a member of the German Reformed Church, and died January 3, 1874, when forty seven years old. When Gen. Lee's army invaded Pennsylvania, a detachment of troops took breakfast at the old homestead; they were polite, paid for their entertainment with Confederate scrip, and were very gallant to the ladies, giving them as mementoes buttons cut from their uniforms. This is the third generation which has lived in the old residence inherited from her father by Mrs. Hutton and conveyed by her to her husband. Mr. Hutton has been quite an extensive traveler, visiting sixteen States, Washington and the Gulf of Mexico, Luray caverns, Natural Bridge, Va., Mount Vernon, etc. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the State Grange, and one of the managing committee of the Granger's Picnic Exhibition, which is annually held at Williams' Grove, this county. He comes of a large and robust race, stands six feet and two inches in height, and weighs 210 pounds, the picture of stalwart manhood.

G. W. LEIDIGH, farmer, P. O., Allen. The founder of this family came from Germany to America long before the war of the Revolution. Adam Leidigh, the first of the name of whom there is any record, bought land in Monroe Township, this county, in 1791, he was a farmer and manufacturer. In politics he was an old line Whig; in religion a member of the Lutheran Church. By industry, he accumulated a handsome property, and gave each of his sons a farm. He was the father of four sons: David, George, Jacob and John. He was a prominent man in the community, and trustee for at least one estate. From all that can be learned of him, he was a good business man and honorable in all his dealings. Jacob Leidigh, his second son, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., January 15, 1788, was a farmer all his life, inheriting his land from his father. He married Miss Sarah, daughter of Michael Leidigh, of this county, January 14, 1821 (she was of no blood relationship) and to this union were born five children: Mary A., Sarah, Catharine, George and Samuel. Mr. Leidigh was a member of the Lutheran Church; in politics, an old line Whig; he died August 13, 1832. His widow, who lived for many years, afterward married Henry Gross, of this county, by whom she had one daughter: Eliza A. Mrs. Leidigh died in her eighty-first year. G. W. Leidigh was born in this county July 13, 1828, and, his father dying when he was only five years old, John Brindle became his guardian. At twenty he learned the miller's trade of Jacob Goodyear, his brother-in-law. In 1851, he married Miss Mahala, daughter of John Beltzhoover, of this county, and this union was blessed with three sons: John B. (married to Miss Mattie A. Bowers, daughter of Jere Bowers, of this county), George M. (married to Gertie R., daughter of L. V. Moore, of this county), and Harry M., an attorney. In 1881, our subject bought the Junction Flouring Mill, one of the oldest on Yellow Breeches Creek, being built in the last century, rebuilt in 1828, and again rebuilt by Mr. Leidigh, in 1865. The structure bids fair to stand for many years to come. Mr. Leidigh has followed the business of a miller for thirty three years on the same creek, and for thirty five in the old mill which he now owns, and this makes him the oldest miller on Yellow Breeches Creek. During the war of the Rebellion, when Gen. Ewell was stationed at Carlisle, a picket line was formed near Mr. Leidigh's residence, and Gen. Ewell sent him a very stern order to the effect that if any goods were smuggled or removed from the mill, he would burn the building to ashes. It is singular that although the neighbors, who were more or less remote, were plundered not a single thing was taken from Mr. Leidigh's premises. Mr. and Mrs. Leidigh are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican. He is a hale, stalwart man, wearing his years lightly. Has done a large milling business—probably more than any other miller on the creek. He still continues active labor and lives in the same township where he was born and reared.

GEORGE B. LUTZ, farmer, P. O. Allen. The great-grandfather of our subject was born in Switzerland, and immigrated to this country, on account of religious persecutions,

about the year 1772, and settled in Lancaster County, Penn. George Lutz, his son, was born on board ship, while on the passage to this country. He early learned the wagon-maker's trade, and came to this county about 1790, and began the business which his son and grandson have since followed, in the same shop, for nearly one hundred years. George Lutz married Miss Wolf, of this county, and to this union were born nine children: Samuel, George, Baltzer, John, Henry, Philip, Catharine, Mary and Rosanna. He was a member of the German Reformed Church, an old-line Whig, and lived to the patriarchal age of eighty-eight years. He was a remarkably hale and hearty man in his old age, and retained his full vigor to his last day. He was respected by all who knew him. John Lutz, his son, born in this county, followed the trade of his father. He married Catharine Miller in 1830, and had ten children: Samuel W., Henrietta E., William H., Catharine, Emeline, Mary, John, George B., Chester C. and Myra. John Lutz was a member of the German Reformed Church; in politics a Republican. It could well be said of him that his word was as good as his bond. He was a good financier and, although money came slowly in his day, he accumulated a handsome property. George B. Lutz was born in Cumberland County, Penn., in 1848, and learned his father's trade, which he now follows. In 1868 he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Henry Brecbill, of this county. This union was blessed with five children: Cora K., John C., George O., Franklin B. and Edna G. By energy and industry our subject has accumulated a fine property, largely increasing the business left him by his father. He is a practical mechanic and understands every detail of his business. He can make, with his own hands, every part of a buggy, including the wood-work, trimming and iron-work. He is a prompt, reliable business man; in politics a strong Republican.

JACOB M. NIESLEY was born in Monroe Township, Cumberland Co., Penn., in the year 1851. He was married, in the fall of 1872, to Mary E. Pressel, of the same township. Having been reared a farmer, he followed this occupation for several years, when, on account of ill health, he left the farm and turned his attention to clerking, moving to Churchtown and working for his uncle, George Brindle, in Boiling Springs, in whose employ he remained several years. He then clerked for J. Frank Moist, in Churchtown, in J. N. Plank's building, and now in the same store, with A. G. Burtner as proprietor. He now fills the important office of director of schools in his native town, following in the footsteps of his grandfather, George Brindle, who once helped to direct the affairs of the State, as Legislator, in 1843–44.

GEORGE O'HARA, farmer and teacher, P. O. Allen. Stephen O'Hara, the grandfather of our subject, immigrated to this country and settled in Philadelphia, Penn., many years ago. He married a Miss Fruger, of Lancaster County, Penn., and was the father of five children, the sons being James and Henry. James O'Hara, son of the above and father of our subject, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., October 15, 1799. He went with his mother to Churchtown, Lancaster Co., Penn., after the death of his father, which occurred when James was very young. He passed his early life on a farm and always followed that occupation. About the year 1830 he married Miss Anna M., daughter of George and Elizabeth Youndt, who were descended from the first settlers of Ephratah, Lancaster Co., Penn. The original deeds to their lands bear the signature of one of the Penns. They had six children: Leah, George, Jessie, Henry, Charles and Anna. Mrs. O'Hara is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is still living at the advanced age of eighty-two. Mr. O'Hara was a strong supporter of the Republican party, making political speeches on many occasions. He was a well-read man, although he acquired his education in the common schools and by his own unaided efforts. In 1857 he moved to Cumberland County, Penn., and purchased land. He died at the age of seventy-six years. He was generally respected as an honorable business man. He brought up his family to believe and practice the principles of truth and justice. George O'Hara, our subject, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1835; passed his early life on the farm of his father, and when about eighteen year of age began teaching school, and taught continuously for twenty-five winters, following farming during the summer. His education was gained at White Hall Academy and Mount Pleasant College. In 1869 he married Miss Anna C. Jacobs, of Cumberland County, and their union was blessed with five children: James, Mary, Horace, Stuart and Charles. In 1880 he bought his present farm and residence. Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Republican. He is very much interested in the temperance question, took an active part in favor of local option, and now votes the Prohibition ticket. Mr. O'Hara frequently made addresses in the temperance cause, which he firmly believes will ultimately prevail.

DAVID K. PAUL, farmer, P. O. Allen, was born in this county in 1840. His father, Henry Paul, was born in York County, and in the course of time learned the miller's trade; he married Rachael Heikes, of Cumberland County, Penn., and to this union were born six children: Catharine, John, David K., Henrietta, Anna and Emma. In politics he was an old line Whig, but afterward a Republican. He was a man of mild disposition, and while strict in his family was always kind and generous. Prompt in all his business dealings, he had the confidence of all who knew him. It could truly be said of him that his word was as good as his bond. He was a man of few words, and not given to idle

talk. He died, aged seventy-six years, after accumulating a handsome property, which he left to his children, one of whom now owns the original homestead. David K. Paul passed his early life with his father. He married Miss Lucy Strickler, of Cumberland County, daughter of Joseph Strickler, and to this union were born five children, all living, Cora E., wife of William Gayler, of this county; Emma N., Ida R., Henry S. and J. Frank. Mr. Paul is a Republican in politics. In 1876 he bought his present homestead, which is pleasantly situated, and the buildings are substantial structures, bidding fair to last for many generations. Mr. Paul is regarded as a careful, honorable man by the community.

JACOB PLANK, the veteran plow-maker, was born within four miles of Reamstown, in the northeastern part of Lancaster County, October 15, 1792. Here his father, Nicholas Plank, who was one of five brothers and four sisters, was possessed of a small tract of land, thirty acres in extent, and followed the occupation of a weaver. His grandfather came from Switzerland. When Jacob was in his fifteenth year his father died at the age of forty-five years. In 1809 Jacob engaged himself with Fred Gerhart to learn the business of wheelwright or wagon making. He set in on his apprenticeship on Christmas day, 1809. In the summer of 1810 Mr. Gerhart sold his property in Lancaster County, and moved to Cumberland County, which then bore the same relation to Lancaster County as the far West does to Pennsylvania now-a days. Mr. Gerhart bought a property lying along the road leading from Mechanicsburg to Williams' Grove, in the lower part of what is now Monroe Township. Jacob Plank was induced to accompany Mr. Gerhart to Cumberland County by a promise that three months should be taken off his term of apprenticeship, making the term two years and three months. Mr. Gerhart, while yet in Lancaster County, made old fashioned wooden plows, and a Mr. Zeigler, a blacksmith, left the same neighborhood in Lancaster County, and came to Cumberland a year prior to Mr. Gerhart's coming, made known the fact that Mr. Gerhart, "a good plow-maker," was coming to set up business near his (Zeigler's) shop. Mr. Gerhart brought with him, besides Mr. Plank, a Mr. Burkholter, a journeyman, who assisted in making plows. After arriving, the demand for plows was so great that Mr. Gerhart prevailed upon Mr. Plank to stop working at wagon-making and assist at plow-making. In the spring of that year George Lutz, a wagon maker, who then lived a short distance west of where Churchtown now stands (the same place at which George B. Lutz, son of John, and grandson of George Lutz, is extensively engaged in the business of manufacturing wagons and buggies, etc.), hearing that Mr. Gerhart had brought some journeymen with him from Lancaster County, came to see if he could not employ the services of some. Mr. Plank then had eleven months to serve before his term of apprenticeship would expire, and consequently could not go, but Mr. Lutz stipulated with him that he should go as soon as his apprenticeship was completed. The following April, 1812, he was free, and on Easter Monday he set out on foot to find Mr. Lutz's workshops, passing what is now Churchtown, which at that time was a place without a name, and consisted only of one house and a blacksmith shop, standing where the hotel is situated, and a log house standing where the store property of John N. Plank, son of Jacob Plank, is at present situated. Mr. Plank helped to build another log house in this same village. It was erected by Judge William Line, and two days were required for the raising of it. The time, however, was mostly occupied at playing "long bullets," a game that was very popular in those early days, and consisted in casting a bullet weighing a half or three quarters of a pound, the man throwing it the farthest winning the game. The first work that Mr. Plank engaged at with Mr. Lutz was to make a new wagon, for which he received the sum of $9. In the year 1813 he made his first grain cradle without any instructions from any one, merely using another cradle for a pattern, after improving it to some extent. He sold this cradle for $7, which was considered a big price. The year following he made two more, and the next year he made four. He remained with George Lutz over three years, and left him July 4, 1815, to enter the employ of Adam Stoneberger, who lived eight miles above Carlisle, in Frankford Township. Mr. Stoneberger's business was principally that of making wagons, but he also made wooden plows and grain cradles, and had Mr. Plank work at the latter. He worked with Mr. Stoneberger until 1817, when he went to the south side of the county and worked several months at plow-making for Mr. Adam Heensey, after which he returned to Mr. Stoneberger's, and remained until February, 1818. He then went to Mount Rock, to work for Mr. Samuel Spangler at plows, and remained until the following August. November 28, 1818, he married Mary Reifsnyder, whose parents lived on the State road, one mile east of Newville. The next day he rented a house with the privilege of erecting a house on the property for his use. That same fall he built his shop, and in the spring of 1819 moved to his new home and engaged in the business of plow-making in his own name, having made a reputation as a plow-maker for himself while with Mr. Spangler at Mount Rock. He made 106 plows here, but remained only a year, as he bought a property, containing 100 acres, near the ridge in South Middleton Township. Here he moved in the spring of 1820, built a large shop, and carried on the business of plow-making extensively. In 1835 he applied for a patent on his invention of a plow, which was granted June 2, 1836, and upon it are to be found the autographs of Andrew Jackson, then President of

the United States; John Forsyth, Secretary of State; B. F. Butler, Attorney-General, and as witnesses the names of William P. Elliott and John Goodyear, Jr., the latter being at one time prothonotary of Cumberland County. This is a rare old document, and one which he prized very highly, and in order that it might be cared for, a few weeks prior to his death in 1879, he presented it to his grandson, A. W. Plank, the inventor of the celebrated Plank, Jr., plows. Mr. Plank continued in the plow business until 1844, when he bought a farm in the lower end of Monroe Township. His son Samuel had a shop on the same place; owned and carried on the business of wagon-making and plow-making. Samuel Plank remained on the place until the year 1852, at which time he bought the property in Churchtown, built a large shop, and carried on plow-making successfully until 1879, when he retired from active business. During the time he manufactured plows he invented the Plank Shifting Beam Plow, which has plowed more acres in the Cumberland Valley than any other plow manufactured in the State. He made other valuable improvements in the plow, and retired from the business. He was succeeded by his son, A. W. Plank, who continued to manufacture the shifting beam until he found it necessary to get up a new plow, which he did on four different patents, each plow proving a success. These plows are noted for being easily conducted and turning all kinds of soil. Jacob Plank lived to be eighty-seven years old, and was highly successful, and was pleased to see his son and grandson successful in their plows. It will be fifty years June 2, 1886, since his plow was patented, and there are at this time many of the Plank Coulter Plows in use in this county. No farming implement has ever gained a stronger and more lasting reputation in the Cumberland Valley.

GEORGE W. PRESSEL, retired farmer, Boiling Springs. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, John Valentine Pressel, came from Prussia to America September 18, 1733, and settled in Lancaster County, Penn., but later moved to York County, Penn. The grandfather of our subject was born in that county in 1766; married Miss Mohler, of Cumberland County (whose family is one of the oldest and best in the county), and to this union were born four children: Michael, John, Joseph and Susanna. Mr. Pressel, a farmer and land-holder, accumulated considerable property which he left to his children, and some of this land has remained in the family for more than a hundred years. He was a member of the German Baptist Church, known as Dunkards. John Pressel, his son, born in York County, Penn., November 29, 1798, in course of time became a farmer, inheriting his land from his father. He married Miss Abigail, daughter of Valentine Paup, of York County, Penn., who came from Wales about the year 1780, and settled on the south side of Conowago Creek; he was a weaver by occupation, a Quaker in faith, and a very kind father and husband. By this union John Pressel has four children: Eliza J., George W., Lewis J. and Henry W. He was a Lutheran in religion and a Democrat politically. He was a very hardworking, industrious man, and owned at least 400 acres of land. After 1831 he passed his life on same farm. He was a kind husband and loving father. He assisted his son to buy farms, and was noted for his honesty and morality. He died September 29, 1883, at the patriarchal age of eighty-five years. His widow, who is still living, is in her eightieth year. George W., son of John and Abigail Pressel, was born in York County, Penn., October 27, 1827, in the old homestead built by his grandfather. August 30, 1849, he married Miss Eliza A. Reed, who died May 10, 1862, and to this union were born three children: Samuel A., a farmer; Mary E., and John La Fayette (died October 30, 1862). Mr. Pressel, the second year of his marriage, moved to his present farm and homestead in this county. He was married, on second occasion, October 27, 1863, to Mrs. Catharine (Corman) Huchinson, and this union was blessed with four children: George Brinton McClellan (died October 1, 1870), Penrose W. M., Charles H. and Orrin A. Of Mr. Pressel's children, Mary E. is the wife of Jacob M. Niesley, and Penrose W. M. is teaching in South Middleton Township, this county. Charles H. and Orrin A. are going to school. Mrs. Pressel is a member of the German Reformed Church. Our subject is a well educated man and has taught school. Mr. Pressel intends giving his children good education. He is a surveyor and has studied civil engineering; has filled many local offices promptly, but never desired them; has been on different committees, to draft constitutions for Sabbath-schools, the "Northern Sunday-School" and the "Mount Zion Sunday-School" at Churchtown. Since the late Rebellion of the South he is very independent in politics and in religious views very strong in faith with the Friends or Quakers.

JOHN F. SENSEMAN, farmer, P. O. Williams Mill. The great-grandparents of our subject were born in Germany, and his grandfather was born in Lancaster County, Penn., and worked at his trade, that of a miller, near Ephratah. He was the father of eight children: John, Joseph, William, Samuel, Daniel, Rebecca L. and Hannah. Samuel, the fourth son (father of our subject), was born in Ephratah, Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1796, and in early life learned carpentering. He married Miss Elizabeth Haines, also a native of Lancaster County, and ten children were born to them: Susan, Jeremiah, John, Harriet, Lydia, Samuel, David, Adam, William and Sarah. Samuel Senseman, Sr., moved to this county in 1828, and bought a farm in Silver Spring Township. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he was a Democrat. The confidence of the people in his integrity and ability is shown in the fact that in settling many estates every

dollar was strictly accounted for and the estates wisely administered. John F. Senseman was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1822, he came with his father to this county and passed his early years on the farm. In his life he had many experiences, having traveled a great deal through his native country, engaged in different mercantile pursuits. In 1854 he married Miss Mary L. Landis, of this county. He then began agriculture, near Mechanicsburg, and remained thirty two years on the same farm. To our subject and wife were born five children, Charles, George W., Harry, Anna and David E. In 1878 Mr. Senseman traveled in Europe, visiting its principal cities and the Paris Exposition. In 1885 he purchased his present homestead, which is pleasantly situated, with fine, substantial buildings. Mr. Senseman is a self made man in every sense of the word, and has secured his property by industry. His life is a good illustration of what can be attained by energy and perseverance.

GEORGE W. SOUDER, farmer, P. O. Allen. The great-grandfather of this gentleman came from Germany at an early day, settling in Perry County, Penn., and there his son George was born. He was an agriculturist, and his farm at Shermansdale is still owned by a lineal descendant, having been in the Souder family for more than a century. He (grandfather of subject) was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; married a Miss Shelly, of Perry County, Penn., and was the parent of four sons: Jacob, Henry, John and George. Of these John was born on the old homestead, in this county, in 1811. He, too, was a farmer; he married, in 1837, Miss Sarah A. Fenical, of Perry County, Penn.; moved to Cumberland County in 1838; and to this union were born the following named children: George W., Susan, Margaret, Henry, Caroline, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Mary. After marriage, in 1837, John Souder moved to Cumberland County and settled on a farm in South Middleton Township. In 1850 he removed to Silver Spring Township, and there (from 1859 to 1865) purchased four farms, comprising 500 acres. His first wife died, and, in 1885, he married Mrs. Dunkeberger, of Perry County, Penn. He is now a hale, strong man of seventy-four years, and is well known for his great energy, perseverance and industry. George W., his son, was born in Perry County, Penn., in 1838, and was brought to this county by his parents when an infant. He lived with his father on the farm until twenty-four years of age, and greatly assisted him in accumulating property. In 1862 George W. Souder married Miss Emma E. Shoop, of this county. This union has been blessed with seven children: David L., Amy B., George O., Cora L., John V., Jacob J. and Bertie I. D. L., the oldest son, a teacher by profession, acquired his education in the common schools and at State normals. He has been teaching near Fortress Monroe, Va. After marriage our subject farmed a farm owned by his father, where he remained five years, when he bought a farm near Mechanicsburg, and there he lived thirteen years. In 1881 he purchased his present farm and homestead, which is pleasantly situated near Churchtown. Mr. and Mrs. Souder are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Souder is a Republican. The entire family is well known for respectability and worth.

GEORGE W. STROCK, farmer, P. O. Allen, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., in 1854. His great-grandfather came from Germany, when a young man, and settled near Churchtown, Cumberland Co., Penn., and bought 300 acres of land. He was the father of two children: Joseph and Jacob. The date of his coming to this county is lost, but the second home that he built here has the date 1775. Jacob Strock, his son, born in the old homestead, married Elizabeth Wire, of this county, and to this union were born nine children: Joseph, George, Jacob, David, John, Mary, Elizabeth, Rachel and Rebecca. Of these John was born in this county in 1823; learned the trade of saddler, and was a farmer and land holder. He married Elizabeth Stephenson, of this county, and to this union were born six children: Clara K., Howard K., George W., Mary, Alice and Laura A. Mr. and Mrs. Strock were members of the Winebrennerian Church. He was a Republican in politics. George W. was born in this county in 1854. In 1880 he married Miss Barbara A. Herman, of Churchtown, Penn., daughter of George T. B. and Barbara (Brindle) Herman. Mr. Herman was for many years a merchant in Churchtown, but has now retired from business. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Democrat. Mr. Strock and wife have but one child, John Roy. In 1884 our subject bought his present home, which is pleasantly situated near Churchtown. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Republican.

JAMES WILLIAMS (born October 28, 1775) was the youngest son of John Williams, who immigrated to this country from England many years before the Revolutionary war. John Williams married Mary Wilson, and settled on the Yellow Breeches Creek, on the farm now owned by his grandson Abram. He was one of the earliest settlers in the Cumberland Valley. He became a large land owner, and was one of the good men of his day. He had ten children. At his death, part of his land became vested in his three sons: Abraham, David and James. His youngest son, James, succeeded him upon the old homestead. He, like his father, was a farmer by occupation. He was married August 25, 1808, to Elizabeth Myers, and had eight children: David M., Mary, Catharine, John, Elizabeth, James, Abram and Henry H. He was a man of strong convictions, dignified in appearance, and noted for his kindliness, honor and charity, and never had a law-suit. He lived to be eighty-two years of age. Some years before his death he divided a part of his

real-estate between his four surviving sons. Abram succeeded his father on the mansion-farm. The Williams family have always settled their own business, and there has never been a public sale on the mansion farm. In religion they have been Presbyterian, and liberal and earnest supporters of their church. In politics they have been Democrats, but would never accept office.

THOMAS U. WILLIAMSON, farmer, P. O. Allen. The Williamsons were among the very oldest settlers of this county, and are of the hardy Scotch-Irish stock, which first settled in Silver Spring Township. The great-grandfather of our subject was the first of this name to settle in Cumberland County, buying a large tract of land from the Indians, for which he gave a web of cloth and $200. He was a Scotch Presbyterian. His son Thomas was three years old at the time of the settlement, and at the death of his father he inherited land and lived on the old homestead all of his life. Thomas Williamson kept the tavern on the Trindle Spring Road near the west end of the township, for many years. He married a Miss Anderson, of Silver Spring Township, this county, and had three children: James, Samuel and Susan. Thomas Williamson's first wife died, and he subsequently married a Miss Brown, of this county, by whom he had three children: Rebecca, Elizabeth and Thomas. He was also a Presbyterian. Of his children, James was born on the old homestead, and there lived nearly all his life. He married Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas Ulric, of this county, who bore him one son: Thomas U. This wife died, and he married Miss Catharine, daughter of Joseph Kanaga, of this county. To this union nine children were born: Susan R., Anna M., James A., John J., William S., Samuel H., Catharine A., Elsetta J. and Rebecca E. In political opinions James Williamson was a stanch Democrat. He held several township offices. He was colonel of a regiment at the time of the old militia, and lived to the good old age of eighty years. Thomas U., his son, was born on the old homestead bought by his great-grandfather from the Indians. In 1855, he married Miss Maria E., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Beltzhoover) Herman. This union has been blessed with eight children: Mary E., Thomas U., James W., Jennie L., C. Herman, Cora M., Lillie G. and Linda F. Mr. Williamson began farming in South Middleton Township, where he remained twelve years, and then bought a portion of the old tract owned by his great-grandfather, where he lived for seven years; then moved to his present residence in Monroe Township. Our subject served for ten months as a member of Company A, Fifty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Col. D. B. McKibbin, and was honorably discharged at Chambersburg, Penn., August 10, 1863. Politically Mr. Williamson is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

JONAS B. ZIMMERMAN, farmer, P. O. Allen. The great-grandfather of the subject of our sketch came from Germany and settled in Lancaster County, Penn. He was a Mennonite, and fled, with his family, from religious persecution, leaving everything, good homes and wordly possessions, to come to the land of William Penn, for they had heard that in Pennsylvania every man could worship God after his own conscience. These peaceful men underwent terrible persecutions for Christ's sake, and fled to a wilderness that they might be at peace with all men. Mr. Zimmerman had four sons: Peter, John, Christian, and Jacob, a bishop. Of these, Peter was born in Lancaster County, Penn.; was a farmer and land-owner; married a Miss Martin, of the same county, and to this union were born twelve children: Christian, Peter, Henry, Martin, Samuel, Mannol, Esther, Mary, Judah, Barbara, Anna and Elizabeth. Peter Zimmerman was a deacon in the Mennonite Church, in this county, to which he had come in 1814 with his family. He was a very honorable man, and brought up his family in strict religious principles. In disposition he was very cheerful and happy, of a very friendly nature. It is said of him that he never turned a wayfarer from his doors. He left 300 acres of land to his sons, all of which is still in the Zimmerman family. The father of our subject was born in Lancaster County in 1810, and came to this county with his father when he was only four years of age. In 1836, he married Miss Susannah Plough, of York County, daughter of John and Susan Plough, and to this union ten children were born: Anna, Jonas, Sarah, Mary, Samuel, Esther, Martin, Leah, John and Sarah. Mr. Zimmerman was ordained to the ministry in 1861, and preached sixteen years, and in 1877 died of typhoid fever. He was a farmer, a strong, hearty man and could endure a great amount of labor, and of great frankness and gentleness of manner. The church of which he was preacher flourished, and he made a great many converts to the cause of Christ, and his memory is yet green among the people, for he was a peace-maker and possessed loving and gentle ways that won their love and respect. Jonas B. Zimmerman was born in 1838, and remained with his father until he was twenty-nine years of age. In 1867, he married Miss Annie, daughter of Jacob and Mary Hege, of Franklin County, Penn. This union has been blessed with seven children: Ira H., Annie M., Samuel J., Benjamin J., Jacob H., Susan E. and Martha R. Mr. and Mrs. Jonas B. Zimmerman are members of the church of their fathers. Our subject, in 1879, bought his present home. He was a member of the committee that built the new Mennonite Church.

CHAPTER LIII.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP.*

JONATHAN BARRICK, farmer, P. O. Newville, is descended on his grandfather's side from an old resident of Perry County, Penn., and on his grandmother's side from an old Cumberland County family. George Barrick, the father of our subject, was born in Mifflin Township, this county, where he became a farmer, also carrying on weaving. His wife was Mary, daughter of Philip Heckman. They had nine children: Andrew, who married Rebecca Shover, living in Hopewell Township; Daniel, married to Elizabeth Robinson, living in Newton Township; George, married to Catharine Whistler, living in Ohio; John, who died in Illinois; David L., married to Margaret Whistler; Jonathan; Henry, married to Margaret Gilbert; Elias, married to Elizabeth Failor; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Isaac Hershey. David L., Henry, Elias and Elizabeth are living in Mifflin Township. Jonathan, who is the sixth son, was born March 15, 1836, his father dying before he was six years old. He lived out until his majority. April 5, 1857, he was married to Nancy Whistler, of Mifflin Township, and began farming on the place now owned by his brother David; subsequently moving to a large farm, and again to a still larger, until, in the fall of 1873, he bought a farm in Mifflin Township, on the creek, on which he lived a year, when he removed to the John R. Sharp farm in this township, where he has since lived. In January, 1882, he bought a farm on the opposite side of the creek from his first purchase—the two aggregating 350 acres. He also owns thirty-six acres of timber land on the North Mountain. He has had thirteen children, of whom six died in infancy. The living are Alfred, born October 5, 1859, married to Elizabeth Jones, and living on his father's farm in Mifflin Township; Emma, born September 9, 1861, wife of Robert Lytle, of Newton Township; Sarah J., born September 24, 1862, wife of Philip Zinn, of Penn Township; Naome Catharine, born April 26, 1865, wife of Josiah Baum, and living in Fayette County, Penn.; George Parker, born January 16, 1867; Annie A., born September 16, 1870; and Charles E., born March 6, 1875, the last three living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Barrick are members of the United Brethren Church. Starting humbly in life, he has, by his correct habits and sterling character, acquired a fair share of this world's goods and the confidence and respect of his fellow-men.

W. LINN DUNCAN, farmer, P. O. Oakville, is a grandson of John Duncan, of Southampton Township, Cumberland County, who died there many years ago, and who had eleven children: William, John, Alexander, Samuel, David D. G., Mary, Jane, Theresa, Eliza, Sarah and Rebecca. Six of these are still living. David D. G., known all over the county as D. D. G. Duncan, is W. Linn's father, and is living in West Pennsborough Township, this county; his wife, Grizelda (Linn), was a native of Southampton Township, Franklin Co., Penn., a daughter of William Linn, a prominent citizen and leading elder in the Middle Spring Church, and well known in political affairs, in which took an active part. Mr. and Mrs. D. D. G. Duncan also had eleven children: W. Linn, Samuel A., David Glenn, John Knox, James Patterson, Mary Gilbreath, Emma Jane, Elizabeth Ann, Sarah Ann, Flora and Eva. W. Linn, the eldest, born December 5, 1845, in Southampton Township, this county, was raised on the farm on which his father now lives, on the Big Spring. Getting his education in the public schools, he acquired a business training in the Iron City College, Pittsburgh, and then lived on the farm until he was twenty years of age, when, for a year, he was in the railroad office at Bergerstown, Penn.; then returning to Cumberland County and buying a farm in Newton Township, near Newville, where he stayed until 1871, when he rented it and traveled in the West for three years, then returning to Bergerstown, where, for four years, he was assistant secretary and treasurer of the savings bank at that place. In 1879 he bought the old John Gracey farm on the Ridge road, and has settled down as a farmer. This farm has been in only three names since it was patented, and the papers relating to it are now in Mr. Duncan's possession. December 19, 1867, he married Arabella Davidson, of West Pennsborough Township, who died January 15, 1872, leaving three children, one of whom died in infancy. The living are Hugh Linn, born October 25, 1868, and Hudson Davidson, born February 9, 1870. September 21, 1876, Mr. Duncan was married to Miss Lydia Belle Tritt. They have three children living, James Linn Patterson, born June 10, 1877; David Daniel Glenn, born July 29, 1879, and Charlotte Grizelda, born November 27, 1882. One child,

*For borough of Newville see page 447.

Matthew B. Boyd, born October 26, 1880, was instantly killed by the sudden starting of a horse on which he was sitting with an older brother. Mrs. Duncan is a great-great-grandchild of Isaac LeFevre, who fled from France late in the seventeenth century, to escape the persecutions inflicted on the Huguenots, landing in Boston. His son, Philip, was Mrs. Duncan's great grandfather, and Philip's daughter Elizabeth was her grandmother. She (Elizabeth LeFevre) married Peter Tritt, and her son Christian (Mrs. Duncan's father) was born July 25, 1796, in West Pennsborough Township, where they had come many years before, and where the family owned a farm for over a hundred years. Christian Tritt was married to Lydia Stough and had twelve children. After her death he married Mrs. Frances Charlotte McCulloch, and had one child, Mrs. Duncan, who was born August 16, 1854. Her father died January 10, 1871; her mother is now living in Florida. Mr. Duncan has held many township offices. In politics he is a Democrat. He and his wife belong to Big Spring Presbyterian Church. He is a member of Big Spring Lodge, No. 363, A. Y. M. He is known as an upright man and enterprising citizen.

ABRAHAM ERNST (deceased) was a native of York County, born June 4, 1838. His father was also born in that county, and died there in April, 1885. He had lived several years in Perry County and in Mifflin Township, this county, where Abraham was principally reared until he was thirteen years old, when he came to Jacksonville, Newton Township, and worked for James Kyle in the winter in the store and in the summer on his farm, and part of the time engaged in other business. December 27, 1860, he married Tabitha Ewing, who was born April 8, 1839. Her father, George Ewing, died on his farm in this township in 1849. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Ernst farmed in Mifflin Township for a year and in Franklin County for three years. In August, 1864, he and George Clever, of Cleversburg, bought the store in Jacksonville (to which he moved the following spring), and in 1867 built the new brick store, in which he carried on business until his death. In 1874 he built a fine brick residence adjoining, in which he died March 5, 1882. While living here he also bought a farm at Jacksonville. He and Mr. Clever also bought a store and dwelling in Milltown, Dickinson Township, still owned by Mrs. Ernst; also had stores at White House, Centreville, Lee's Cross Roads, and Morversville. Mr. Clever being partner with Mr. Ernst in all business transactions up to the latter's death. Mr. and Mrs. Ernst had eleven children, four of whom died in infancy. Those now living are George Ewing, born June 19, 1861, who conducts the store, and is universally known as an energetic, pushing and rising young merchant of excellent habits and character; Anna Ella, born November 21, 1862, wife of Dr. H. H. Longsdorf, of Centreville; Lincoln Williams, born December 3, 1865, working his mother's farm; Bradford Patterson, born February 20, 1868; Alice Belle, born May 25, 1872; Conrad Clever, born May 27, 1874, and Oren Roscoe, born May 26, 1880. Mr. Ernst, though taking much interest in political affairs, never held office. He was a regular attendant at the United Presbyterian Church at Newville, of which his widow is a member. He left to her and his children not only a competence, but the better heritage of a good name.

DANIEL HEBERLIG, farmer, P. O. Newville, is a great-grandson of Rudolph Heberlig, the founder of the Heberlig family in this country, who came from Switzerland before the Revolutionary war, and settled in Berks County, Penn., between Reading and Adamstown. Rudolph Heberlig was twice married, having by his first wife two sons, John and Rudolph, and two daughters names unknown. His second wife had no children. John (grandfather of Daniel) was born in Berks County, Penn., and married Martha Schoenhouer; they had eight children: Rudolph, John Jacob, Samuel, Benjamin, Joseph, Mary and Elizabeth, all born in Berks County, Penn. In 1811 they removed to this county and settled on a farm at Glenn's Mills, near Newville, where both the parents died. Rudolph (father of Daniel) married Susan Hard, of Berks County, and had ten children: John, Jacob, Daniel, Rudolph, Samuel, Catharine, Susan, Elizabeth, Martha and Mary. The father of this numerous family died in 1863, the mother the year previous. Our subject was born May 30, 1812, and lived at home until his marriage, in March, 1836, with Miss Sarah, daughter of Peter Utley, of Frankford Township, and who was born in 1818 and died April 9, 1863. They had twelve children: Samuel, born January 17, 1838, living in West Pennsborough Township, this county; Mary Jane, born September 28, 1840, married to John Heberlig, of Newville, Penn.; Margaret, born August 25, 1842, living with her father; Rebecca, born May 28, 1844, died April 24, 1867; William, born July 9, 1846, died November 28, 1851; David Porter, born June 28 1848, died May 13, 1850; Susanna E., born February 11, 1850, died December 2, 1850; Sarah Belle, born December 2, 1851, died December 14, 1857; Anna Martha born January 14, 1854, living at home; Daniel, born July 21, 1856, died February 6, 1857; Nancy Ellen, born August 7, 1858, died May 26, 1861, and John Edwin, born September 27, 1861, living at home. Mr. Heberlig was married to his second wife, Mrs. Rebecca E. Dobbs, December 11, 1879. They have no children. After his marriage our subject farmed in Frankford Township this county, for a year, in West Pennsborough Township for a year, then in Frankford Township again for ten years, and then removed to the Samuel W. Sharp farm, in Newton, where he lived for eighteen years. In 1866 he bought the farm on the State road, on a part of which he now lives retired, having built a new house on it. He has never held public office, but

is satisfied with the reputation of an honest, well to-do farmer. He and his wife and all the family at home are members of the Lutheran Church in Newville.

ROBERT HAYS IRVINE, farmer, P. O. Newville, is a great grandson of William Irwin (as it was then spelled), one of the first settlers on the "Walnut Bottom," whose widow, Eleanor, in 1745, left the farm, now owned by our subject, to her son Samuel, who was a major in the famous "Light Horse Troop" during the Revolutionary war, and was for years, before and after, a justice of the peace in Middlesex Township. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel Miller, a wealthy settler in that township, whose will, on file in Carlisle, is a curiosity. One of their sons, also named Samuel, was the grandfather of Robert Hays. He married Isabella Kilgore, of Green Spring, in Newton Township, and lived in the house now occupied by his grandson adjoining the Irvine Mill, on the Big Spring. Here the father of our subject, as well as he, was born, and here the father of Samuel first lived for many years, but afterward removed to Newville, where he engaged in mercantile business for thirteen years. His wife was Maggie, daughter of R. M. Hays, then of Oakville, now of Newville. They had two children, of whom one died an infant; the other is Robert Hays, who was born February 11, 1862. The elder Irvine returned to the farm in 1876, and here his wife and younger son died. Later he was married to Annie, daughter of John Wagner, of Newville, and a year after removed to that place, where he again engaged in business. In the fall of 1884 he sold out and went to Sioux City, Iowa, where he now resides. In 1880 Mr. Irvine took the farm, which he has since carried on. He is a member of Big Spring Presbyterian Church, an upright and thrifty man and a good citizen.

DANIEL KENDIG, retired farmer, P. O. Newville, is a native of Lancaster County, Penn., where his father and grandfather were both born. His father, Tobias Kendig, was born about 1770, and died in this township in 1855. He was united in marriage with Mary Bowman, of Lancaster County, Penn., and had eight children: Abraham, who died in Ohio, nearly thirty years ago; Henry, who died in Newville in 1875; Elizabeth, widow of Peter Rowe, of Newton Township; Rudolph, who died in 1880; Emanuel, who died in 1866; Tobias, who died before the family came to the county; Jacob, who lives in Franklin County, and Daniel, who was born June 6, 1806. Our subject learned the trade of shoe making, and followed it for ten years, when he became a drover, stock-dealer and farmer on the farm he now owns across the road from where he lives. About twenty-three years ago he retired, renting his farm. December 10, 1835, he married Susanna Ruth, who was born July 29, 1805, and died April 18, 1872. They had three children: John Francis, born December 4, 1837, who lives in this township; Daniel Bowman, born June 30, 1840, who died February 16, 1861, and William Henry, born September 10, 1841, living on the next farm to his father. May 1, 1873, Mr. Kendig married Elizabeth (Scheffler) Jacoby, widow of Peter Jacoby, by whom she had two sons and one daughter: William, Maria and David. Mr. and Mrs. Kendig have no children by their second marriage. Mr. Kendig has been supervisor, road-master, etc., in this township. He and his wife are regular attendants of the Church of God, Green Springs. He is known as a shrewd, careful and honorable man.

HENRY KILLIAN, farmer, P. O. Newville, is a son of John Killian, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., whose father settled there on his emigration from Europe. In 1823 John Killian came to Mifflin Township, this county, where he stayed seven years; then in West Pennsborough Township for a year; in Mifflin Township again for three years; thence moved to Newton Township, where he lived eleven years on the Sharp farm. In 1845 he bought a farm on the creek, to which he removed the following spring, and where he died. He married Elizabeth Long, of Lancaster County. They had nine children: Christina, who was twice married and is now the widow of John Mellinger; Lydia, widow of Samuel Geesey; Charles, deceased; Abraham, married to Susan Sigler, and living in Newville, Penn.; Eliza (deceased), was the wife of Elias Diehl; John, married to Catharine Iry, died in Illinois; Margaret, who died in her brother Henry's house December 29, 1884; Susan, also married to Elias Diehl (after her sister Eliza's death), and after his demise married to William Shaeffer, and died in September, 1884, and Henry. Our subject was born November 2, 1813, in Lancaster County, Penn. December 20, 1836, he married Ann Eliza Jones, a native of Silver Spring Tp., this county. For a year after, he lived in Franklin County, Penn., and then for a year on a farm adjoining where he now lives. Thence he went to the farm of Robert McFarland, staying fourteen years, when he and William McFarland bought a farm on the Big Spring, on which the latter erected a paper-mill. A few years later Mr. Killian bought his partner's interest in the farm, to which he removed, selling it three years later and buying the McKinney farm, on which his son John now lives. Here he farmed nineteen years, when he retired and moved to his present residence, which he had previously built. He is the father of eight children: John, born November 11, 1837, married to Wilhelmina Heberlig; Catharine, born April 3, 1840, widow of Henry Livingstone; Samuel, born March 20, 1842, married to Mary Jane Drake, of Stroudsburg, who died in Kansas (he returned to Newville, and is now husband of Alice Staples, also of Stroudsburg, Penn.); Jacob, born October 15, 1844, married Susan M. Brehm, and lives on a farm of his father; Eliza, born May 28, 1847, died December 23, 1855;

Lucetta, born December 2, 1849, wife of G. Allen Brehm; Henry, born April 5, 1852, married to Jane E. Westafer, living on another of his father's farms; and Lydia Belle, born October 30, 1854, wife of David A. Cromleigh, now of Mechanicsburg. Mr. Killian has been school director, appraiser, and has held many other township offices. Beginning life without any advantages, he and his wife have, by industry and thrift, accumulated a competence, now owning four farms. They have reaped the fruits of a well spent life, and in the evening of their days are enjoying its comforts. Both are devout members of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM CARNAHAN KOONS, farmer, P. O. Newville, is a grandson of Isaac Koons, who came from Lancaster County, where he was born in 1760; his wife was Margaret E. Swartz, also of Lancaster. About the close of the Revolutionary war they settled at a place called "Thunder Hill," three miles northwest of Newville. He died August 15, 1830, in his seventy-first year, and his widow April 11, 1833, in her sixty-second year. Their children were David, Isaac, John, Jacob, Adam, George, Philip, Joseph, Elizabeth, Catherine and Mary. They are all deceased. Isaac was the father of William Carnahan Koons, and was born in 1792. His wife was Jane Carnahan. They had nine sons and one daughter, Margaret, who died young. The sons were Robert Carnahan, Isaac, John McDowell, William Carnahan, Alexander Sharp, Thomas Sharp, Adam, James and Joseph. Robert C. and Isaac went to Indiana, where they both died; Thomas S. died on the old homestead; John McD. is living in Indiana; Alexander S. is living in Nebraska; William C., Adam, James and Joseph live in Newton Township. The father of this family, Isaac, was a farmer and tanner on the Green Spring, in Newton Township, near Conodoguinet Creek, where he purchased a farm in 1826, on which he built the house in which his son Joseph now lives. Here he died November 19, 1874, aged eighty-two. He was a plain man, kind, contented, outspoken, determined and preserving. His integrity was unswerving, and his character above all suspicion of reproach. He began life a poor boy, but by thrift and careful habits accumulated a considerable property, which, with the heritage of a good name, he bequeathed to his children. His wife was born in 1795, and died August 11, 1866, in her seventy-first year. She was a daughter of Robert Carnahan, a son of William Carnahan, who came to Mifflin Township soon after the first settlement, which was made in 1729 or 1730. Robert Carnahan was married to Judith McDowell in 1784. Their children were William, Robert, Margaret and Jane. William went to Indiana in 1835, and died there in 1879, aged eighty-three. Mrs. Koons was a quiet, patient, industrious, kind-hearted woman, and much of her husband's success in life was due to the constant care which she exercised in the affairs of the house. William Carnahan Koons was born February 27, 1827, and with the exception of attendance at the common schools and two sessions at the Big Spring Academy, he had no other facilities for acquiring an education. He worked on the farm until 1857, when, January 22, he was married to Mary Jane, daughter of James Stewart, of Mifflin Township, where she was born August 20, 1821. They had five children, three dying in infancy, and a son, William Carnahan, born December 23, 1857, died June 24, 1875. The surviving son is James Stewart, born December 7, 1859, who is unmarried and living with his parents. For four years after his marriage Mr. Koons farmed on shares, and in April, 1861, removed to the farm he now owns, but which then belonged to his father. Here he has since remained, attending strictly to his own affairs. When not at work he was busy with his books and papers. A desire to maintain right and oppose wrong sums up and explains the rest.

JAMES McCULLOCH, farmer, P. O. Big Spring, is a great-grandson of John McCulloch, who emigrated from the North of Ireland, and settled in what is now Mifflin Township, but afterward removed to a farm near Newville, which is still owned by and in possession of some of his descendants. He had three sons: John, William and James; and five daughters: Susanna, married to Ezekiel Mitchell, who in an early day emigrated to Kentucky; Elizabeth, married to Robert McCormick, of Path Valley; Margaret, married to James Hill, who also went West; Sarah, married to Richard Patton, and Jane, married to James McKinstry. James was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was born in 1761 or 1762. Though quite young at the time, he drove a team in the army of the Revolution. In or about the year 1790 he purchased 600 acres of land bordering upon and extending back about one mile from Big Spring, near its source, nearly all of which is still owned by some of his descendants. He was married June 7, 1792, to Mary Henderson, daughter of Thomas Henderson, whose wife's name was Wharton. From this union eight children were born, viz.: John, Thomas and William, each of whom owned and occupied a portion of the home farm during life; James, once register of wills of this county and afterward a physician, who died at Muncie, Ind.; Sarah, married to James Huston; Eliza, married to Andrew Coyle; Mary Jane, married to Samuel Piper, and Margaret Anne, married to David Jackson McKee—of whom Mrs. Coyle, Mrs. Piper and Mrs. McKee are the only survivors. Thomas McCulloch, the father of James, was born April 2, 1797, on the farm where he spent most of his life, and where he died February 16, 1868. April 3, 1823, he was married to Isabella Blean, daughter of Robert Blean, an only son of David Blean, who settled, in an early day, upon the farm on Big Spring, now owned by David Duncan. Robert Blean married Mary Craig, and had ten children, nine

of whom reached mature age, viz.: John, David, Robert, William, Isabella (wife of Thomas McCulloch), Grizelle (wife of James Fulton), Mary (wife of Alexander Thompson), Jane (wife of George McBride) and Margaret (wife of John Work). Of Thomas and Isabella were born seven children, viz.: James, born January 5, 1824, Robert Bleau, born May 12, 1825, now living in Peoria, Ill.; Thomas Henderson, born September 1, 1827, for many years a resident of Monmouth, Ill., but now of Omaha, Neb.; John Craig, born October 28, 1829, who died August 24, 1850; David, born January 25, 1832, now an attorney in Peoria, Ill., where for eight years he was judge of the circuit court, and six years of that time assigned to duty as one of the justices of the appellate court of the State; Mary Ellen, wife of William S. Morrow, living in Chambersburg, and Isabella, who died in infancy. James owns and lives upon the farm owned by his father in his lifetime, having never left the place of his nativity. February 4, 1847, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Brown, daughter of Joseph Brown, Esq., of West Pennsborough Township. To this union three children were born, viz.: Isabella Craig, born November 5, 1848, wife of J. Sharp Hemphill, now living on part of her father's farm; Nancy Jane, born May 30, 1850, living with her father, and Mary Grizelle, born June 20, 1852, died September 26, 1881, who was the wife of Prof. John C. Sharp, a noted worker in educational matters. Mrs. McCulloch died April 10, 1854, and is buried in the United Presbyterian Cemetery at Big Spring, of which church both she and her husband were members. He is one of the most prominent citizens of this township, a self-made man who, without the educational facilities of the present day, has, by force of character, observation, reading and good judgment, became one of the best informed men of this part of the county, and whose opinion has weight among his neighbors. In politics he is a Democrat.

HUGH McCUNE, farmer, P. O. Oakville, is a grandson of Robert McCune, who came from Ireland about the middle of the last century. The latter's son, Hugh, father of our subject, was born in this county in 1772, and died in 1828. His wife was Rebecca (Brady) McCune. Their children were as follows: Isabella, born April 18, 1797, wife of William Duncan, now deceased; Jane, born April 26, 1799, wife of James Boyd, and also deceased; Hannah, born August 9, 1802, deceased; Robert, born September 28, 1804, married Nancy Gibb, and died in Illinois; John, born May 24, 1807 married Jane Henderson, and died in Hopewell Township; James, born February 5, 1809, married Matilda Williams, and lives in Westmoreland County, Penn.; Samuel, born April 2, 1811, deceased; Elizabeth, born May 13, 1814, deceased; Joseph, born March 17, 1818, married Sallie Crider, and died on the home farm, and Hugh, our subject, born December 15, 1815, on the place where he now lives, in a brick house built by Hugh and Joseph. The property has never since been out of the family. His father's farm is now owned entirely by our subject, who has never left it, and who is now recognized as one of the industrious and thrifty farmers of the neighborhood, who have done much to develop the agricultural resources of the county. By his strictly temperate, industrious and upright habits he has accumulated a competence, and enjoys in a high degree the confidence and esteem of all. Though of strong political convictions, he has never sought office, preferring to aid his party without self seeking. An old line Whig, he is now a Republican. He is a member of Big Spring Presbyterian Church, and takes a warm interest in temperance matters and all other good works.

SAMUEL ALBERT McCUNE, retired farmer, Oakville, is a great-grandson of James McCune, who came here about the middle of the last century, with his brother Robert, from Ireland, and jointly took up a tract of 437 acres of land, where his descendants now live, and which is now in their possession. The subject of this sketch has a receipt dated April 7, 1824, from the State Treasurer, for $10 patent fees for 135 acres of the original tract, and it states that it is surveyed on two warrants to Robert and James McCune, one dated May 13, 1763, and the other October 20, 1766. James' son Samuel was Samuel Albert's grandfather. He was born where his grandson now lives, in 1770, and died November 16, 1854. His wife was Hannah Brady, born January 1, 1776, and died May 16, 1847. They had eleven children, of whom two died in infancy. The others were Jane, born October, 1795, who became the wife of John Sharp; James, born January 22, 1799; Addie, born December 9, 1798; Margaret, born April 9, 1801, was the wife of Moses Kirkpatrick; Rachel, born July 27, 1803; Hugh Brady, born October 11, 1805; William, born January 23, 1807; Rebecca, born October 8, 1811, and Samuel, born April 9, 1814. Of this numerous family but one remains—Rebecca, single, and living in her nephew's house. Hugh Brady, father of Samuel Albert, lived all his life on the farm. Starting poor he acquired a farm and other property in the West. He died in September, 1881. His wife was Isabella Jane Kirkpatrick, who is now living with her daughter, Hannah M. Their ten children were Jane Elizabeth, Eleanor Culbertson, Rebecca Shields, Hannah Malvina, Margaret, Samuel Albert, William Alexander, John Kirkpatrick, Cyrus Brady and James Henderson. Hannah M. is the only daughter living. She is the wife of Robert Fulton, of Big Spring, West Pennsborough Township. The sons are all living, except William A., who died May 27, 1883. Samuel A. was born May 18, 1842. After leaving school he attended Duff's Commercial College, in Pittsburgh. During school intervals he worked on the farm, and the habits of industry acquired were strengthened by the strict religious

training of God-fearing parents. August 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and on the following 18th of September, in the great battle of Antietam, received two wounds—one from a musket ball, in his right arm, and another by being struck in the right side by a piece of rebel shell. He was sent to the hospital, and, when nearly convalescent, was attacked with typhoid fever, and his health being thus seriously impaired he received an honorable discharge. His uncle Samuel, on his death, in February, 1881, left him the farm, on which he has had a tenant three years past. Mr. McCune has been a member of the executive committee of the Cumberland County Temperance Alliance since its organization, and was one of the standing committee of the Prohibition party in the last State election. He has been for several years a ruling elder in the Big Spring Presbyterian Church, and has, ever since its organization, been a teacher in the Sabbath-school at Oakville. He is known as an upright Christian man of blameless life and character.

HENRY MANNING, merchant, Oakville. This gentleman is descended on the paternal side from the family of the name who originally came from England, and who are related to the same family of whom the celebrated Cardinal Manning is the representative head. The great-grandfather of our subject emigrated and settled in Lancaster County, Penn., before the war of the Revolution. He married a lady of German extraction, and both died there. His son George (Henry's grandfather) was born in Manor Township, Lancaster Co., Penn., about 1788 or 1790, and died a few years ago, aged ninety. His wife was Mary Kendig, member of a family still among the leading citizens of that place. Their children were John, Christian, Martin and Elizabeth, all now living. John (father of our subject) was born in 1813, in Dauphin County, Penn., to which his parents had removed. In 1832 he married Miss Lydia Culp, of Lancaster County, Penn., and continued to live on his father's farm until 1837, at which time he moved to Silver Spring Township, Cumberland Co. Mrs. John Manning, on her mother's side, was of the Boughter family, who were prominent in that region in the war of the Revolution, and of whom many anecdotes are told in that locality; she died in 1864. To John and Lydia (Culp) Manning were born six children: Henry, born October 29, 1834; Abraham, born in 1839, married to Miss Emma Leeds, of Carlisle, and now living at Mount Joy, Lancaster County; John, born in 1842, married to Emma Sanderson, of Newville, and is now living in Chambersburg; Sarah, born in 1846, is wedded to William Hauck, of Silver Spring Township, this county; Lillie, born in 1852, is the wife of Levi Baer, of same township; and Anderson, born in 1856, is single, ticket agent at Oakville; Henry was born at Middletown, Dauphin County; the rest in Silver Spring Township, this county. When sixteen years of age Henry Manning left home to learn the milling trade, serving a two years' apprenticeship, when he went to Ohio for a year; then worked a year for I. B. Buyson of Hampden Township, this county, after which he began the business on his own account at the old Silver Spring mill in that township. At this time he was but twenty years old. He carried on this mill successfully until 1862, when he entered into partnership with J. H Singiser, of Mechanicsburg, Penn., and bought the mill at the head of the Big Spring. Mr. Manning sold his intetest to his partner in 1867 and purchased the warehouse property in Oakville, where he carries on the grain and forwarding business. February 18, 1862, he was married to Maggie, daughter of George Beistline, of Silver Spring Township, born May 19, 1839. They have one son now living: Edgar Stuart, born October 8, 1865, who lives with his parents. Another, George, born November 20, 1862, died October 20, 1865. Mr. Manning has always taken an active interest in political affairs; but was never an office seeker. Of late his growing business interests do not admit of much outside matters. He and his wife are members of Big Spring Presbyterian Church at Newville, and he is known as an active business man and upright citizen.

ROBERT MICKEY, farmer, P. O. Oakville, is a great-grandson of Robert Mickey, who came from Ireland and settled in what is now Newton Township, being one of the first settlers in the valley, and he and his wife, Agnes, are both buried in the Big Spring cemetery, at Newville. One of their sons, also named Robert, was grandfather of our subject. He inherited that part of the original tract on which his grandson now lives, and to which he added largely. He was born in 1746, and lived all his life on the farm, where, in 1767, he built the stone house in which our subject was born. His wife was Ezemiah Kelly, of York County. He died December 22, 1828, aged eighty-two years, and his widow December 8, 1830, aged seventy-five years. Their children were Andrew, Thomas, John, James, Mary, Agnes and Margaret, all now deceased. James, the father of Robert, was born February 15, 1795, became a farmer, and never removed from the house in which he was born. He died in the year 1835. April 15, 1818, he married Lucetta Carothers, of Silver Spring Township, who was born August 11, 1801, and died March 20, 1862. They had six children, two of whom died young. One daughter, Ezemiah, born April 26, 1820, became the wife of Joseph Moody, removed to Ohio, and died there. The living are Mary Ann, born February 19, 1828, wife of William W. Frazer, and living in Missouri; Hays, born August 6, 1833, married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Kelly, Esq., of York County, and now residing in California; Robert, the eldest son, born January 14, 1823, until three years ago, lived in the house built by his grandfather, but, in 1880, built

his present house, across the road from his birthplace. For several years before his death his father's farm was rented, but when Robert was eighteen years of age he took a part of it into his own hands for his mother, and a few years later bought the shares of his two sisters, giving him three quarters of the mansion farm. He also owns the adjoining property known as the Thomas Mickey farm. In November, 1846, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John McCulloch, of this township. To this union thirteen children have been born, three dying young. The living are Sarah Belle, wife of James Hemphill, living in Kansas; John E., merchant of Oakville (see sketch below); Lucetta Ellen, wife of William Park, of Franklin County; Mary Elizabeth, wife of John Witherspoon, of Franklin County; Robert Austin, married to Mary Belle McCoy, and living on his father's farm; James Ira, married to Sarah Hood, and now with the Carlisle Manufacturing Company, of Carlisle; Andrew Elmer, Eugene Sherman and Helen, all living at home. Quinn Thornton is a student at Lafayette College. Mr. Mickey has never filled office. He and his wife belong to Big Spring Presbyterian Church, and as one of the leading citizens of the township is held in high esteem.

JOHN E. MICKEY, merchant, Oakville, is a son of Robert Mickey, and was born August 2, 1848, in the old stone mansion house; went to the district school, and worked on his father's farm until 1876, when he engaged in the mercantile business in Oakville, in the store formerly owned by his wife's father, J. K. Beidler. He has since conducted a general store business, and, in connection therewith, for two years successfully carried on the sewing machine trade, which he recently relinquished, his increasing store business demanding his entire time and attention. May 4, 1875, he married Miss Elizabeth M., daughter of J. K. Beidler. To this union three children have been born, viz.: Rosie Berenice, born May 31, 1876; John Roy, born August 25, 1878; and Ruth B., born December 16, 1882. Mr. Mickey is a member of Big Spring Lodge, No. 361, A. Y. M., of Newville; of St. John's Chapter, No. 171, and St. John's Commandery, No. 8, both of Carlisle. Mr. Mickey has never held office, but takes a warm interest in political affairs. He and his wife are members of the Big Spring Presbyterian Church, of Newville, of which he is a trustee. He has also been superintendent of the Sunday school at Oakville for two years past, and the testimony of all who know him is that he is one of the best citizens of the place, a rising, pushing and energetic young man, perfectly trustworthy in all his dealings. For his ancestral history, see sketch above.

J. D. REA, retired farmer, P. O. Newville, is a son of George and Isabella (Dunlop) Rea, former of whom was reared in Bedford County, Penn., and came to this county about 1830. To them were born four sons and three daughters, all now deceased, except J. D. Our subject received a good academical education and then chose the occupation of a farmer. Soon afterward he married Elizabeth McCullough, and by this union were born three children: G. Arthur, a farmer, now cultivating the mansion farm; Charles E., arrived at manhood's years, and contemplates following the calling of his brother; and Mary, finishing her education. Mrs. Rea dying in 1871, after a few days' illness, Mr. Rea married, in 1874, Miss Annie H. Hall, of Jersey City, of which union there is now living one son, Dudley Hall, now (1886) a lad of nine summers. This wife died in 1883, and our subject married, in 1885, his present wife, *nee* Annie E. Sheller, daughter of Dr. Adam Sheller, a prominent physician of Mount Joy, Lancaster Co., Penn. Mr. Rea still resides on the home farm where he was born, and though he has ceased to perform the mechanical part of agriculture, he retains the management and direction of his farms. He has traveled considerably, both through the United States and over the continent of Europe. The family are members of church.

THOMAS SHARP, farmer, P. O. Newville. The grandfather of this gentleman, Robert Sharp, came from Ireland before the Revolution, when quite a young man; afterward returning and bringing with him the rest of the family, and locating between the forks of the Delaware. He married a Miss Margaret Boyd, and a sister of his married a Hemphill. He and his brother Alexander were wagoners in the Continental Army. After the war Robert came to Cumberland County. He had five children: James, John, David, Thomas, and Margaret, who was married to John Smith and lived in Franklin County, Penn. John Sharp, the father of our subject, was born on a farm adjoining where Thomas lives, in the latter part of 1753, and died July 12, 1863. His wife was Martha Huston. They were married in 1814, and had seven children: Andrew, born August 25, 1816, and died in infancy; Margaret, born April 18, 1818, never married, and died January 27, 1870; Andrew (second) born March 19, 1820, married Eliza Jacobs, and died November 13, 1865; Martha, born May 12, 1822, died September 27, 1861; Robert Boyd, born November 10, 1824, married Mrs. Carothers, and died March 30, 1874; Franklin, born January 3, 1831, married Paulina Jamieson, and is now a resident of Columbia City, Ind.; Thomas, born May 29, 1827, on the mansion farm, of which his present farm was then a part. He lived there until 1864, when he took his present place from his father's estate, and has since resided on it. In December, 1863, he was married to Margaret Jane Jacobs, of Mifflin Township, this county, and who died April 2, 1873, aged forty-seven years and twenty-five days. October 26, 1876, he married his second wife, Jennie E. Maclay, of Franklin County, Penn., who died April 1, 1882, leaving no issue. Mr. Sharp never held office, is a member and

trustee of the United Presbyterian Church in Newville, and is regarded as a man of good sound judgment, ripe experience and unblemished character.

R. L. SMITH, of Oakville, is a son of David Smith and a great-grandson of Baltzer Smith, who came from Germany about the middle of the last century, and settled in Lancaster County, where he was married and had a family of twelve children. Of this numerous family William, grandfather of our subject, alone survives. The family is somewhat remarkable for the advanced age to which some of its members attain. Baltzer Smith died when eighty-six years old, and several of his descendants lived to be over ninety. William, grandfather of R. L., was born July 1, 1806, near Oakville. In the fall of 1830 he was married to Miss Susan Forehop, who died in 1879, and April 6, 1880, he married Rebecca, widow of Thomas Heffelfinger, of Frankfort Township. His children are all by the first wife. One died in infancy. The others are Samuel, David, William, Mary, Susan and Elizabeth. The elder Smith bought his father's farm in 1839, and lived on it for twenty-eight years after that, when he removed to Oakville, where he now lives. David, father of R. L., cropped his father's farm for seven years, and then bought it from him in 1873, and has since lived in Oakville. R. L. is the only child. He is studying medicine in the office of Dr. Israel Betz, of Oakville, and is intending to enter the profession as soon as practicable. He is a studious and capable young man.

H. A. T. STROHM, merchant and justice of the peace, P. O. Walnut Bottom. The grandfather of this gentleman came from Germany about the close of the Revolutionary war, and settled in Lancaster County, removing fifteen years later to this township. He afterward sold his farm here, and went to Ohio, where several of his children had located, and there he died about twenty-five years ago. He had nine children: David, Samuel, Peter, Mary and Rebecca, deceased; and Levi, Philip, Henry and Elizabeth, living. Levi, father of our subject, was born in 1820, and was married, in 1851, to Julia A. Coffey. For twenty years he was a merchant, having four stores in Leesburg and in the adjoining townships, and was also engaged in other enterprises. In 1877 he gave up merchandising and retired to his farm in Southampton Township, where he now lives. He is an active and prominent citizen of the township; he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had ten children, four of whom, Nora, Agnes, Flora and Mary, are deceased; the others are James J., married to Maggie Baker, and living in Leesburg; William B., married and living in Chambersburg; Wallace L., single and living at home; Abby A., wife of Rev. S. M. Mountz, of Centre County; Clara, living with her parents; and Henry A. T., who was born June 13, 1852, who went into his father's store when quite young, and stayed there until he was twenty-five. In 1877 he began business for himself at Rehoboth, and in 1879 removed to Jacksonville. October 22, 1878, he was married to Martha M., daughter of Thomas Price, merchant of Lykers, Dauphin County, a coal miner and operator, also, in Somerset County, and a prominent man. Mrs. Strohm was born in 1854. They have had three children: Martha, born October 8, 1879, died in infancy; Lottie Esther, born June 6, 1882, and Charles O., born November 24, 1884. Mr. Strohm is a Democrat in politics, in which he takes an active interest, and is now justice of the peace in Jacksonville. He is spoken of as an enterprising, active and trustworthy man, who must rise in the community.

CHARLES TRONE, superintendent of the Big Pond Furnace estate, Lee's Cross Roads, is a grandson of John Trone, a native of York County, whose father was from Germany, and who was married to Polly Clay, of that county. They had the following named children: Jacob, George, Conrad, William, Charles, Henry, Catherine, Elizabeth, Polly, Rebecca and Lydia. Our subject's father, George, was born March 6, 1795, and followed the occupation of a carpenter and cabinet-maker. In 1818 he married Susanna Carl, of Hanover. They had ten children: Charles, who was the eldest, was born January 29, 1819; Abdel, born January 14, 1823, was a member of Company H, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was wounded at Warrenton, Va., and died from the effects at Brandy Station, Va., January 18, 1864; Reunem F., born June 14, 1831, married and living in Columbus, Ohio; George, born February 6, 1840, married Margaret Lee, of Shippensburg, now living in Cincinnati; Anna Maria, born September 11, 1820, wife of David Reese, of Newton Township; Amanda C., born October 29, 1824, widow of Peter D. Hendricks, and living in Michigan; Lucinda, born September 9, 1827, was wife of John Stough, of Newville, and died in December, 1878; Emma, born April 26, 1845, is the wife of John D. Laverty, of Philadelphia; Catherine L., born March 26, 1833, wife of John W. Donovan, living in Ohio; Elizabeth, born in 1838, became the wife of John D. Cole, of Shippensburg, and died in Middletown, Md. When Charles was twelve years old his parents came to what is now known as Cleversburg, Southampton Township, to a farm which his father sold in 1845, engaging in business and afterward at his trade in Shippensburg, retiring some years after, and died in Charles' house, July 18, 1876, aged eighty one. His wife died March 29, 1874. Charles remained on the farm until his marriage, when he taught school for two years; then was clerk at Mary Ann Furnace, later going to Shippensburg until 1855, when he came to the Big Pond Furnace, bringing his family in 1864. At the time he came it was owned by Schoch & Sons, who sold it, in 1869, to P. A. Ahl & Bro., who disposed of it, in 1872, to the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, who are still its pro-

prietors. It was idle for several years, and in 1879 was leased by C. W. Ahl & Son, who put it in running order, and would have had it in operation in a few days, when, unfortunately it took fire, and the greater part was consumed. The property then reverted to the Coal and Iron Company, and has never been rebuilt. In all these changes Mr. Trone has been, and is now in charge of the property. November 2, 1843, he was married to Anna Sierer, of Southampton Township, who died June 26, 1874. They had four children: Annetta, George, who died in infancy, Mary Ellen, deceased; and Leila, wife of George D. Clever, of Cleversburg. Mr. Trone is a member of Rehoboth Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is steward, and bears a high character for intelligence and integrity.

CHAPTER LIV.

NORTH MIDDLETON TOWNSHIP.

REUBEN FISHBURN, retired farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Carlisle, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., June 5, 1828, son of John and Catharine (Carmony) Fishburn, natives of Dauphin County and of German origin. John Fishburn was a farmer all his life. Our subject is the eighth born in a family of ten children, nine of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. He was reared on the farm and received his education in the common school in Dickinson Township, this county, where his parents had moved in 1832 and spent the remainder of their days. Reuben wisely chose the occupation of his father as his own, and has succeeded in accumulating a fine share of this world's goods. His farm consists of 150 acres of land, mostly under a high state of cultivation and with first-class improvements. On this farm is situated the meeting-house and Spring Grove grave-yard, said to be the oldest burying ground in Cumberland County. Mr. Fishburn retired from the active pursuits of life in 1881, but still resides on the farm. He has been twice married, on first occasion, in 1855, to Rebecca Myers, who died in the same year. In 1859 he married his present wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Elizabeth Peffer, and who is of German origin. Mr. and Mrs. Fishburn have two daughters: Anna and Edna, residing at home. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, in which he has been deacon for four years. In politics he is a Republican. He has served as school director in this township.

GEORGE GETTER, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Carlisle, was born in Germany December 27, 1819, son of George and Elizabeth (Zimmerman) Getter, also natives of Germany, and who had a family of fifteen children, twelve of whom attained maturity. Our subject's father, by occupation a farmer and carpenter, served as a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte, and after his discharge from the army worked at farming in Germany until 1828, when he came to America, and being a poor man it took the most of what he had accumulated to move his large family to Baltimore County, Md. He was very devoted to his family, and the anxiety for their welfare, the sea voyage and exertion of traveling so far, proved almost too much for him; but he was energetic, and soon obtained a position on the Baltimore Railroad. He was accidentally killed nine weeks thereafter, and the children were thus thrown on their own resources in a strange country. Our subject, the tenth born, was one month in the poor house and while there attended school. He was then bound out till he was twenty-one to a man living at Newville, this county. After serving his term of service he hired out to the same man three years longer. He was married, in 1841, to Miss Mary, daughter of Henry Kendig, also of German origin. Of the twelve children born to this union seven are living: Nancy Ellen, Henry K., David, Philip R., Weine, Leo and Jennie. Mr. and Mrs. Getter are members of the Church of God, in which he is elder, trustee and deacon. In business Mr. Getter has met with marked success, and by his own exertions has acquired the well improved farm where he now resides. Politically he is a Republican.

GEORGE B. WAGGONER, farmer and stock-grower, Carlisle, was born in Perry County, Penn., July 4, 1845, son of Peter and Mary (Snider) Waggoner, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. Peter Waggoner, who has made merchant milling the occupation of his life, has met with marked success; he moved to Missouri in 1868, where he resides at the present time, and is engaged extensively in the milling business. George B., the sixth in a family of seven children, grew to manhood in Cumberland County, and learned milling of his father. When troops were called for during the late civil war he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and at the expiration of his time re-enlisted in an independent regiment which was raised in Cumberland County, and in which he served until the close of the war. He was in sev-

eral battles and skirmishes, among which may be named Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. After the war he went to Missouri, where he followed farming for two years, but on account of ill health he returned to Pennsylvania, and then entered the employ of C. W. Ahl, for whom he worked eleven years in the iron ore mines, being foreman for five years. In 1886 he bought his present farm of 120 acres in North Middleton Township, where he now resides. In 1868 he married Mary A., daughter of Simon B. Mountz, and of German origin. The children born to this union, now living, are William, Minnie, Maud, Charles, George, Mary and Grace. In politics Mr. Waggoner is a Republican.

HENRY F. WAGGONER, carpenter, P. O. Carlisle, was born in Perry County, Penn., January 8, 1841, son of Henry W. and Elizabeth (Wagner) Waggoner, natives of Pennsylvania and of German lineage. His father in early life was a carpenter, but in later years followed farming. Henry F., the sixth in a family of twelve children (eleven of whom attained maturity), was reared on the farm, attending the common school. He worked with his father on the farm until he was eighteen, when he learned the carpenter's trade, and followed this occupation until 1872, when he bought the farm of 97 acres well improved land, in this township, from which he lately retired to follow his trade, his sons carrying on the farm. The Waggoner family is prominently identified with the history of this county, the grandfather, Abram Waggoner, being an early settler and widely known; he served as a soldier in the war of 1812. During the late Rebellion, Henry F. Waggoner entered the army, in 1862, as a teamster in Col. Hunt's reserve heavy artillery, and served all through the Peninsular campaign, and until after the Pope campaign; then returned home to assist on his father's farm, while his brothers were serving as volunteers in the Army of the Potomac; then, in 1863, his brother B. F.'s term having expired, the latter took the place, at home, of our subject, who enlisted in the army and served to the close of the war. He was in the Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Fort Steadman and Petersburg. In politics Mr. Waggoner is a Democrat. He has been inspector and constable of this township four years. He was married, in 1868, to Rebecca, daughter of Phelix and Margaret (Minich) Swigart, and this union has been blessed with eight children: Angeline C., Elmer K., Estella J., Ida M., Loris F., Alvin B., Cora Ellen (deceased), and Althea Idene.

WILSON J. WAGNER, farmer and stock grower, P. O. Carlisle, was born in North Middleton Township, this county, October 20, 1850, son of George and Sarah (Strohm) Wagner, whose ancestors came from Switzerland. His father, who was a farmer all his life, died in this county in 1877 at the age of sixty-six years; he was a thorough business man, and met with marked success at farming, being at the time of his death worth about $75,000, most of which he had made by his own exertions. He was a Democrat in politics, but no office seeker and could not be induced to hold any official position. His name was originally spelled Waggoner, but he instructed his sons to spell their name Wagner. Our subject, the second in the family of seven children (five of whom are still living), was reared on the farm and received his schooling in North Middleton Township. He has made agriculture his business, and is the owner of a farm of 127 acres with first class improvements. Our subject has been twice married, first, in 1877, to Emma, daughter of William Jacoby, who died in 1880, leaving two children: George and Sidney. Mr. Wagner was married on the second occasion, in 1883, to Anna, daughter of John Armstrong. Politically he is a Democrat.

CHAPTER LV.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN SAMUEL BURKHART, tinner, P. O. Dickinson, was born in Newville, this county, March 8, 1839. His father, Jacob, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Burkhart, residents of this county from childhood, married Martha, daughter of John and Elizabeth Diller, who were also children of early settlers of this county. The ancestors on both sides were of the old Mennonite faith. After attaining his majority our subject moved, with his widowed mother and half brother, to Selins Grove, Snyder Co., Penn., where he entered a missionary institute, to prepare for the ministry; he taught in the intervals and had the care of the family. In August, 1862, Mr. Burkhart enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was discharged in May, 1863, with the rank of orderly sergeant, leaving a record as a brave and faithful soldier. Returning to Snyder County, Penn., he was compelled to give up his course for the ministry, on account of an

affection of the throat contracted while in the army. In 1865 he purchased a tin and stove store, which was destroyed by fire February 25, 1872. Our subject married Miss Elizabeth A. Schock, February 25, 1868, and they returned to this county in May, 1872. After devoting some years in looking after the interests of his mother's farm, and two years (1876-78) in teaching, he established his shop in the village of Centreville, this county; he does a general business, roofing, spouting, repairing and dealing in stoves, tinware, etc. Mrs. Burkhart died April 29, 1882, a devoted wife and mother, an earnest Christian, and her death was mourned by a large circle of friends. Of her eight children only three are now living, Mary Emma, Miriam May and Samuel Bruce. Mr. Burkhart is a life-long Republican, an earnest member of the Lutheran Church. He is an upright and worthy citizen, highly respected.

SAMUEL CAROTHERS, farmer, P. O. Dickinson, was born March 10, 1839, in Penn (then Dickinson) Township, this county. His father, John M. Carothers, came from York County, Penn., in early manhood, with his parents, Samuel and Jane (Nesbet) Carothers, and married Miss Sarah Jane Carothers, a very distant relative, a native of Huntingdon County, Penn. She died in 1842, and John M. Carothers again married, in Adams County, Penn., moved to Franklin County, and finally to this county, where he died. Our subject, Samuel Carothers, was reared by his paternal grandfather, in Penn Township, this county, and began life farming his grandfather's place. He married, December 24, 1859, Miss Rebecca Carl, daughter of Peter and Eliza Carl, early settlers of this county, he from Perry County and she from Lancaster County, Penn. Since their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Carothers have resided in Penn Township, this county, where they have a pleasant and comfortable home and a tract of about 19 acres of fertile and well improved land. The widowed mother of Mrs. Carothers now resides with them. To our subject and wife have been born two sons: Samuel Henderson and James Elder, who have both made thorough preparation for the profession of teaching, and are doing useful service in that noble profession, giving excellent satisfaction as faithful and efficient educators. James E. is a graduate of the State Normal School at Shippensburg. Samuel Carothers is a life-long Democrat. He has served his township as assessor one year, and also as school director and as supervisor. He and his worthy wife are consistent members of the United Brethren Church. He is an upright and worthy citizen, respected and esteemed by all who know him.

JACOB G. CROMAN, merchant, residence South Fairview, P. O. Dickinson, was born October 9, 1843, in Penn Township, this county. His father, Jacob Croman, a native of Berks County, Penn., came to this county when a young man, and married Margaret Vance, a native of this county and daughter of John and Susan (Glenn) Vance, who resided in Penn Township, this county, until their death. Our subject's father was among the early settlers of Brushtown District (now South Fairview), Penn Township, and built the fifth house in the neighborhood. He was the father of seven children: Mrs. Sarah Neff, John W., Mrs. Eliza Sellers, Mrs. Ellen Cooper, Mrs. Susan Schroyer, Jacob G., and Isabelle (deceased). Jacob G. Croman enlisted, September 15, 1862, in the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, serving in the historic campaigns of Virginia; he took part in the hard fought battles of Chancellorsville, Beverly Ford, Alldee and Upperville, in Virginia; Gettysburg, Penn.; Boonsboro, Md.; Williamsport, Brandy Station, Culpeper, Stephensburg, the various battles in the Wilderness, Civilians Station, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Rock Fish Creek, Five Forks and various other engagements up to Appomattox, where he personally witnessed the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee. He was wounded while on picket at Garrisonville, Va., and he also received a life-long injury by the fall of his horse at the same place. He received his discharge in June, 1865, and left a record as a brave and faithful soldier, always ready for the call of duty. Returning home he married Miss Mary A. Rexroth, July 20, 1865, her parents, Henry and Mary Rexroth, natives of Saxony, came to this county in 1843, and resided many years in Pine Grove, Cook Township, where she was born; they afterward resided in Penn Township until their death; the mother died in 1875, and the father January 1, 1884, in his eightieth year. Mr. and Mrs. Croman have resided in South Fairview, Penn Township, this county, ever since their marriage. He followed shoe-making for three years, then established a store, which he still carries on. His children are William Glenn, Anna M. C., Henry Carol, Rosa Maud, Jacob Herman and Grace. In politics our subject is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Disciples Church. Mr. Croman is a man of upright principles, a worthy citizen, respected by all who know him.

JAMES DUNLAP, farmer, P. O. Newville, was born in Penn (then Dickinson) Township, this county, February 20, 1819, son of William and Elizabeth (Sprout) Dunlap, both natives of this county, and who resided here until their death; he died in October, 1826, and she in 1839. Of their children, six grew to maturity, three of whom are now living, William, in Urbana, Ohio, James and Miss Nancy E., residing in Newville, this county. The subject of this sketch has resided on the old homestead farm of his great-grandfather Sprout all his life. He married Miss Lucetta Hays February 26, 1846. They have a fine farm of about 200 acres of fertile and well improved valley land, besides a

farm of 145 acres in Newton Township, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have been born nine children, two of whom died in infancy. Those now living are: William S., Robert Hays, Mrs. Margaret Jane McCullough, John Armstrong, Lillie Belle, Fred S. and James Wallace. Our subject is a life-long Republican. He and his worthy wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Newville, this county. Mr. Dunlap has taken a deep interest in the education of his children, and they are taking a high position in business and social circles. He is a man of firm principles, an upright and worthy citizen, a liberal patron of useful public enterprise, and is respected and esteemed.

ELIAS B. EYSTER, P. O. Walnut Bottom, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, July 16, 1809, son of John and Susan (Booz) Eyster, natives of Berks and Adams Counties, Penn., respectively, who, after their marriage, moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, where they remained until their death. They were among the earliest and most respected pioneers of Ohio. Elias B. Eyster left Ohio when he was twenty-one years of age, and came to Berks County, Penn. He there married, December 5, 1835, Miss Helena Dresher, and in 1837 they came to Oyster Point, this county, within two miles of Harrisburg. They kept the "Oyster Point Hotel" for five years, and then moved up the Cumberland Valley to the place where they now reside, in Penn Township, this county. They purchased "Long Meadow Hotel," and conducted it for a period of forty years (the house was built in 1780 and is still standing and occupied). Elias B. Eyster was a genial and popular landlord, and his house was a favorite resort for travelers seeking entertainment, good-cheer and rest, in the good old days long past. In 1855 Mr. Eyster purchased the mill on Yellow Breeches Creek, since known as Eyster's Mill, which he still owns, and in addition he has acquired here five farms, aggregating over 500 acres of fertile and well improved land, much of which he has given to his children. September 20, 1878, Mrs. Eyster departed this life, aged sixty-six years, six months and eight days. To our subject and wife have been born the following named children: Thomas Jefferson (deceased), Angelina, Elias G., Helena Jane, Mrs. Sarah Ann Moore, Charles J. (deceased), Mrs. Frances Josephine Myers, Laura Elizabeth (deceased), Margaret M. (deceased) and William L. Mr. Eyster is a life-long Democrat. He has filled most of the township offices at various times, and has held the position of director of the poor for one term (1870–73). He and his family attend the Lutheran Church. His wife has been a member of that church nearly her entire life. Mr. Eyster has led an active and useful life, and is honored and respected by his descendants and his fellow-citizens of this county.

ELIAS G. EYSTER, farmer, P. O. Walnut Bottom, was born March 27, 1840, at Oyster Point, this county (near Harrisburg). He was brought to Penn Township, this county, with his father's family when he was two years of age, and has resided here since. His school course was interrupted in May, 1861, by his offering his services in defense of the Government, in response to President Lincoln's first call for troops. His company was not accepted at that time, but was afterward, at the first call for three years' troops, in August of the same year. Mr. Eyster was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the historic campaigns in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. He was present at the active engagements of Williamsburg, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Mine Run, and the various battles of the Wilderness, up to Petersburg, besides a large number of severe skirmishes. He received a gunshot wound through the neck in a skirmish at Hartford Church February, 1863, which laid him up for six months and caused his absence from the battle of Chancellorsville. He was taken prisoner on the last day of the battle of Gettysburg, and was confined for one month in Libby Prison and Belle Isle. He received an honorable discharge from the army August 6, 1864, leaving a fine record as a brave and faithful soldier.

LEWIS GOODHART, farmer, P. O. Dickinson, was born April 15, 1822, in Penn (then Dickinson) Township, this county. His father, Isaac, was a son of Jacob Goodhart, who married Mary W. Shafner and settled in this county with his young family in very early times. The valley was then new and wild, and they cleared up their own farm. Our subject's father, Isaac Goodhart, married Miss Mary Magdalene Palm, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Bishop) Palm, who came from Lancaster County, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Goodhart reared a family of ten children: Mrs. Eliza Gibbler (deceased), William, Beckie, Lewis, Mrs. Mary Piper, Mrs. Ann Bishop, Martin Alex P., Cyrus A. (deceased), Marion Anson, and Mrs. Agnes Druzilla Hess. Lewis Goodhart was educated in the schools of the early times. April 11, 1844, he married Miss Charlotte Farner, who was born in Franklin County, Penn., and came to West Pennsborough Township, this county, in girlhood, with her widowed mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Farner, her father, David Farner, having died in Franklin County, Penn. Mr. Goodhart has resided in Penn Township, this county, since his marriage. He owns a fine farm of 143 acres of fertile and well improved land in the valley, and a fine tract of timber on South Mountain. To Mr. and Mrs. Goodhart have been born ten children: Two died in infancy, and one, Frances Emma, died at the age of thirteen years; those now living are Marion Anson, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Mitten, Mrs. Agnes B. Brandt, Calvin, Theodore, David G. McClellan and Clarence Eugene. Two of the sons, Marion Anson and David G. McClellan, have prepared themselves for the profession of teaching, and are now successfully engaged in that

noble work. Our subject and wife and four of their children are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served his township in various official capacities. Mr. Goodhart is one of the self made men of Penn Township. Unaided, and under adverse circumstances, step by step, he has built himself up to his present position in life, and is known and recognized as an upright man, enjoying the respect and esteem of all who know him.

JACOB N. HERMAN, marble cutter and dealer, residence Hockersville, P. O. Dickinson, was born in Straban Township, Adams Co., Penn., March 4, 1843. His parents, Col. Jacob and Sophia Herman, moved to York County, Penn., in 1864, where they resided until their death, the former died in 1875, and the latter in 1876; they had a family of ten children, five still living: George, in Sheridan, Nev.; David, in Adams County, Penn.; Mrs. Irene Knaub, in York County, Penn.; Mary, in Jacksonville, and Jacob N., our subject. Mrs. Herman was a daughter of Jacob and Margretta Gilbert, whose residence was near Arendtsville, Adams Co., Penn. Col. Herman's occupation was house carpenter and undertaker, which he carried on quite extensively. He was formerly an active officer in the militia service of the State, having received four different commissions from the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He served one year as lieutenant, seven years as captain, seven years colonel, three years as brigade major of the Second Brigade of the Fifth Division, composed of the militia of the counties of York and Adams, Gen. Craig Miller being commander of the Second Brigade of the Fifth Division. J. N. Herman entered upon an apprenticeship with Micah Arnold, of York County, August 7, 1865, remained there until the spring of 1866, when his employer bought out an establishment in Mechanicsburg, where our subject finished his trade as marble cutter August 7, 1868. Mr. Herman worked for Mr. Arnold from 1865 until the spring of 1877, with the exception of a short time in Lancaster City and Glen Rock, Penn. His recommendation from his employer, Mr. Arnold, reads as follows: "Mechanicsburg, April 6, 1877. This is to certify that J. N. Herman has served three years apprenticeship with me at marble cutting, and afterward has been foreman in one of my shops for about seven years, and I can recommend him as a first-class workman and a reliable man. (Signed) M. Arnold." (This is quite a compliment to Mr. Herman's integrity and judgment as a skillful artist.) In the spring of 1878 Mr. Herman moved to Middletown, Dauphin Co., Penn., to engage in the marble business with S. A. Landis, of Mechanicsburg, as partner, but remained only there until October 1, same year, at which time J. N. Herman moved to the upper end of this county, to a place known as Big Spring; remained there one year and then moved to Jacksonville, this county, which is on the line of the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, and finally settled in Hockersville, this county, in 1883. Here he has carried on a shop ever since, and has an influential patronage in the surrounding community. Mr. Herman married Miss Maggie Harper, a daughter of the Hon. William Harper of Penn Township, who died March 3, 1873, a strong supporter of the Democratic party, and by that body was elected two terms as member of the Legislature; his wife, Isabella Harper, died March 13, 1863. J. N. Herman gave his services in defense of the government in September, 1864; he was a member of Company I, Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; served in the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the memorable battle known as Fort Steadman.

SAMUEL F. HUSTON, farmer, P. O. Mooredale, was born in Penn Township, this county, February 17, 1859. His parents, James S. and Mary Jane (Brown) Huston, resided in Penn Township until the death of the former in 1865; the latter died in 1876. Of their children, Joseph B. died January 1, 1883; Mrs. Anna M. Caldwell, resides in Newton Township, this county; John R. and Samuel F. reside in Penn Township, this county. Our subject's grandparents, Samuel and Anna Huston, were natives of this county and descendants of early settlers. Samuel F. Huston, the subject of this sketch, completed his education in the schools of the home district, and, at the age of twenty-two years, engaged in teaching. He taught for three terms, giving excellent satisfaction as a faithful and efficient educator. November 1, 1883, he married Miss Maggie B. Sharpe, a native of Newton Township, this county, daughter of Samuel M. Sharpe, and they have one son, Samuel Sharpe Huston. Our subject is a life-long and enthusiastic Democrat. He and his worthy wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church, at Newville, Penn. Mr. Huston is an intelligent and enterprising young farmer, an upright and worthy citizen, highly respected by the entire community.

RT. REV. DANIEL KELLER, bishop or elder of the German Baptist Church, and farmer, P. O. Huntsdale, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., September 23, 1813. His father and grandfather were also born in that county, his great grandfather, a native of Switzerland, having established the family in America. Our subject's mother, Elizabeth Hershberger, was also descended from a Swiss grandfather, who came to this country, and the two families have branched out far and wide in the New World. Elder Keller's father, John Keller, died July 27, 1875, at the age of nearly ninety one years, all passed in this State. Elder Keller married, December 31, 1833, Miss Catherine Kline, of Lancaster County, Penn., born November 4, 1813, and they came to Centreville, this county, in 1845. In 1878 they moved to a farm near Milltown (now Huntsdale), and in 1882 lo-

cated where they now reside, at Huntsdale, this county. Elder Keller has followed farming all his life, and has been uniformly successful. He has dealt largely in farm property, and was one of the first to establish the custom of liming the soil in this valley, by which course the value of the land in this county has been greatly increased. Elder Keller now owns a fine farm of 160 acres of fertile and well improved land in Penn Township, 320 acres in Russell County, Kas., and a large grist-mill on Yellow Breeches Creek, at Huntsdale, this county, also five dwelling houses and lots in Huntsdale. To Elder Keller and wife have been born thirteen children, nine of whom are living: Benjamin, in Shamokin, Penn.; Mrs. Catherine Brandt, near Centreville, this county; Daniel Jr., in Ellsworth County, Kas.; Mrs. Susanna Russell, in Newburg, this county; Henry, in Wilson, Ellsworth Co., Kas.; Mrs. Hedassah Coover, in Green Vale, Russell Co., Kas.; Samuel, in Bourbon, Marshall Co., Ind.; Jacob, in Plympton, Dickinson Co., Kas., and Mrs. Sarah Myers, at Huntsdale, this county. Nearly all of Elder Keller's family are members of the German Baptist Church. He joined the church in 1848, was chosen preacher in same in 1859, and ordained bishop in 1861. He is an influential member and a pillar of the church. In all his dealings Elder Keller has been upright and straightforward, generous to those in need and liberal toward public enterprises. He is a worthy and highly-respected citizen, and his name will long be honored by succeeding generations in Cumberland County. Following the non-resisting policy of the church, the Elder takes no part in politics, but is disposed to favor the Republican party. Elder and Mrs. Keller, in their course of life, have thus far experienced much joy, and also much sorrow.

REV. DAVID LEFEVER, minister of the Christian Church and farmer, P. O. Huntsdale, Cumberland County, was born March 5, 1823, in West Pennsborough Township, this county. In the year 1708 a Dr. Lefever came from France and settled in Boston, Mass., and from him, probably, sprung all of the Lefevers in the United States. He was one of the famous Huguenots who fled from religious persecution to find a refuge in the New World. The line from him down is Philip, George, Lawrence, John and David. Lawrence moved from York County, Penn., to this county, with his father, in 1785, and resided here until his death. His wife was Veronica Alter, of the well-known Alter family. (She was sister of the wife of Gov. Joseph Ritner.) Their son John married Miss Rebecca Rine. He was a farmer by occupation, but took an active part in public affairs. Being one of the few native citizens who could speak the German language fluently, he was appointed associate judge by Gov. Ritner about 1835, and, after rendering distinguished services, he retired from the position with honor. He was a man of very correct and methodical habits and kept an accurate diary for forty years He was converted at the age of forty years, and at once rode 51 miles to Beaver Creek, Washington Co., Md., to be immersed. He did active duty in the Christian Church, as a preacher, until his death, which occurred September 13, 1864. His widow died in December, 1875. Rev. David Lefever is the eldest of their seven children, of whom he and Mrs. Maria Myers, of Adams County, Penn., are the sole survivors. Our subject married, December 29, 1847, Miss Matilda Cunningham, a niece of Gov. Ritner, and they at once settled in Penn Township, this county, and began to develop a home. They continued in a successful course until they acquired 3 fine farms, comprising 375 acres of fertile and well improved valley land, besides a tract of 115 acres of timber land on South Mountain. Mr. Lefever bought a foundry, on the edge of Shippensburg, Penn., in 1870, which he still owns. He carried it on for several years, residing in Shippensburg from 1876 to 1878. Mr. Lefever's wife departed this life January 8, 1885. She was a devoted wife, the mother of nine children, seven of whom are now living: Henry Rine, David Landis, Joseph C., Mrs. Margaret Smith, Matilda, Mrs. Clarinda Eyster, and Fannie. Our subject united with the Christian Church at the age of nineteen years; was chosen elder in 1855; began preaching in 1864, and has continued in the work of the gospel ever since. He built, almost entirely unaided, a handsome stone church on his land, and deeded it to the congregation. He has been a Republican most of his life. In 1885 he espoused the cause of the Prohibition party, and has devoted himself actively during the campaign, delivering lectures on the subject of temperance, He is a speaker of great force and energy, and wields a great influence for good among a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

MICHAEL LONG, farmer, P. O. Walnut Bottom, was born February 7, 1831, in Lancaster County, Penn. His father, John Long, died in that county, and his mother, Mary Long, came to Franklin County, Penn., where she remained until her death. Michael Long married Miss Rebecca Geesaman, of Franklin County, Penn., February 1, 1854, and they moved to Penn Township, this county, in the spring of 1857, locating at once on the place they at present occupy, in the valley of Yellow Breeches Creek; here they have a farm of 91 acres of valley land and 37 of timbered land on South Mountain. Their children are Alfred Claton, William Joseph, Daniel Abram, Aaron Albion, Franklin Clarence and Anpa Belle. Mr. Long and his son established a store at Centre Valley in 1880, and moved it to Bendersville in 1883, where it is at present located. They do a general merchandising business, and are building up a prosperous trade. Our subject and wife and all their children, except the youngest, belong to the United Brethren Church. Mr. Long is very active in his devotion to the interest of the Church, and has been a class-leader for

many years. He is a man of generous impulses, a liberal patron of public enterprises, and is one of the leading citizens of Cumberland County.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER McCULLOUGH, farmer, P. O. Newville, was born December 2, 1834, in West Pennsborough Township, this county, and is a son of Alexander and Elizabeth McCullough. December 27, 1866, subject married Miss Martha L. Clark, and they located where they now reside in 1874. Here they have a fine farm of 121 acres of land, also have a farm of 91 acres in Southampton Township, and a tract of 8 acres of timber on South Mountain. Their children are James Clark, Berdie and John Bruce. Our subject is a life-long Republican. He and his wife are members of Big Spring Presbyterian Church.

JOHN THEODORE McCUNE, retired farmer, P. O. Dickinson, was born April 9, 1844 in Southampton Township, this county, third child of Samuel and Mary Eleanor (McClay) McCune. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Samuel McCune, entered land in Hopewell Township, this county, which has been occupied by the family for three generations. John T. McCune, the subject of this sketch, enlisted August 12, 1862, in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was present at the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. After the expiration of his term of service, in 1863, he attended school at Academia, Juniata Co., Penn., for four months, and then re-enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. After serving six weeks he was honorably discharged, leaving a good record as a faithful soldier. He next spent two years traveling in the stock business through the Northwestern States with his uncle, A. S. McCune, of Van Buren County, Iowa. Returning to this county, Mr. McCune married Miss Bethsheba Mahaffy December 4, 1866, and after spending four years in Virginia they have resided in Centreville, Penn., ever since. They have a fine farm of 102 acres adjoining the village. They have one daughter, Lillie M. Mr. McCune is a life-long Republican. He is a man of generous disposition, upright character, respected by a large circle of friends.

HENRY K. MILLER, grain dealer, agent for the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, etc., and postmaster of Huntsdale, was born August 18, 1849, in Middlesex Township, this county, son of Joseph and Susanna (Kaufman) Miller. After attaining his majority he spent about four years traveling through the Western States, visiting Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Ohio, and in the spring of 1877 he formed a partnership with his brother, D. H. Miller, in a grain warehouse at Huntsdale, he, Henry K., being the principal manager. In May, 1885, our subject bought his brother's interest, and has been carrying on the business since. He does a general commission and forwarding trade, dealing in grain, coal, flour, seeds, salt, etc., and by strict attention to business has built up a large and flourishing trade. In 1880 the postoffice Ernst was established, with Henry K. Miller as postmaster, and in November, 1882, the name of the office was changed to Huntsdale. In 1882 our subject was appointed agent for the Adams Express Company, and in October, 1885, agent for the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad Company, all of which positions he now holds. January 20, 1879, Mr. Miller married Miss Anna Eliza Hastings, of Penn Township, this county. Our subject and wife are consistent members of the German Baptist Church. He is a life-long Republican, and takes a deep interest in public affairs. He is an enterprising and successful business man, a liberal patron of public enterprises, respected and esteemed by all who know him.

JAMES MOORE, retired farmer, Walnut Bottom, Cumberland County, was born December 19, 1805, in Dickinson Township, this county, and early began an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade in Latimore Township, Adams County, with John Miller. He followed his trade as a journeyman for several years through Cumberland and Adams Counties. He married Miss Elizabeth Ripton January 20, 1831. He carried on a shop at the turnpike and Stone Tavern, in Dickinson Township, for fourteen years, in Cumberland County. His first wife had three children, all girls: Elizabeth, Isabella and Nancy. Elizabeth died when eighteen years old; Isabella married Mr. Kurtz, and Nancy married Mr. Miller. In April, 1844, Mr. Moore removed to the place where he now resides, in Penn Township, at once locating here, and has been engaged in farming. He has acquired a fine farm property of 131 acres of land in the valley, with two sets of buildings, and 200 acres of timber land on the side of South Mountain; and has also purchased 120 acres of land in Clinton County, Ind. His first wife died January 29, 1836, leaving the three daughters above mentioned, and our subject then married Miss Jane Smith, January 18, 1839. She gave birth to seven children four sons, (William, James, John and David), and three daughters (Margaretta J., Mary and Anna G. Moore). His second wife died in 1855, leaving four living children of her own: James, in Clinton County, Ind.; Anna G. Mitten, Margaretta J. Utley, and David, who was a soldier in Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and died at Camp Mankinswood, Maryland, August 12, 1864, Mrs. Margaretta J. Utley died, leaving two children, a son and daughter; the son is still living, and resides with our subject. This leaves two children by the first wife, Isabella and Nancy, and two by the last wife, James and Anna G. Mitten, still living; the other three of the last wife's children died—William, at the age of one year and one month; John, at the age of five years and two months; Mary, at the age of four years and two months. James was in Boyd's cavalry in Virginia.

HENRY T. MYERS, tanner and currier, was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, in the year 1836. He immigrated, with his parents, two brothers and one sister, to America in 1853, all landing at Boston, Mass. From there the family separated, going to remote sections. Our subject, Henry T., was apprenticed at Cape Cod, West Brewster, Mass., with Mr. William Winslow, one of the descendants of the noted Pilgrims that came over in the "Mayflower," to learn the tanning and currier trade, for a term of three years. After serving his apprenticeship he worked as journeyman at the same place for nearly another year. He then, on account of the business panic which occurred in 1857, came to Carlisle, this county, namely, Cumberland. Business being very dull, the first job he got was to saw and split two cords of hickory wood for a doctor, James Irvin, the stipulated sum being $1.50 for the job. He was paid $1 in gold and the half dollar in silver. He lost the gold dollar before he got to his place of abode, and never could be persuaded to take another job of that kind. However, not discouraged, he soon got employment at his chosen avocation, namely, finishing leather. Two years later, March 15, 1859, he married Miss Victorene Williams, a native of North Middleton Township, this county, two children being born to them. He enlisted in 1862 in Company E, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, then organizing in Newville for the United States service for the term of nine months, the official record of that regiment, the One Hundred and Thirtieth, being 409 men killed and wounded in action. He was discharged by reason of having served his time, May 21, 1863, and he again re-enlisted in 1864, "the breakfast job now being over," for another year. Discharged again in 1865, he at once located in Centreville, Penn Township, where he still lives, doing a good business in the way of tanning. He had also carried on the harness trade for seven years, which he relinquished in 1880. His son, George M., having learned the harness trade, is now carrying on that branch. To Mr. and Mrs. Myers have been born nine children: John H., George M., Mrs. Annie E. Stouffer, Willis K., Agnes C., Alex. C., Daniel K., Laura J., and Henry T. (deceased). Mr. Myers has been a life-long Democrat; has been a member of the school board of education for three years, and president for one year. He was appointed by the Hon. Postmaster-General, William F. Vilas, postmaster of Dickinson postoffice, on July 18, 1885, in which capacity he is serving the public at present. Being well educated in the German language, he has acquired a good education in the English by private study in his adopted country. Mr. Myers and his worthy wife have ever encouraged education, and are consistent members of the German Baptist Church. He is an active business man, and an honest and upright citizen.

JOHN F. MYERS, farmer, P. O. Dickinson, was born in Penn Township, this county, November 20, 1845. His father, James Myers (a native of this county, a son of Abraham Myers, and grandson of Abraham, one of the early pioneers of Dauphin County, Penn.), married Miss Barbara Fishburn, a native of Dauphin County, Penn., who came to this county with her parents when thirteen years of age. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. James Myers located in Penn Township, this county, on the Chambersburg Pike, and here they reared their family of ten children: Mrs. Catherine A. Leidigh, Sarah E., Abraham George, John Fishburn, Mrs. Barbara Elizabeth Keller, James P., William Albert, Charles Calvin, Mrs. Annie B. Caldwell and Edwin E. The father, Jamer Myers, departed this life in June, 1879. John F. Myers, the subject of this sketch, married, December 27, 1870, Miss Fannie Eyster, and they located permanently were they now reside; they have here a fine farm of ninety-three acres of fertile and well-improved land, with a handsome residence, and good, substantial farm buildings thereon. Their children were Laura H., Nora E. (accidentally killed in 1875, aged two years and ten months), William Oliver, Josephine C., Nettie May, Harold E., Frankie (deceased) and John C. Mr. Myers is a life-long Democrat. He and his wife adhere to the Lutheran faith. He is an enterprising and successful farmer, an upright and worthy citizen, highly respected by all who know him.

WILLIAM ALBERT MYERS, farmer, P. O. Huntsdale, was born in Penn Township, this county, July 5, 1851. His father, James Myers, was a son of the well-known pioneer, Abraham Myers, who came from York County, Penn., to this county, and married Barbara Fishburn, settling on the line of the Chambersburg Pike, where they resided until his death, which occurred June 20, 1879; his widow now resides at Newville, Penn. William Albert Myers, the subject of this sketch, married, December 18, 1879, Sadie Keller, daughter of Daniel Keller, and born in Penn Township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have one son living, Daniel Keller Myers. They are owners of a fine farm in Brushtown District. Mrs. Myers is a member of the German Baptist Church. Our subject is a life-long Democrat, an enterprising and successful farmer, and an upright citizen.

SAMUEL PIPER, farmer, P. O. Newville, was born August 12, 1819, in West Pennsborough Township, this county. His grandfather, James Piper, came to America, from Ireland, with two brothers, and settled at Middle Spring, Franklin Co., Penn., in 1767, and about two years later they located at Big Spring, this county. They followed the usual course of pioneers in the wilderness and located along the principal streams. James Piper's only son, James, Jr., father of our subject, adopted the calling of a miller and carried on Piper's mill, which had been established by his father; this mill burned down,

and, in 1826, James Piper, Jr., built, on the same site, the mill which is still standing there. James Piper, Jr., married Miss Catherine Irvine, a native of Stony Ridge, east of Carlisle, this county, and they reared six children: Mrs. Mary Dunlap, Jane (deceased), John, Samuel, Mrs. Elizabeth Mallory (deceased) and James, the parents resided at Piper's mills until their death, she died July 7, 1844, and he January 1, 1846. Samuel Piper, the subject of this sketch, engaged in teaching early in life, and followed that profession for about six terms. October 12, 1848, he married Miss Mary Goodhart, and, after spending two and a half years at the old family homestead, they resided for fourteen years on an adjoining farm, in 1868 they located where they now reside, they have here a fine farm of 39 acres of fertile and well improved valley land. To our subject and wife have been born three children, Samuel, who died in infancy, Mrs. Sevilla Goodhart, who died at Bowman's Dale March 29, 1885, and Lina, residing with her parents (she made thorough preparation for the profession of teaching, graduated from the State Normal School at Shippensburg, Penn., and is now successfully engaged in teaching). Mr. and Mrs. Piper have also reared in their family his brother John's son, John Jr., who has also been teaching in Penn Township for thirteen years. Mr. Piper is a life long Republican. He and his worthy wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a man of firm principles, one of the leading and influential citizens of this county. By appointment of Gen. E. M. Gregory Mr. Piper took the ninth annual census in Penn and Dickinson Townships, this county.

HENRY C. RICE, mail contractor, P. O. Dickinson, was born June 19, 1844, near Landisburg, Perry Co., Penn., where his parents, Zachariah and Nancy (Landis) Rice, resided until their death. Our subject enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, October 16, 1862; took part in the campaign in North Carolina, and was engaged in the battle of Kingston, that State; was discharged in August, 1863, and re-enlisted August 31, 1864, in the Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, serving under Gen. Kilpatrick; went through with Sherman to the sea, taking part in many historic engagements in Georgia and North Carolina, and was honorably discharged May 29, 1865. Mr. Rice married, November 13, 1866, Miss Catherine Zeigler, of Chambersburg, Penn., daughter of Jacob and Lydia (Turner) Zeigler, who resided near Carlisle, this county. Jacob Zeigler died April 18, 1882, at Greenview, Ill.; his widow died at Carlisle Springs, Penn., November 5, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Rice are rearing, in their family, Gouverner and Lutie L. Natcher, children of Mrs. Rice's sister, Julia, deceased wife of J. A. Natcher. Mr. Rice belongs to a family of extensive mail contractors. His father was engaged for twenty-six years in that service. The mail route from Landisburg to Newport has been in the hands of the Rices for the last thirty-three years, and our subject has controlled the route from Carlisle to Dickinson for eighteen years, and the route from Carlisle to Landisburg for seven years. He has at this time seven routes under contract, and an interest in thirty-one routes. In politics Mr. Rice is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

SIMON SNYDER, grain dealer, P. O. Dickinson, was born October 24, 1819, in Frankford Township, this county. His remote ancestors were of German origin, but his parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Mentzer) Snyder, were natives of Manor Township, Lancaster Co., Penn. They came to this county in early life, after having spent some years in Dauphin County. They were residing in Mifflin Township, this county, at the time of their death. The father died March 29, 1847, the mother in December, 1868. Their children were George (deceased), Mrs. Elizabeth Failor (deceased), Mrs. Catharine A. Camrey (deceased), Mrs. Mary I. McCrea (deceased) Mrs. Barbara M. McCrea, Simon, Henry (a major in the militia, died December 10, 1883), Mrs. Sophia Wise, and Mrs. Ellen N. Jacoby. Simon Snyder was reared on his father's farm, and enjoyed as good educational advantages as the school system of those days afforded. He early engaged in the profession of teaching, which he followed while completing his educational course at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, several terms, at Bloomfield Academy, two sessions, and at Washington College, Washington, Penn., where he graduated with the degree of A. B., September 24, 1846. After completing his course he went South, engaging in the profession of teaching. He had charge of the academy at Newburg, Jefferson Co., Ky., several years; next he was connected for several years with the Clinton Seminary, at Clinton, Ky., was then chosen principal of the Columbus Masonic Seminary, Columbus, Ky., for three years. Returning to his native county, he engaged with his brother Henry, for several years, in mercantile business, near Newville. He then accepted a position as cashier and book keeper for a large milling firm, Smith & Smyser, of Louisville, Ky., where he remained during the war of the Rebellion. Returning to this county, he was engaged from 1864 to 1874 with his brother in the grain business at Newville, and in the latter year established in the same line of business, on his own account, on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, and was located at Barnitz nearly four years, at Jacksonville six years, and came to Dover's Station, his present location, in May, 1884. He does a general commission business, dealing in grain, coal, etc. Simon Snyder has, by industry, acquired an independent competence. He began his life as a citizen by voting for Gen. Harrison in 1840, and has supported the Whig and Republican parties ever since. He has

enjoyed the friendship of many men eminent in public life. He was class-mate of the celebrated Prof. James E. Murdock, and a fellow-student of James G. Blaine and of ex-Secretary Benjamin F. Bristow. Mr. Snyder still retains their friendship, and he has the respect of every community in which he has lived.

PETER TRITT, manufacturer, P. O. Huntsdale, was born June 24, 1821, in Penn (then Dickinson) Township, this county, son of Christian and Lydia (Stough) Tritt, former of whom was a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Le Fevre) Tritt, early settlers in this county, coming from Lancaster County, Penn.; they resided in Penn Township, this county, until their death; the mother died in 1849, and the father in 1871. Peter is the eldest of their fourteen children. June 10, 1845, the subject of this sketch married Nancy Nickey, a native of Perry County, Penn. Mr. Tritt followed farming for nine years after his marriage, and in March, 1855, located a saw-mill on Yellow Breeches Creek, below Milltown, Penn Township, this county, and to this he has added a shingle-mill, planing-mill and sash, door and blind factory, and is doing a large and prosperous business. To Mr. and Mrs. Tritt have been born seven children, five of whom are now living: John A., Samuel J. (the present county surveyor), Mrs. Lydia J. Shafer, Mrs. Elizabeth Feree and Peter Stough. In politics Mr. Tritt is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Tritt is a man of correct business habits, upright and straightforward in his dealings. He is a worthy citizen, highly respected by those who know him.

JOHN A. TRITT, lumberman, P. O. Huntsdale, was born in Penn Township, this county, September 23, 1847. His father, Peter Tritt, reared him to the lumber business. Our subject married, in January, 1869, Miss Jennie E. Tobias, of Carlisle, this county, and they have resided on their farm near Mount Rock, Penn Township, this county, for a period of nine years since their marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Tritt have been born five children: Alice E., Edgar P., Florena E., Maud J. and Melvin J. Mr. Tritt owns a circular-saw mill, connected with his father's general lumber manufacturing establishment, at Huntsdale, this county. In politics he is a Democrat. He has filled the office of assessor for one term. At present he is school director.

DAVID P. TRITT, farmer, P. O. Dickinson, was born in Penn (then Dickinson) Township, this county, August 20, 1830. His grandfather, Peter Tritt, born March 5, 1755, died February 24, 1839, came from Lancaster County, Penn., about 1775, and was, it is thought, from Spain; he carried on the business of wagon-making in West Pennsborough Township, and served some time in the Revolutionary war, and was the founder of the Tritt family in the Cumberland Valley. Our subject's grandmother, Elizabeth (LeFevre) Tritt, was born December 8, 1751, and died February 7, 1835. Her grandparents, who were French, landed in Boston in 1710, went to Newburg, N. Y., thence to Lancaster County, Penn., and came to this county in 1775. Peter and Elizabeth Tritt had thirteen children: Barbara, born May 10, 1778, died young; Jacob, born January 18, 1780, died December 17, 1856; Peter, born January 28, 1782, died January 24, 1860; Elizabeth, born January 18, 1784, died October 17, 1831; Joseph, born January 16, 1787, died May 30, 1873; Barbara, born March 19, 1789, died young; George, born November 3, 1791, died October 4, 1882; Catharine, born July 5, 1794, died January 9, 1871; Christian, born July 25, 1796, died January 10, 1871; Anna, born November 21, 1798, died January 1, 1837; John, born January 18, 1801, died in September, 1884; Samuel, born September 14, 1803, died February 22, 1873; William, born May 26, 1807, died February 7, 1855. One of the sons, Christian, married Lydia Stough, and they resided on a farm in Penn Township, this county; she died June 9, 1849, and in 1853 he married Mrs. Francis Charlotte McCullough. David P. Tritt, the subject of this sketch, the third son of Christian Tritt, attended the schools of the home district and finished his course by a two years' attendance (1853–55) at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. He was then appointed general agent for the Cumberland Valley Fire Insurance Company, which position he held for four years. In 1858 he located on a farm on which he now resides. He has acquired a fine farm of 120 acres as a homestead, besides other property elsewhere. He married Miss Mary L. Fisher, of Hogestown, Silver Spring Township, this county, December 14, 1858, and she died February 7, 1862, leaving two children: Charles Edgar and Mary Ellen. December 25, 1865, Mr. Tritt married, for his second wife, Miss Sarah Ann Harper, daughter of William Harper, and their children are Edwin Greer and Lulu P. Mr. Tritt takes a deep interest in the cause of education, and has given his children excellent advantages, both literary and musical, and they are taking fine positions in school and society. Mr. Tritt is a life-long Democrat, and in former years was quite active in public affairs, but now prefers to lead a private life. He and his wife are members of the Dickinson Presbyterian Church, of which he has been ruling elder for over fifteen years. He is a worthy descendant of one of the oldest pioneer families, and is one of the leading and influential citizens of Penn Township, this county.

CHAPTER LVI.

SILVER SPRING TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE W. BEST, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, was born in 1850, in Monroe Township, this county. His father, John Best, of German origin, a resident of Monroe Township, was born in Lower Allen Township, Cumberland County, Penn. He was united in marriage with Miss Anna Bitner, a native of York County, Penn., who bore him thirteen children: Catharine, Elizabeth, Susan (deceased), Anna M., Joseph, Sarah (deceased), Margaret (deceased), George W., Samuel, Martha, Agnes and two who died in infancy. John Best who was a prosperous man, owning three farms, died at the age of sixty five years. He was a member of the United Brethren Church; in politics a Republican. His son, George W., received his education in the common schools, and, in 1875, married Miss Clara L., daughter of Jacob H. and Rachael (Strock) Coover, who were the parents of six children: Elizabeth, Francis E., Catharine A., Mary Z., Clara L. and John A. Jacob H. Coover was born in Upper Allen Township, this county, and lived on his farm there for many years; politically he was a Republican. He was business manager of the East Pennsborough Fire Insurance Company and a good business man. He and his wife were members of the Bethel Church. Mr. Best is a Republican in politics.

JOHN BOBB, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, is a grandson of Nicholas Bobb, who came from Germany and settled in this county about the year 1795, and owned two farms. Nicholas Bobb was the father of nine children: John, Daniel, Michael, George, Catharine, Mary, Barbara, Elizabeth and Margaret. Of these, John came to this county with his father when a young man. He was a carpenter by trade and afterward became a farmer. He married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Martin Longsdorf, of this county, by whom he had four children: George, Margaret, John and Elizabeth. In 1800 Mr. Longsdorf built the brick house at Trindle Springs, called the "Trindle Springs Hotel." It is of interest that two of John Bobb's brothers married wives whose Christian names were Elizabeth and had the same complement of children as himself—two sons and two daughters. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. In early life he worked at the carpenter and cabinet maker's trade, and erected several of the old buildings still standing in Silver Spring Township. John Bobb, Jr., his son, was born in the township August 26, 1813. He learned the trade of carpenter. In 1836 he married, Miss Margaret, daughter of Henry and Mary Nagle, and to this union were born three children: Elmira M., Henry M. and Anna E.; Henry M. the only one living. John Bobb, Jr., bought land near New Kingston, this county, in 1837, where he lived for seven years. He then moved to the Sailor farm, which he purchased April 1, 1847, and there resided until 1875, when he bought his homestead on Trindle Springs road and erected his present substantial buildings. The house is pleasantly situated, and is likely to remain in the family for many generations. Mr. Bobb is a strong Democrat, and in past years worked hard for his party. He has filled township offices, such as collector, assessor and school director, and has also been county commissioner. He has been administrator, executor and assignee for several estates, etc., and has settled all these matters with wisdom and without the loss of a dollar. That he deserves the respect and confidence of the community is beyond a question.

HENRY M. BOBB, the son of above, is an engineer. In May 1860, he married Miss Margaret J. Armstrong, of Mechanicsburg, Penn. To this union were born seven children: Ella S., wife of Charles Waggener, of this county (have two children: Luella M. and Mary A.); Minnie E.; John M. married to Emma Chapman, of Mechanicsburg; James A.; Henry A.; George F. and Maggie M.

JOHN BRICKER, farmer, P. O. Hogestown. The Bricker family, which stands among the first families of Cumberland Valley, sprang from strong German stock, who settled in Lancaster County at an early date. Jacob Bricker, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Lancaster County. He married Miss Mary Fry, of the same county, and a few years later moved with his family to Cumberland County, and settled in Silver Spring Township (this was about the year 1812). He soon bought the Silver Spring Mill, prospered in business, and by his energy and thrift, accumulated $80,000, which he left at his death to his two sons. The estate consisted of six farms, embracing over 900 acres of land, the mill property, and a house in Mechanicsburg. His wife bore him two sons: Lewis and Peter. A very stout man, he was very active and industrious, and noted for his thrift and strong common sense. He lived to the patriarchal age of eighty-four years.

Peter Bricker, the eldest son, was born in Lancaster County, Penn. He married Miss Kate Buttorf, of Cumberland County. To this union were born six children: George, Peter, Jacob, Samuel, Mary and Susan. His father gave him a farm which he had purchased of George Bobb in 1829, and here he settled after marriage, and in the old house built by Mr. Bobb in 1817 all his children were born. His wife died, and he then married Miss Mary Bricker, of Cumberland County. To them were born ten children: David, Lewis, Joseph, John, Levi, Christine, Eliza, Catharine, Clara, and Ella. Peter Bricker continued to reside on the same farm until 1860, when he moved to another of his farms, now owned by Jacob Meily. By perseverance, prudence and energy, Mr. Bricker accumulated property which, at his death, was valued at $162,000, which was legally divided among his children. John Bricker, our subject, was born in the old homestead July 11, 1848. In 1871 he married Miss Sarah M. Gross, of this county. They have been blessed with eight children: James, Peter, Lemuel, Clarence, Lawrence, Naomi, Bertie, and Mary. At his father's death he went to live with his family in the old homestead, where twenty-nine members of the Bricker family first saw the light of day and passed out to fight the battle of life. Since 1829, when Jacob Bricker bought the old homestead, none but Brickers have tilled the soil of the old farm. It is the cradle of the descendants of Peter Bricker. Like his father before him, John is a prosperous man, and well known for his industry, thrift, and honesty.

LEVI BRICKER, farmer, P. O. Hogestown, is a grandson of Jacob Bricker, who was born in Lancaster County, Penn. The family is of German origin, his ancestors settling in this country in a very early day, and Brickersville, in Lancaster County, was named for the great-grandfather. Jacob Bricker, already mentioned, married Miss Mary Fry, of Lancaster County, and had two children: Lewis and Peter. In 1812, when the latter was about six years of age, his father moved to this county and settled in Newville, where he followed milling. A few years later he purchased the Silver Spring Mill, which he owned for over forty years. He removed to Mechanicsburg a few years before his death, which occurred in 1867. He was a Republican in politics, a very sociable, prosperous and reliable man, and left a large property at his death. Peter Bricker, his son was born in Lancaster County in 1807. He too, learned the miller's trade. He married Miss Kate, daughter of George Buttorf, of this county, and to this union were born six children: George, Peter, Jacob, Samuel, Mary and Susan. His wife died, and he married Miss Mary Bricker, of this county, daughter of David Bricker. To this union were born ten children: David, Eliza, Kate, Lewis, Joseph, John, Levi, Clara, Christian and Ella. Even with such a large family, Mr. Bricker contrived, by energy and prudence, to accumulate a large property, consisting of nine farms and the mill property in Silver Spring Township, estimated to be worth $162,000. In politics he was a Republican. Our subject was born on the old homestead, in this county, September 29, 1850, and passed his early life on the farm. In 1874 he married Miss Bella, daughter of George Breistline, of Cumberland County, and has two children: Mary and Willie. After marriage Mr. Bricker began farming on his own account. Like his father before him, he is a Republican in politics. He is a reliable, honorable business man.

JESSE BUCHER, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg. According to tradition the great-grandfather of this gentleman and his two brothers emigrated from Germany to America at an early date, and from them sprang the Buchers of Pennsylvania. Christian Bucher (grandfather of subject), was born on the farm where his father originally settled, near Union Station, Lancaster Co., Penn. His son, Christian Bucher, was born on the old homestead, which had then seen three generations of this family within its walls. He learned the trade of miller, which he followed in Lancaster County thirty-two years. In 1835 Christian Bucher married Miss Leah, daughter of George Youndt, of Lancaster County, Penn., who bore him six children: Jesse, Lydia A., Elizabeth, John, Isaac and Henry (all born in Lancaster County). In 1857 he moved with his family to Cumberland County, and bought a farm of 216 acres, where he remained so long as he lived. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church. He was a man of remarkable force of character and will-power; beginning life with nothing, by thrift and industry he accumulated a handsome property and was enabled to assist all his children to start in life. Jesse Bucher, his son, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1836, and came to this county with his father when a young man. He learned the trade of a miller, and followed it until he came to this county. In 1863 he married Miss Mary, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Kanogy) Crow, of Perry County, Penn. This union has been blessed with three sons: Albert H., Henry W. and Stewart E. After marriage Mr. Bucher bought, in 1865, his present homestead, which is a fine farm of 137 acres. The sons, now young men, are all at home, and the entire family is noted for thrift and those qualities which go to make up a successful life.

GEORGE CLEPPER, farmer, P. O. New Kingstown, is a grandson of Joseph Clepper, of German descent, who lived in Lancaster County all his life. Joseph, his son, was born in that county in 1817, and when only three years old was brought by his step-father, Jacob Holdemon, to Cumberland County, Penn. Joseph Clepper learned the miller's trade of Mr. Holdemon and afterward the millwright's trade. In 1844 he married Miss

Lydia, daughter of George and Hannah (Senseman) Hauck, of this county. To them were born five children: George, Lydia A., Lucetta, Hannah J. and Joseph. In 1852, Joseph Clepper entered agricultural pursuits, and passed the remainder of his life on the farm. He died in 1873 at the age of fifty-six. He was a man of excellent moral principles, highly esteemed by all who knew him. George Clepper, his son, was born in South Middleton Township, this county, in 1849. When about twenty two years of age he visited the principal Western States and cities. He returned after two years and a half to this township, having had a varied experience as a traveler. He began farming in 1882 near New Kingston, this county, on 243 acres, which, by industry and energy combined with the skill of a practical farmer, he has converted into a model farm. The larger proportion of his stock is improved breeds. It is his custom during the fall to buy young Western cattle, which he fattens for market, and he has now thirty two head of steers in splendid condition, stall fed and ready for market. This farm deserves more than a passing notice, as it is an example of what can be accomplished in this county by industry, intelligent methods and skill. Mr. Clepper is an upright man and thoroughly understands his business.

ROBERT CORMAN, manufacturer, P. O. Mechanicsburg. Prominent among the capitalists and manufacturers of Cumberland Valley stands the name of Robert Corman. Beginning life as a poor boy, in this county, he, by his own industry and self-denial, has risen step by step to his present position of wealth and honor. His grandfather, Ludrick Corman, lived in Lebanon County, Penn., and was of German descent; he married a Miss Nimomaker, also of Lebanon County, Penn., and had nine children: George, John, Jacob, Abraham, Philip, Henry, Catharine, Mary and Eliza. He was a farmer by occupation; in political opinions a Democrat. He enlisted in the Revolutionary war, serving under Gen. Washington, and was one of the soldiers who passed the severe winter at Valley Forge, and, shoeless, ragged and hungry braved almost death itself for the cause of freedom. A proud spirited gentleman of the old school he refused a pension for his services, as he thought it unbecoming in a patriot to take money from his (at that time) poor country. Many years thereafter he was unfortunate, and a pension was applied for, his name was found on the roll, but so much time had elapsed that all who knew him as a soldier were dead, and he could not be identified. Thus the soldier and patriot was not rewarded in his old age by the Government his services had helped to create. John Corman, his second son, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., April 9, 1778, and learned the trade of cooper. He married Elizabeth Campbell, born in Cumberland County, Penn., June 14, 1788, a descendant of the famous Campbells of Scotland, a branch of which had settled in Ireland, and our subject is therefore of German and Scotch-Irish descent. To John and Elizabeth Corman were born nine children: William, Robert, John, Agnes, Joseph, Charles, Eliza, George and Campbell—all dead but Robert and John. Of these, George was captain in Company F, Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and lost his life in the second battle of Bull Run. His remains were not recovered, although his brother Robert went to the battle-field to obtain them, but rest on Arlington Heights, in the great tomb, with over 2,000 unknown soldiers. Our subject's father was an old-line Whig; he was a man of wonderful memory, and some remarkable incidents are yet remembered of this faculty. He was a quiet man, and a very honorable, good citizen. Robert Corman's mother had great influence on his character, and when young taught him to be self reliant, honest and industrious. He assisted her all he could, and she would say, "Robert, the good Lord will reward you." In after years her words came true; for, relying on her advice, he amassed a fortune, and can well thank her for her part in his success. Robert Corman was born March 30, 1810, near Warm Springs, Perry Co., Penn. At the age of four years he came with his father to Cumberland County. He lived with his parents on the farm until about nineteen, when, becoming discontented with farm life, he told his father he must make more money. Robert Bryson had offered to teach him tanning, and he went to live with him as an apprentice, possessing nothing in the world but an extra suit of clothes. He served three years with Mr. Bryson, and at the end of this time the latter offered him $11 a month and board. He continued to work for him for seven years as journeyman tanner, and during this time his wages were increased to 50 cents per day. Even with these small wages young Robert had, by strict economy, saved $700, which had been invested with Mr. Bryson on interest at 6 per cent. Becoming discontented at not getting along faster, Robert started for Cincinnati, then a young and growing city of 42,000 inhabitants, the journey thither being made by rail, steam boat and stage. Still looking for work he went to Covington, Ky., and applied to a Mr. Grant, who ran a tannery there. Mr. Grant told him he could not give him employment as he had only a small tannery, but few vats, and he and two little sons did all the work; one ground the bark and the other handled the hides. The power was furnished by an old horse. Mr. Grant spoke very kindly to Robert Corman, who was a little discouraged, and bade him be of good cheer, that work would soon be found. This Mr. Grant was the father of Ulysses S. Grant, and it is very possible that Gen. Grant himself was one of the little boys helping his father at this humble occupation. Mr. Corman soon obtained work at his trade, and at the end of two years and a half had saved $ 75 in gold. He next went to Kittanning, Penn., and worked there at his trade, and in about eighteen months had saved

$700. Mr. Bryson, his old friend and employer, became embarrassed in business, and wrote him, offering a one-third interest in his tannery, which was accepted, and Mr. Corman retained this interest eleven years, working industriously, and during this time saved $12,000, bought 28 acres of land and built himself a fine house. October 2, 1849, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Ann (Blair) Bailey. To this union was born one daughter—Laura—November 28, 1856; since married to Harry C. Gross, of Harrisburg, son of Dr. Daniel Gross. In 1853 Mr. Corman's partnership with Mr. Bryson was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Corman then rented his residence for a number of years to a nephew of Mr. Bryson, and hiring an old tan-yard at Trindle Spring, engaged in the tanning business for seven years, and while thus engaged built what is known as the "Florence House," in Carlisle, and which was the first four-story house in the city. He erected this building in ninety days, driving from the tannery to Carlisle each day. During these years Mr. Bryson had again been unfortunate, and assignees were chosen. His property consisted of a steam tannery in full operation, well stocked with about $40,000 worth of bark and hides, over 200 acres of land, a fine mansion and other buildings. This large property was bought by Mr. Corman at the assignees' sale for $18,000; the war being in full progress no one would bid any higher. At the end of three years Mr. Corman wound up his business, and sold the property and stock for $59,000, making a clear profit of $41,000. He then moved to Mechanicsburg and invested in 7-30 United States bonds, by which he largely increased his wealth. In 1866 he went on a pleasure trip overland to California, in company with Col. McCormick and John Haldmon, of Harrisburg, Penn. He visited Chicago, Denver, Salt Lake City, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and California, and at San Francisco took steamer for New York. His wife died in March, 1867. He then bought an interest in the Trindle Spring paper-mill, which enterprise proved unfortunate to the stock-holders, but no one else lost a dollar. Mr. Corman then bought the property and converted it into a tobacco warehouse, buying three adjoining farms, which he cultivated and commenced raising tobacco. December 11, 1884, he was married to his second wife, Miss Eliza, daughter of Peter Bricker, of Silver Spring Township, this county. Mr. Corman is remarkably strong and active, and seems younger than most men of fifty. He has had a varied career, and is a man of mark. During his life he has taught sixteen youths the art of tanning, and in his many business enterprises has employed a large number of men. To Robert Bryson and his family Mr. Corman attributed much of his success, for they gave good counsel, encouragement, and were kind to him in the dark days of adversity, treating him like a son. Four principles to success are shown in our subject's active life—energy, industry, economy and honesty; and the young men of to-day may well emulate his example.

ZACHARIAH DEITZ (deceased). The family of Deitz originated in Germany and came to America in an early day. Daniel Deitz came from York County to Cumberland County, Penn., and settled in Hampden Township. He married Lydia Stonner, of York County, who bore him six children: David, Christian, Zachariah, Nancy, Mary and Betsey. Daniel Deitz was a member of the Lutheran Church. He was a large land-holder, and at his death left his property to his children. Zachariah Deitz, his son, was born in York County, Penn., February 24, 1828, and came to this county, with his father, when a small boy, and here passed his early life on his father's farm. March 11, 1862, he married Miss Anna Roth, of Cumberland County, daughter of Ferdinand and Anna (Seifert) Roth. This union was blessed with six children: John E., Norma A., Minnie C., Clayton Z., Ferdinand R. and Harry E. After marriage our subject came to Silver Spring Township and bought the present homestead where all the children were born. Here he lived happily for twelve years, blessed with good health, a comfortable home, loving wife and a fine healthy family of children, when suddenly, by a sad accident, all was changed, and the strong man and loving father was stricken to the earth, and, after a lingering illness, died in great suffering, leaving his wife to the task of bringing up and educating his young children. This great labor she has performed with true fidelity and courage, and now sees them nearly grown to manhood and womanhood as a reward for her trouble.

JOHN E. GIBBLE, farmer, P. O. Hogestown. This family originated in Germany and came to this county at an early date. The grandfather of this gentleman was born in Lancaster County, Penn.; was a farmer and the father of five children: Samuel, Christian, John, Fannie and Mary. He was a member of the German Baptist Church, commonly called Dunkards. He died in Lancaster County. Samuel, his son, was born in 1809, in Lancaster County, Penn.; he married Miss Nancy Eshleman, daughter of John Eshleman, of Lancaster County, Penn. To this union were born five children: Curtis, Catharine, Fannie, Salinda and John E. In 1844 Samuel Gibble moved, with his family, to this county and settled in Silver Spring Township. He was a very religious man, a member of the German Baptist Church; in politics a Republican; he died aged fifty years, greatly respected by all. John E. Gibble, our subject, was born in July, 1852, and passed his early life on his grandfather's farm. In 1885 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A., daughter of Daniel Trortle, of Cumberland County. In political opinions he is a Democrat. He resides on a good farm, pleasantly situated near Hogestown, where he lives quietly with his wife and aged mother. He is a reliable man and a good farmer.

GEORGE F. HAILMAN, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg. This family originated near Heidelberg, Germany, and immigrated to America more than one hundred years ago, settling in Lebanon County, Penn. John F. Hailman, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., and went to Dauphin County when but a boy, with his father. He, John F., married Miss Elizabeth Miller, of Franklin County, Penn., who bore him ten children: Sarah, Rebecca, Lydia, Susan, Elizabeth, Mary A., Mary J., David, Jonathan and Benjamin M., all born and reared on the old homestead, which was owned by the family for more than one hundred years, and consisted of a fine farm and residence, located within a mile and a half of Harrisburg. Benjamin M. Hailman was born on the same old homestead August 19, 1800, and lived on the old farm thirty-eight years. In 1834 he married Miss Jane, daughter of George and Christianna Rupp, of Cumberland County, Penn., and a descendant of John Jonas Rupp, the founder of the Rupp family. (I. Daniel Rupp, the historian, was Mrs. Hailman's brother.) This union was blessed with four children: Elizabeth, Christianna, George F. and John C. In 1838 Benjamin M. Hailman moved to Silver Spring Township, this county, and settled on the farm belonging to Mrs. Hailman's father, where they lived until 1849, when they moved to the present homestead. Mr. Hailman was a Lutheran, but always attended the Church of God, of which his widow is a member. In politics he was a Democrat until the war, when he became a Republican. He died at the age of seventy-nine. His widow is now living on the homestead, pleasantly situated, and in her old age is surrounded by her children and grandchildren. George F. Hailman, the son of this estimable couple, was born in Silver Spring Township, this county, in 1840. In 1879 he married Miss Julia, daughter of Henry and Caroline Kornbrust, a native of Germany. They are the parents of two children: John G. and Carrie E. In political opinions our subject is a Republican. He is a prominent farmer in his township, and desires no better reputation than that of being a skillful farmer and an upright man.

JOHN E. A. HERMAN, farmer, P. O. Middlesex. Cumberland Valley has no name of more antiquity and honor than that of Herman, and among the sons are men of high rank and great ability. Martin Herman, a native of Germany, landed in Philadelphia, Penn., July 2, 1752, and on the 15th of April, 1771, settled on a tract of land called "St. Martin's," in Silver Spring Township, this county, and this land, where he lived and died, has been in possession of his descendants one hundred and fifteen years. He had two sons, Christian and Martin. Of these, Christian was born on the old homestead, and in the course of time became a large land-holder and prominent farmer, owning 640 acres of land. He married Miss Elizabeth Bowers, and to them were born ten children: John, Jacob, Mary, Ann, Martin, Christian, David, Elizabeth, Benjamin and Joseph. He was a short, strong man physically, and died at the age of sixty-one years. John, the eldest son of Christian Herman, was born on the old homestead in 1797, and passed his early life on the farm, was married, in 1818, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of George and Rachel (Leidigh) Beltzhoover, who bore him ten children: Christian, Rachel A., Henrietta, Manasseh, George T. B., John E. A., Margaret, Elizabeth, Joseph L. and Benjamin F. In 1821 he, John Herman, bought his father's farm, in Silver Spring Township, this county. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, serving as deacon and elder for many years. He died aged sixty-three. His son John E. A. Herman was born on the old homestead in March, 1836. In 1859 he married Miss Eliza J., daughter of Daniel Fought, and to this union were born two children: Mary E. and Bertha J. Mrs. Herman died in 1868, and March 13, 1873, our subject married Miss Lizzie A., daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Horner) Zeigler, of this county. In 1865 he purchased a farm in Monroe Township this county, where he lived three years. In 1870 he purchased his present home in Silver Spring Township, a fine farm, pleasantly situated. Mr. and Mrs. Herman are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a man of excellent business habits, energetic and upright. In politics he is a Democrat.

MANASSEH HERMAN, farmer, P. O. New Kingstown, was born in 1829, on the old homestead, which has now been in the Herman family four generations; the farm is called "Maple Hall," and on it Mr. Herman has passed his entire life. He was educated at the common schools, and later took an academic course at New Kingston. He then went West, and on his return, in 1859, married Miss Mary E. Meily, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Fry) Meily, of Cumberland County. To them have been born five children: Warren S., A. Lorena, Mary E., Rachael A. G. and Manassch H. After marriage Mr. Herman and wife went to housekeeping on the old homestead, and here they have reared their family. Mr. and Mrs. Herman are devout members of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, Mechanicsburg, the children are all members of the same church, with the exception of the youngest. In politics Mr. Herman is a Democrat, as was his father before him. Mrs. Herman was one of the first graduates of the Irving Female College, Mechanicsburg. The eldest son is a graduate of the Carlisle High School, of the class of 1882. Mr. Herman is a careful farmer and a reliable man. (For early history of the family see sketch of John E. A. Herman).

JOHN W. HERSHMAN, farmer, Hogestown. The great-grandfather of this gentleman settled in Franklin County, Penn., more than 100 years ago, and his son, Frederick,

was born in that county in 1777. Frederick Hershman was twice married, and was the father of five children by his first wife: John, Jeremiah, William, Daniel and Mary. His wife died, and he married Miss Sarah Ackerson, of Franklin County, Penn., and to this union were born four children: Joseph, Logan, Sarah J. and Annie. In 1835 Frederick Hershman moved to Cumberland County, where he owned a good farm near Shepherdstown. He died in Silver Spring Township, aged ninety-four years. He was a man of easy disposition, honest and upright; in politics a Democrat. William Hershman, his son, was born in Franklin County, Penn., October 7, 1802, and learned the trade of a miller; married Miss Rebecca, daughter of George Willson, of Franklin County, Penn., and this union was blessed with eighteen children: Elizabeth, Jeremiah W., John W., Catharine, Sarah, Isabella, Margaret, William, Armstrong J., Mary, Rebecca, Henry L., Angelina, Martha, Laura, Agnes, Nancy J. and one who died in infancy. In 1833 Mr. Hershman moved to this county. He was a Democrat politically. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church. He was well known as a man of integrity. John W., his son, was born in this county February 11, 1834, and learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for twenty-five years, and was the architect and builder of several of the principal buildings in Mechanicsburg, Penn., viz.: Market house, Methodist Church, "American House" and "Merchants' Hotel." In 1858 he married Miss Mary Arbegast, of this county, by whom he has nine children: Raymond L., reading law in the office of William Penn Lloyd; William M.; Elmer O., married to Miss Mary Lichtenberger; Anna E., Minnie K., Harry N., Sarah J., Carrie E. and George W. In 1878 Mr. Hershman commenced farming, an occupation which he has since followed. Politically he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL HESS, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg. The Hess family, who originally came from Germany, settled in this country at a very early date. The Christian name of the grandfather is not known, but he was a substantial farmer in Lancaster County, Penn. He had two sons, Michael and Christian, and he went to York County and bought each of these sons a fine farm. Michael (father of our subject) was born in Lancaster County, Penn.; married Barbara Leib, of the same county, and after marriage moved to the farm in York County, which had been the gift of his father. To this couple were born five children: Abraham, John, Samuel, Michael and Annie. Mr. Hess was a careful farmer, and owned one of the finest farms in the whole county; he was accidentally killed. Samuel Hess, his son, was born in York County, Penn., August 11, 1818. He was very young when his father died, and lived with his mother until his marriage, March 20, 1845, with Miss Catharine Bitner, of York County, daughter of Samuel and Annie (Mish) Bitner. This union was blessed with three children: Annie, Henry and Barbara. Mr. Hess bought his present homestead about the year 1858. In 1876 Henry Hess, his son, married Miss Annie M., daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Morrett) Bobb, and to this union have been born three children: Amos E., Bertie M. and Lizzie R. The entire family have won the respect of their friends and neighbors for sterling worth, industry and honesty.

DR. MICHAEL L. HOOVER, P. O. Mechanicsburg. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch lived in this county in an early day, and was a farmer and land-holder. He married Miss Catharine Wonderlick, of Cumberland County, and had five children: John, Elizabeth, Annie, Mary and Catharine. He was a member of the Lutheran church. John Hoover, his son, was born in this county in 1787, and married Lydia Leidig, of Lebanon County, Penn. He was a farmer, a member of the Lutheran Church, and lived in the old homestead until his death, which occurred in his thirty-fourth year. His widow lived to be seventy-seven. To them were born four children: Michael L., John L., Sarah A., and Sarah E. Our subject, who was born in 1820, on the old homestead in this county, when young, learned the carpenter's trade. In 1844 he married Miss Mary, daughter of John W. and Catharine M. Millisen, of Dauphin County, Penn., and after marriage he began farming. To this union were born ten children: Anna C., Myers J., Eva J., Adam A., Sarah E., Margaret A., Laura V., John W., Clara A. and George M. Mr. Hoover had sad trouble in raising his children, eight having sickened and died in early life. The physicians employed were powerless to save them, and this determined Mr. Hoover to study medicine himself, to save the remainder of his family, if possible. He bought medical books and studied hard, and in his own family became successful. His friends and neighbors then pressed him to treat them, and gradually he gained a regular practice. He never attended a medical school, though after he attained success he was urged to do so, and was offered a diploma if he would attend medical lectures for a short time. Having gained his medical knowledge by his unaided efforts he preferred to continue in his own way, as he was uniformally successful. The people had confidence in him, and his success justified his ideas. His son, John W., married Miss Alice L., daughter of Isaac Sadler, of Carlisle, Penn.; Laura V. married George W. Hoover, of Churchtown, son of Jacob Hoover (have two children: Guy H. and Frank J.); the youngest son of our subject, George M., is a student at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Penn.

JOHN JACOBS, farmer, P. O. New Kingstown. Among the prominent families of Cumberland County is that of Jacobs, of Scotch-Irish descent. The grandfather of our subject, who settled in York County, Penn., came from Ireland and was a blacksmith by

trade. He was the father of four children: David, Elizabeth, Joseph, and one son who died young. Joseph Jacobs, his son, was born in York County, Penn., in 1798, and came to Cumberland County when a lad of about twelve years. He was a carpenter by trade. He married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Duey, of Cumberland County, Penn., and to them were born three sons, David, Ephraim and John. Joseph Jacobs was a Democrat in political opinions, was a member of the Lutheran Church, and died at the early age of thirty seven. John, his son, was born in this township in 1830, and was but four years of age when his father died. By good management his mother secured a home, and gave her son all the advantages in her power. In 1864 our subject was elected sheriff of Cumberland County. In 1865 he married Miss Mary, daughter of Michael and Salome (Senseman) Kost, of this county. This union has been blessed with two children: Salome E. and Thomas Ralph. In 1866 Mr. Jacobs entered into partnership with Moses Bricker in the Letort Forge, in which he was engaged ten years. He then moved to his present farm and homestead. Mr. Jacobs is a stanch Democrat and has held several township offices. He is a stalwart man of fifty-six years and of easy and dignified manners. He takes life philosophically, and is one of the farmers who spend their evenings with the newspapers. He is well known throughout the county as a man of character and ability.

JOHN P. KAST, teacher, P. O. Mechanicsburg. Among the prominent families of Cumberland Valley and the earliest settlers appears the name of Kast, of hardy German stock; the family retain many of the characteristics of the stalwart pioneers who first settled in this beautiful valley. Michael Kast, the great-grandfather of our subject, emigrated from Germany in 1761, and bought land of the proprietary government about six miles west of Carlisle, in South Middleton Township, this county. Here he settled and remained until his death. He was the father of two sons, of whom, George, was born, lived and died on his father's homestead. He, George Kast, was the father of four sons: George, Philip, John and Jacob. Of these, Jacob was born in 1792, on the original homestead, where three generations of Kasts had now been born. In 1820, Jacob Kast married Miss Margaret, daughter of Benjamin Swartz, of Cumberland County, and to this union were born nine children: Catharine I., J. Benjamin, Jacob K., Margaret, Samuel J., David E., John P., Sarah and J. Theodore. Jacob Kast bought a farm in Silver Spring Township, where he settled and lived until his death. He was a Lutheran in religious belief; in politics a stanch Democrat. He was a man of strong determination and great will power, but though always strict with his family he kept his promises and was kind and gentle to all. John P. Kast, his son, was born on his father's farm, in this county, in 1831. He acquired his education in the common schools and at the Cumberland Valley Institute, Mechanicsburg. He began teaching at nineteen. In 1856 he went to Nebraska, then a Territory and considered in the far West, where he located land (which he still owns), taught school, and subsequently was elected county superintendent of schools of Sarpy County, and later passed his time farming and surveying. In 1859 he returned home and resumed school-teaching. In 1865 he married Miss Sarah C., daughter of George and Eliza (Hacket) Longsdorf, of this county. This union has been blessed with six children: Ella L., George A., Laura M., Charles L., Foster F. and Wilber B. Mr. Kast has taught school in all twenty-nine years, a record only equaled in this county by his brother, David E., who has been engaged in school work for thirty-eight years, and the number of pupils who have been instructed by the two brothers number thousands.

CURTIS KOST, justice of the peace, P. O. New Kingstown. Among the prominent families of Cumberland County and the very earliest settlers appears the name of Kost. They are of German descent. The great grandfather, John George Jacob Kost, early settled in this township, buying land of the Indians, and part of the old mansion place, so called from being the old family residence, was bought from the Indians for three yards of calico per acre. John George Jacob Kost, the son of above, was born in the old log house which bears the date 1776 over the mantel. He married Miss Catharine Howk, and to them were born two children: Michael and a daughter that died in infancy. Michael, born January 14, 1807, married Miss Salome Senseman, of this county, and to this union were born six children: Jacob, John, Mary, Adeline, Daniel and Curtis. Michael Kost was a successful man and increased the paternal estate to 600 acres. In politics he was a stanch Democrat. He was county commissioner for three years and held various township offices. Of a mild and pleasant disposition, he was beloved by all his family, and in personal appearance his son Curtis greatly resembles him. He lived to the age of seventy-four years. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, as is also his widow, who is now aged seventy-eight years. Curtis Kost was born May 10, 1838, on the old homestead, where he remained until his marriage with Miss Margaret Amstrong, to which union were born three children, all of whom died young. The mother died September 14, 1863. November 20, 1870, Mr. Kost was again married, this time to Miss Nancy, daughter of John and Nancy (Boyer) Losh, of Perry County, Penn. To this union have been born eight children, Electa A., Abbie S., George L., Emma E., Cora E., Robert R., Maggie E. and Rebecca W. Mr. Kost followed agriculture until 1884 on the farm inherited from his father, and which has been in the family four generations. In 1885, he was elected justice of the peace, and is now living in New Kingston. Mr. Kost is also a stanch Democrat and

has stood by his party in the dark days of defeat and in the bright sunshine of victory. He is a prominent man in the community and is well known throughout the county. He has the reputation of being a sensible and gentlemanly business man.

JOHN M. LOUDON, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg. The great-grandfather of this gentleman was the first of the name of whom there is any record. He was of English origin, and settled on the State Ridge, in Silver Spring Township, this county, and when he died his farm was left to his children, but was afterward bought by his son, James, who later sold it. In these early times the Indians were very numerous, and their depredations troublesome. At one time when some children were going to school they saw a party of Indians, and on reaching the schoolhouse told their teacher, who did not seem to fear any trouble, for he told them to recite one lesson, and then he would let them go home. In a few moments the "red-skins" were upon them, and, though the teacher begged for mercy for the children, they were all mercilessly killed and scalped but one, who escaped to tell the horrors of the tale. At this time Silver Spring Township was covered with small oak scrubs. The first settlements were made on the ridge, on account of water being easy to reach there. James Loudon, grandfather of our subject, was born on his father's farm. He married Mary Pinkerton, and by her had one son—Mathew—who was born in 1812, on the old homestead. He (Mathew) married Catharine Myers, of Monroe Township, this county, and to this union were born John M., Albert J. and Elizabeth. After his marriage Mathew Loudon began farming near Trindle Spring, where he remained for about seven years. He then bought a farm in Silver Spring Township, where he reared his family. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he was a Republican. In 1881 he bought the present homestead, then called the Longsdorf farm. He was a careful, honorable man, and attended strictly to his business, rearing his family to the principles of industry and truth. John M. Loudon, his son, was born on the old homestead May 27, 1841, and passed his early life on his father's farm, gaining his education in the common schools. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Jones) Ellis, English people, who first settled in Tennessee. This union has been blessed with four children: Margaret E., Mary C., John Matthew and Lillie E. In politics Mr. Loudon is a Republican. He owns one of the best farms in this township, and the entire family have the respect of the community.

GEORGE MESSINGER, farmer, P. O. Hogestown. The grandfather of this gentleman, John W. H. Messinger, a tailor by trade, immigrated to this country about 1765, when a young man of twenty, to make a home in the wilderness, settling in York County, Penn., where he bought a farm. He married Miss Catharine, daughter of John Goswiler, of Cumberland County, Penn., and to them were born ten children: Mary, Henry, John, Jacob, William, Catharine, Susannah and Bostorra (twins), Daniel and Margaret. In 1804 John W. H. Messinger moved to this county, and settled in Silver Spring Township, on the farm now occupied by John C. Ropp; after ten years he moved to Perry County, Penn., and bought a farm, where he lived until his death; he died at the age of seventy-five years. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. Jacob Messinger, his son (father of our subject), was born in Cumberland County in 1804, and when but a lad went with his father to Perry County, Penn. He married Miss Susannah, daughter of Abraham Jacobs, of Perry County, and two children were born to them: Mary and George. Jacob Messinger was reared a farmer, but later kept a tavern at Shermansdale, where he died, aged thirty-three years, a member of the Lutheran Church. George Messinger, his son (subject of this sketch), was born in Perry County, Penn., June 21, 1825. As his father died when he was but a small boy he early endured the hardships of having to live among strangers. At the age of eighteen he learned carpentering. In March, 1847, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Fenical) Albright, of Perry County. This union has been blessed with the following named children: Mary, William, Henry, Henrietta, James D., Anna C. and Jeremiah A. Mr. and Mrs. Messinger had a sad loss in the death of three of their children: Mary, the wife of John A. Kimkle, and the mother of five children at her decease; Henrietta, who died at the early age of ten years; and Amos C., who was stricken down just as he was entering manhood. These great trials have been met with patience and Christian resignation. In 1868 Mr. Messinger moved to this county, where he has since lived. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and his wife of the German Reformed. In politics he is a Democrat. He is an industrious, careful farmer and an honest man. The Messingers still retain many of the characteristics of the hardy stock from which they sprang.

JOHN M. SHOEMAKER, music teacher and farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg. The great-grandfather of this gentleman, Henry Shoemaker, emigrated from Germany to America at the age of seventeen, and settled in Berks County, Penn. His son Henry was born in Berks County, Penn., about the year 1751, and in the course of time became owner of a fine farm in that county; he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; was thrice married, twice in his native county, and by his first wife had two sons: Henry and Samuel. After she died he married a Miss Staumbugh, of Berks County, Penn., and to this union were born two sons: Jacob and John. (All the children were born in Berks County.) In 1807

Henry Shoemaker moved, with his family, to Perry County, Penn., where he bought two farms and a distillery. He was a very intelligent man, well educated for that day, and the people were accustomed to look to him for advice on general subjects. By diligence and thrift he accumulated a large property. He was a Democrat politically, a member of the Lutheran Church. John Shoemaker, son of Henry, and the father of our subject, was born in 1803, and came with his father to Perry County, Penn., when but four years of age. In 1825 he married Miss Elizabeth Bower, of Perry County, and to them were born six children: Susanna A., Anna E., Sarah J., William H., John M. and Elvina C. He began farming in Perry County, but in 1858 moved to Cumberland County, where he had bought a farm, and remained the balance of his life. He was a Lutheran in religious belief. He died at Mechanicsburg in 1880, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a man of intelligence and probity. John M., his son, was born in Perry County, Penn., in 1845, and came to this county with his father when twelve years of age. He was a farmer until he was twenty-six years old, when he went West and taught music, for which he always had a talent. He was agent for the Estey organ, in which he was successful. At the end of two years he returned to Cumberland County, and has since sold organs, taught music and farmed. In 1885 he was united in marriage with Miss I. Lillie, daughter of Harrison and Rachel (Herman) Bowman, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker are members of the Lutheran Church at New Kingston, in which he has been organist for many years. In 1881 our subject bought the old homestead, where he has settled down to married life. His brother William H. owns an extensive organ factory at Harrisburg. The family comes of good stock and are people of sterling worth.

CHARLES SHREINER, cabinet maker and farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg. His grandfather, —— Shreiner, a farmer by occupation, was born in Lancaster County; married Miss Barbara Fahrcintrin, by whom he had four sons: Adam, Michael, Jacob and John. Of these sons, John was born in Lancaster County, Penn., September 26, 1775; in early life he learned cabinet making, and he married Miss Rosanna Grosh, of Lancaster County, who bore him eight children: Samuel, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, Margaret, Catharine, Charles and Martin. In 1828 John Shreiner moved, with his family, to this county, settling in Silver Spring Township. He lived to the age of seventy years, and was respected by all for his sterling worth. Charles Shreiner was born in Lancaster County, Penn., January 19, 1815, and came to Cumberland County with his parents. He too learned the cabinet maker's trade, which he followed for several years. He then worked at housecarpentering twenty two years, building a large number of barns, etc., in this part of the valley. October 31, 1839, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Longsdorf) Bobb, of this county. This union has been blessed with five children, all now married: Margaret (wife of A. C. Miller, of Harrisburg, Penn.), John (married to Miss Elonora Morrett, of Hogestown, have five children: Charles T., D. Morrett, Mary E., Clara M. and Clarence M.), Catharine (wife of John Beck, of Mechanicsburg), Samuel (married to Mary Porter, of Middlesex; have three children: Bessie M., Edith P. and Roy P.) and Martin (married to Emma LeRen, of Plainville, N. J.). Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shreiner are members of the Lutheran Church, as were all his ancestors before him. In politics Mr. Shreiner is a stanch Democrat. In 1872 he purchased his present residence, which is pleasantly situated near Mechanicsburg. He is a man of strict principles and bears the reputation of being very reliable and honorable.

JOHN SIMMONS, farmer, P. O. Hogestown. The Simmons family originated in Germany, and immigrated to this country at an early date. George Simmons, a farmer by occupation and the father of John, was born near the line of Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, Penn. He married Miss Elizabeth Eckert, daughter of John Eckert, of the same locality. To them were born six children: Catherine, John, Jacob, George, Samuel and Elizabeth. About 1824, the father moved to and settled in this county. He was a Republican in political opinions; a hardworking and upright man. John Simmons, our subject, was brought to this county by his parents when he was a child. He grew up on the farm, and received a common school education. In 1851 he went to Illinois, but did not remain long. He married Miss Sarah Stine, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Croll) Stine, of Dauphin County. This union was blessed with three children: J. W., John F. and Sarah E. His wife died, and Mr. Simmons then married her sister, Miss Mary Stine, who has borne him two children: Samuel and Emma C. In 1856, Mr. Simmons moved to his present residence in this township. In political opinions he is a Republican. He is considered a reliable and upright man.

ABRAHAM SOLLENBERGER, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg. The founder of the American branch of this family came from Germany and settled in Lancaster County, Penn., at an early day. John Sollenberger (grandfather of our subject) moved to Cumberland County, with his wife and two sons, in 1795, and bought a farm in Monroe Township. His wife was a Miss Barbara Yockey, of Lancaster County. She bore him ten children: John, Michael, David, Joseph, Samuel, Elizabeth, Barbara, Sarah, Catharine and Abraham. They all married and were the parents of children. Mr. and Mrs. John Sollenberger were members of the German Baptist Church. He was well known for his honesty, and lived to the patriarchal age of eighty-four years. John Sollenberger, his son, was born

in Lancaster County, Penn., and came with his father to Cumberland County when but an infant. In 1818, he married Miss Hettie Scott, of Franklin County, daughter of William and Hannah (Howard) Scott. To them were born six children: Annie, Catharine, Abraham, John, Samuel and Joseph. In 1856 Mr. Sollenberger bought the old homestead where he lived until his death. He died, aged eighty-four years and ten months. He was a man of excellent moral character. Abraham Sollenberger, our subject, was born on the old homestead, which has now seen three generations at one time under its roof. In 1850 he married Miss Anna Seidle, a native of Lancaster County, Penn. To them was born one son, who died when but five years of age, a great misfortune, as they have since been childless. They adopted a friendless little child, however, whom they have tenderly cared for and educated, and who is now ten years old and is of a cheerful disposition and of more than ordinary intelligence. They have named her Annie May Sollenberger. In 1855, Mr. Sollenberger purchased his present homestead, which is a fine farm near Mechanicsburg. He and his wife are members of the church of his ancestors (German Baptist) and are well known for their kindness and good moral principles.

CAPT. J. S. SPONSLER, farmer, P. O. New Kingstown. The Sponslers, of Scotch-Irish origin, first settled in New Jersey. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch came to Cumberland County at a very early date, and his son George was born in this county in 1785, and owned a farm in North Middleton Township, on the Harrisburg Pike, two miles east of Carlisle. George Sponsler married Miss Jane Mortier, of this county, by whom he had six children: George, Jane, Margaret, Oliver, Jesse and Alexander. His wife died, and he afterward married her sister, Mrs. Margaret Ruperd, a widow, and to this union were born three children: Sarah, Frank and Alfred. After the decease of his second wife Mr. Sponsler married Miss Susan Harman, of this county. He was a Presbyterian in religious belief; in politics an old-line Whig. He was a man of strict business habits, and bore an excellent reputation. His son George (father of our subject) was born on the old homestead in 1810; married Miss Sarah Coover, of Mahoning County, Ohio. To them were born five children: Eliza, William, Joel S., Harriet, Marilla. When a young man of but sixteen, George Sponsler went to Ohio, and returned to Cumberland County when about forty years of age. He is a member of the Evangelical Church; in politics a Republican. Our subject was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1837, and came with his parents to Cumberland County when a lad of ten years. He received a common school education, and in 1856 married Miss Annie, daughter of John and Mary (Gruver) Dull, of Franklin County, Penn. This union was blessed with six children: John O., William S., Annie K., Robert P., George F. and Julia M. In September, 1862, Mr. Sponsler enlisted in Company F, Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry. He left his quiet home, wife and family of small children to fight the battles of his country, went to the front, and served with honor to the close of the war. His regiment, the famous Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was one of those which won imperishable renown, and its gallant deeds are memorialized on every field of battle, from the Rappahanock to the James, and in all the battles (57) in which this regiment engaged Mr. Sponsler was present, among which Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Winchester, Appomattox and the Wilderness were the most prominent. He was promoted for gallant services from private to first sergeant, second lieutenant, lieutenant and captain. He was mustered out June 20, 1865. After the close of the war Capt. Sponsler returned to Cumberland County and settled down to the peaceful pursuit of farming in Silver Spring Township, and here has remained on the same farm twenty years, and is well known throughout the county as an honorable and industrious man. He is a Republican in politics.

SAMUEL VOGLESONG, farmer, P. O. New Kingstown. The grandfather of this gentleman immigrated to this country and settled in York County. John Voglesong, his son (father of subject), was born in York County about 1783. He was a farmer and landholder, and married Miss Mary Lichty, of York County. To them were born ten children: Henry, John, David, Samuel, Elizabeth, Susan, Benjamin, Sarah, Thomas F. and Mary F. (twins.) About 1809, John Voglesong moved to this county and settled in Silver Spring Township. He died in 1849 at the age of sixty four years. Samuel Voglesong was born in 1819, on his father's farm in Silver Spring Township. He remained at home after the death of his father until he was thirty-two years of age. In 1851 he married Miss Elizabeth Hartman, daughter of Christian and Annie (Gontz) Hartman. Both Mr. and Mrs. Voglesong are devout members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat. By industry and thrift he has accumulated a handsome property, consisting of 279 acres of land in this township, and is greatly respected by all who know him.

HENRY ZIMMERMAN, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Penn. The ancestors of this gentleman emigrated from Switzerland on account of religious persecution, and were glad to seek an asylum in the land of William Penn, where they could worship God after the manner of their own conscience. These Mennonites Penn received kindly, allowing them full liberty, and land to settle on in Lancaster County, Penn. Christian Zimmerman, the great-grandfather, was a powerful man physically, and weighed over 400 pounds. His son, Peter, married a Miss Martin, and had twelve children: Christian, Henry, Peter, Esther, Mary, Barbara, Annie, Martin, Samuel, Yontz, Elizabeth and

Emanuel. In 1812, Peter Zimmerman moved to Cumberland County, buying 300 acres of land in Lower Allen Township. He died, aged eighty-six years. Christian Zimmerman (father of our subject) was born in Lancaster County. He came with his father to this county when a lad of thirteen years. He married Miss Lizzie Weaver, of this county. The Weavers came from Switzerland at the same time as the Zimmermans, and were noted for their longevity. To Christian Zimmerman and wife were born nine children: Henry, Peter, Christian, Isaac, Solomon, Elizabeth, and three who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Christian Zimmerman were devout members of the Mennonite Church. He died at the age of seventy-two years, respected by all as an upright, honorable man. Henry Zimmerman, our subject, was born in Lower Allen Township, this county, February 17, 1824, and lived with his father until he was thirty years old. In January, 1855, he was married to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of William and Mary (Houst) Tate, and to this union was born one son, David L., who remains with his parents. Mr. Zimmerman began farming on one of the McCormick farms, and remained there for twenty-five years, and in 1879 he bought his present homestead. The family is well known for industry and honesty, and need no higher praise.

CHAPTER LVII.

SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.*

JEREMIAH ALLEN, SR., retired farmer, P. O. Shippensburg, was born in Lehigh County, Penn., April 4, 1818, son of Americus and Rachel (Swigert) Allen, natives of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, respectively. His grandfather, Jeremiah Allen, was a captain in the artillery during the Revolutionary war, and received a slight wound at the battle of Bunker Hill. Our subject's father, who was a farmer, and came to Pennsylvania in an early day, enlisted in the war of 1812, but was never called into active service. Jeremiah Allen is the second child in a family of eight, seven of whom survive. His elder brother, Samuel, is a farmer in Southampton Township, this county, and is three years, three months and three days older than Jeremiah. Our subject was reared on the farm, and attended the common school in this county. He chose farming as his occupation, and is now owner of 133 acres of well improved land, on which he resides. He was happily married, in 1844, to Angeline, daughter of Jacob and Lydia (Line) Myers, who were of English descent, former of whom, a farmer, was born and reared in this county. To our subject and wife were born eight children, seven of whom are now living: Eveline, wife of James Waddle; Americus M., a farmer, and married; Isabella M., widow of Ira Long (deceased); Margaret E., wife of Cyrus Railing; Jacob, married and a farmer; William L., married, and manages the home farm; and Jeremiah F., married and a farmer. In 1844 our subject and wife united with the Lutheran Church at Newville, Penn. He takes an active interest in the Sabbath-school, and has been superintendent, and for many years he was deacon and trustee of the church. He has served nine years as school director. In his younger days he took an active interest in the I. O. O. F. He was a member of the old fashioned State militia, and has taken part in many parades, sometimes using a cornstalk as a substitute for a gun.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN, dealer in horses, P. O. Lee's Cross Roads, was born near Carlisle, this county, February 14, 1834, son of Americus and Rachel (Swigert) Allen; former, a native of Massachusetts, of English descent, and latter a native of Lancaster County, Penn., of Dutch and Welch descent. Americus Allen, who was a farmer, came to this county in an early day. He was a captain in the war of 1812, but was never called into active service. His parents were Capt. Jeremiah and Abigal (Putnam) Allen (Gen. Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, was her great uncle), former of whom was a captain in the Heavy Artillery, under Gen Putnam, during the Revolutionary war. The maternal ancestors of our subject were generally farmers, and his paternal ancestors were generally active and successful business men. Our subject's uncle, Samuel R. Allen was a trader, and dealt largely in merchandise in the West Indies islands; he was a native of Massachusetts, and at the time of his death was a wealthy citizen of Boston. William H. Allen, the subject of this sketch, the youngest in a family of eight children, was reared on the farm, in this county, and attended the district school, also the academy at Shippensburg. He has resided on the farm all his life, but his principal business has been dealing in horses. He has bought, imported, shipped and sold, and traded in horses very extensively for a number of years, and is an excellent judge of such stock. William H.

*For borough of Shippensburg, see page 412.

Allen was married, October 14, 1859, to Anna, daughter of William Clark, and of Irish and English descent, her grandfather, James Clark, was a wealthy pioneer farmer of this county, owning several hundred acres of land at the time of his death. To Mr. and Mrs. Allen have been born nine children: Americus R., Abigal P. (wife of James Lamond), William C., Albert E., Emma C., Daniel L., Annie A., Nellie and J. K. F. Mr. Allen is a Democrat in politics; has been school director of his district.

G. EDGAR BEATTIE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Oakville, was born in Newton Township, this county, January 17, 1852, son of Samuel and Lucinda (Allen) Beattie, natives of this county and of Scotch Irish descent. Our subject's grandfather, James Beattie, came from Ireland in an early day and settled on a farm.

HON. JAMES CHESTNUT, farmer, P. O. Cleversburg, was born in Southampton Township, this county, September 30, 1818, son of John and Charity (Kelley) Chestnut, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch Irish and English descent. John Chestnut came from Philadelphia, Penn., to this county, in 1766 and settled on a farm in what is now Southampton Township, and here passed the remainder of his days. Hon. James Chestnut, the youngest in a family of eight children, was reared on the farm, attended the common school, and afterward the Washington Medical College, at Baltimore, Md. He practiced medicine for two years in this county, but, on account of his business relations, he gave up his profession and devoted most of his time to farming and other business. He is well known as "Col." Chestnut, having been elected colonel of militia, when quite a young man, and served as such for six years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat; has served as school director in his district, and justice of the peace in his township, and has represented this district (comprising Cumberland and Adams Counties) in the State Senate for two terms, from 1876 to 1880. In 1846, our subject married Anna Eliza, daughter of George Maxwell, and a native of this county, of Scotch Irish descent. Of nine children born to our subject and wife eight are now living —two boys and six girls.

GEORGE CLEVER, farmer, P. O. Cleversburg, was born in this county January 4, 1819, son of Conrad and Catherine (Walters) Clever, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., of German descent. Conrad Clever was brought to this county when he was six years of age, and was raised here. He chose farming and lumbering as his occupation, and was very successful. He died in 1861, at the advanced age of eighty one years. He had filled most of the town offices. He was a man of large stature and noted for his great strength, a man of unblemished character. Of his four sons George is the youngest. Our subject was brought up on the farm; has made farming and lumbering the principal business of his life, and has also engaged largely in the manufacture of iron and in shipping iron ore. In 1850 George Clever laid out the town of Cleversburg, this county, and in the same year he embarked in mercantile trade, in connection with his other business. He now owns several stores in different parts of Pennsylvania, and also several farms, as well as real estate in Cleversburg and other places. Mr. Clever was married, in 1845, to Miss Isabella Kelso, a sister of Maj. Kelso, of Shippensburg, Penn., and a daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Stough) Kelso, who were of Scotch-Irish descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Clever have been born eight children, of which four are living: Conrad, a minister of the Reformed Church, in Baltimore, Md.; Samuel K., residing at home; George G., married and a resident of Southampton Township, Penn.; and Jennie S., residing at home. Our subject and wife are members of the Reformed Church, Shippensburg, in which he has been deacon and trustee for many years. In politics he is a Republican, but not a politician. He has served one term as jury commissioner.

GEORGE H. CLEVER, retired farmer, P. O. Cleversburg, was born in this county on the farm where he now resides, son of George and Elizabeth (Hippenstell) Clever, natives of Southampton Township, this county, of German descent, former a farmer. Our subject now owns the farms where his parents were born. Our subject's father was born in 1790, and his mother in 1800. His grandfather, Barnhart Clever, was an early pioneer farmer of this county, and the deed given him by William Penn, in 1788, is now held by George H. Clever. At the time this deed was made out Southampton Township was called Hopewell Township. Our subject, the fourth child and only son in a family of six children, has followed farming as an occupation, and now owns 621 acres of land. He was married, in 1849, to Sarah, daughter of Adam Warner, who was a farmer and of German descent, a native of Penn-sylvania. The children of this marriage are Elizabeth, wife of George Miller; Cyrus, a farmer in Franklin County, Penn.; Emily, wife of William B. Bowers; Susan, wife of John C. Raybuck (he is a farmer in Franklin County, Penn.); Henry E., married and a farmer, and Samuel A., attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Clever are members of the United Brethren Church, of which church he has been class-leader and trustee and has been superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He has also been an exhorter for several years. Mr. Clever is an earnest advocate of the cause of Christ, and has done much good. He votes the Democratic ticket, and has served his township as justice of the peace for fifteen years.

JOSEPH CLEVER, farmer, P. O. Lee's Cross Roads, was born in Shippensburg in October, 1835, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Buehman) Clever, natives of Southampton

Township, this county, and of German descent, the former a farmer by occupation. Joseph's grandfather, Barnhart Clever, was an early pioneer of this county. Our subject, the third in a family of thirteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, received his education in Southampton Township, this county, and has made agriculture his business. He has resided on his present farm since he was two years of age, and is now the owner of 182 acres of land. Mr. Clever was married, in 1859, to Georgianna, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Dice) Waddle; the former was a farmer by occupation, and both of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Clever have eight children: Clara E., John D., Martha C., Julia E., Harry W., Franklin E., Charles C. and Nellie M. Our subject and wife are members of the Reformed Church. In politics he is a Democrat. He has served nine consecutive terms as school director in his district.

JOHN COFFEY, farmer, P. O. Shippensburg, was born in Southampton Township, this county, February 9, 1830, son of James and Mary (Highlands) Coffey; former a native of Delaware County, Penn., of Irish descent, latter of this county, of Scotch-Irish descent. James Coffey, a farmer by occupation, served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a strict Presbyterian Church member, a man of large stature, and was noted for great strength. He lived to the advanced age of eighty four years, dying in 1879. He was three times married, and reared a family of ten children, our subject being by the second wife. John Coffey was reared on the farm, a strictly self made man. He only attended school six weeks in his life, and chose farming for his occupation. When first starting out for himself he rented a farm, and has since resided on the same for thirty-two years. He was married, in 1854, to Elizabeth Rank, daughter of Samuel Rank, of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Coffey have five children: Ella, wife of George A. Reese; J. B. and W. J., partners, carrying on a clothing store in Shippensburg, this county; Della C. and Charles. Mr. Coffey is a Democrat in politics; is the present assessor of Southampton Township, a highly respected citizen.

G. W. CRESSLER, farmer and stock-grower, Shippensburg, was born in Southampton Township, this county, February 22, 1844, son of John H. and Elizabeth (Clippenger) Cressler, natives of this county and of German descent. John H. Cressler was a blacksmith by trade, but in later life followed farming, in which latter occupation he met with marked success and owned, at the time of his death, which occurred in 1885, nearly 300 acres of valuable land in Southampton Township, this county (his widow still resides on one of the farms). He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and a captain in the old-time militia of Pennsylvania. His family consisted of seven children, four now living, G. W. being the fourth. Our subject was reared on the farm, and attended the common schools in Southampton Township, this county, and has made agriculture the principal business of his life. He was married, in 1869, to Henrietta, daughter of Isaac Hannah, and a native of Canada, of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Cressler have five children: Charles E., John H., Clarence C., Myrtle and an infant not yet named. In politics Mr. Cressler is a Democrat.

D. S. CROFT, retired merchant, P. O. Lee's Cross Roads, was born in Southampton Township, this county, October 7, 1816, son of George and Susan Croft, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent, the latter of whom (whose maiden name was Susan Ruply) was the widow of Dr. Fahnestock, of Carlisle, Penn., at the time of her marriage with Mr. Croft. George Croft was a saddler by trade, but in later life he followed the occupation of farmer. He was three times married, and reared nine children, D. S. being his sixth. Our subject was reared on the farm and attended the common school, in early life he accepted a clerkship in the iron works, and, afterward, taught school for several terms; then obtained a position as clerk in a store in 1838, and was employed in that capacity until 1852, when he embarked in business for himself, in Leesburg, this county, where he kept a general store until 1857, when he was elected clerk of the county courts, and served in that capacity until 1861, and was then appointed deputy clerk, a position he filled for five years. Returning to Leesburg in 1866, he carried on the general store until 1885, when he sold out and retired from active business. Mr. Croft is a highly respected citizen and has many warm friends. He was married, in 1841, to Jane, daughter of George Maxwell, and of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Croft are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and has been school director.

HIRAM HIGHLANDS, grain and coal dealer, and ticket agent for the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad Company, at Lee's Cross Roads, was born in Southampton Township, this county, November 12, 1850, son of William and Maria (Clever) Highlands, natives of this county and of Scotch Irish descent, former of whom was a farmer all his life, and died in 1886. Of their family of nine children, eight of whom are still living, Hiram is the eldest. Our subject was reared on the farm, attended the common school, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1884. He is owner of a well improved farm of sixty-four acres. Mr. Highlands embarked in his present business in 1884, and is an energetic, successful business man. He was married, in 1873, to Cora Foreman, daughter of Jacob Foreman, a prominent farmer in Southampton Township, this county. Our subject and wife have five sons now living: William, Milton, Joseph, Calvin and Jacob. Mrs. Highlands is a member of the Evangelical Association. In politics Mr. Highlands is a Republican.

WILLIAM D. McCUNE, retired farmer, P. O. Middle Spring, was born in Southampton Township, Cumberland Co., Penn., December 19, 1823, son of John and Sarah A. (Duncan) McCune, natives of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent. John McCune was born on the farm where his son William D. now resides, which farm was purchased in an early day by John McCune's father. John McCune, our subject's father, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a farmer of Southampton Township, this county. William D. McCune, the eldest in a family of nine children, was reared on the farm, received a common school education, and has made farming his business. He is owner of 200 acres of land. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been elder and trustee and for many years a teacher in the Sabbath-school.

SAMUEL TAYLOR, retired farmer, P. O., Lee's Cross Roads, was born in Franklin County, Penn., October 15, 1815, son of John and Mary (French) Taylor, former of whom was born in Adams County, Penn. His grandfather, John Taylor, a native of northern Ireland, immigrated to Pennsylvania and was the first settler in Southampton Township, he served in the war of the Revolution. Our subject's father was a cabinet-maker by trade, but his later years were passed in farming. He reared nine sons and two daughters, all now living except two. Samuel Taylor learned the wagon-maker's trade, in Franklin County, Penn., and followed it for forty-five years. In 1835 he was married, and by this marriage had five children; John (deceased) was a practicing attorney in Pittsburgh, Penn.; Philip L., married and a farmer; Ringold, married (he is a carpenter and resides in Columbus, Ohio); Francis A., a wagon-maker by trade, is married; and George E., a wagon-maker. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Sabbath-school of which he has been superintendent, and has been class-leader in the church for twenty-two years. He is a Republican in politics; has served six years as school director. Mr. Taylor is a kind-hearted gentlemen, always ready to assist those who are in sickness.

WHERRY. The origin of this family in America was Samuel Wherry, who emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, in April, 1762; settled in what is now known as Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, Penn., and married Elizabeth Ewing in 1776. Both were Scotch-Irish. Samuel Wherry died in 1825, and Elizabeth (Ewing) Wherry died in 1779, leaving one child, John Wherry, who was born July 2, 1777, married Margaret Mitchell in 1801, and died April 8, 1827. Margaret (Mitchell) Wherry, his wife, died June 23, 1837. These last-named left offspring: Samuel, born July 22, 1804; John Mitchell, February 10, 1806; Isabella Mary, April 7, 1808; William, February 11, 1810, and Elizabeth Wherry, July 22, 1813.

HON. SAMUEL WHERRY was the first child of John Wherry and Margaret (Mitchell) Wherry, born July 22, 1804; married Margaret McCune February 9, 1832, and died April 2, 1861. Margaret (McCune) Wherry died May 23, 1877. Mr. Wherry was a man of marked nobility. His distinguishing qualities were purity, truthfulness, unaffected simplicity, clearness of intellect with unbiased judgment, decision of character beneath the mildest manner, modesty scarcely to be paralled, charity that knew no bounds but prudence, a lifetime integrity without one stain, Christianity, not of sentiment merely, but of the highest practical type, and conscientiousness in the discharge of duty that often brought him the deepest pain by exposing him to the censure of men who were not worthy to loose the latchet of his shoes. He was a notable farmer. He took a deep interest in education, public and private. All his children received a thorough seminary and collegiate education. He filled a large space in his church (Presbyterian). In 1853 he was elected to a three-year term in the Senate of the State, and filled the office with credit to the district and honor to himself. In 1860 Gov. Packer appointed him to the bench at Carlisle, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Woodburn. While yet holding that commission he died, in his fifty-sixth year, leaving children: Eleanor S., Margaret J., Rev. John, Samuel M., Alexander S., Robert S. and William R. Wherry.

HON. S. M. WHERRY, the fourth child of Hon. Samuel Wherry, born January 5, 1839, graduated from Princeton June, 1860; completed the usual course of legal studies in the office of Judge Watts, Carlisle; relinquished his chosen profession from necessities growing out of his father's death; became a practical farmer April 1, 1863; married Esther A. Stuart, daughter of Hon. Hugh Stuart, of Carlisle, January 27, 1864, and still resides at the homestead. S. M. Wherry is best known as a progressive and successful farmer, as the instigator and promoter of many educational schemes, as the quiet benefactor of many who came to him in their distress, as the unseen helper of youths of both sexes, who, without money or friends, were also without hope of a fair start in life. He was elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1872–73, from the district of Cumberland and Franklin Counties, served through the entire term of that distinguished body, and has left his record in its printed debates.

REV. SAMUEL S. WYLIE, pastor of Middle Spring Presbyterian Church, was born in Washington County, Penn., December 2, 1841, son of David and Harriet B. (Simison) Wylie, of Scotch-Irish descent, latter a native of Ohio. David Wylie, a native of Pennsylvania, was a Government officer in early life, and in later life became a farmer; their family consisted of six children, Samuel S. being the fifth. Our subject was reared on the

farm, and attended the common school until he was sixteen years of age; afterward he entered Washington and Jefferson College, from which he graduated in 1867. He entered the theological seminary at Allegheny City, Penn., in 1867, and graduated at that institution in 1870. He was licensed to preach in 1869, by the Pittsburgh Presbytery. After graduating in his theological course, in 1870, he spent one year in teaching and as supply preacher, in Indiana County, Penn. He then went to Scotland, where he entered the Free Church Theological College at Edinburgh, and remained one year. On his return to America he was ordained, and accepted a charge at Middle Spring, this county, where he has remained for the past fourteen years. Rev. Samuel S. Wylie is a thorough scholar and an accomplished gentleman, and his efforts in his profession have been attended with marked success in winning souls to his Master and gathering in his church and Sabbath-school many individuals and families. He has written a very authentic history of the Presbyterian Church at Middle Spring, this county. This church was one of the first established in the Cumberland Valley. Our subject was married, November 24, 1874, to Miss Jane M. McCune, daughter of John McCune, and of Scotch-Irish descent. They have been blessed with three children: Two daughters, Harriet and Eva Theressa, and one son, Samuel D. Mrs. Wylie is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

CHAPTER LVIII.

SOUTH MIDDLETON TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF MOUNT HOLLY SPRINGS.

C. W. AHL (deceased) was born in Franklin County, Penn., February 22, 1811, son of Dr. John Ahl, an eminent physician in that county, and who moved to Newville, this county, where our subject received his education and, when but seventeen years of age, obtained a certificate to teach, which profession he followed five years; then commenced farming and dealing in real estate. He was a man of great executive ability and was very successful. In 1859 he embarked in the iron business, opening mines on his lands in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland, all of which proving successful he bought extensive tracts of land, and, at his death, in 1885, was owner of prosperous mines, iron furnaces and valuable town property and 10,000 acres of land. Mr. Ahl was a man of more than the ordinary ability. He was elected president of the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad in 1879. He was married, in 1839, to Catharine, daughter of James Williams, and of English origin, and to this union were born six children, four of whom are living. Mr. Ahl, a Democrat in politics, was an enthusiastic politician but would never accept office. The responsibility of conducting his large property was confided to his son Thomas W., five years before Mr. Ahl's death, and he succeeded to the presidency of the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad. Thomas W. Ahl, was born in 1848, in Churchtown, this county, and is the next to the eldest in his father's family; he received his education in Dickinson College, Carlisle, whence he graduated in 1867; then embarked in the iron-manufacturing business at Boiling Springs, and has proved himself to be a thorough business man. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE BISHOP, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Carlisle, was born in Monroe Township, this county, October 5, 1831, son of Jacob and Margaret (Swisher) Bishop, who were also natives of this county and of German descent. (Jacob Bishop was a tailor in early life but in later years a farmer.) They reared a family of eight children—four boys and four girls. Our subject, the third born in the family, was reared on the farm, acquiring a common school education in his native county. He chose farming as his avocation, has met with more than average success, and is the owner of a well improved farm, on which he now resides. He was married, October 18, 1855, to Elizabeth H., daughter of James and Sarah Armstrong, natives of Pennsylvania and of English and German origin. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bishop was blessed with two children, both of whom are now deceased: Margaret A., wife of Daniel B. Hoerner (had one child also deceased); and Sarah Jane, who died at the age of two years and ten months. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are members of the Church of God, and they are numbered among the best citizens of the township. In politics Mr. Bishop is a Democrat. He has served as school director.

H. E. BRECHBILL, farmer, Boiling Springs, was born at Boiling Springs, Cumberland Co., Penn., April 29, 1836, the eldest son in the family of five children of Philip and Clarissa (Gitt) Brechbill. The former, a native of Lebanon County, Penn., was of German origin, and the latter, born in Adams County, Penn., was of English de-

scent. Philip Brechbill, who spent most of his life in Cumberland County, was a farmer by occupation and one of the first residents of what is now known as the village of Boiling Springs. Our subject was reared on the farm and received a good English education. In early life he clerked in a dry goods store, and also farmed for a time in South Middleton Township; in later years he engaged in farming and milling, and was at one time a merchant. Mr. Brechbill has been financially successful, and at the present time is owner of a flouring-mill in South Middleton Township and of a farm and considerable real estate in Boiling Springs, where he still resides. He was united in marriage, in 1866, with Martha J., daughter of Joseph and Mary Brandt, a native of Pennsylvania and of German and Irish origin. They have two children: Philip, in school, and Mary Emily Brandt, attending the female seminary at Hagerstown, Md. Mr. and Mrs. Brechbill are consistent members of the Lutheran Church, in which he has been elder and Sabbath-school superintendent since its organization, in 1873, and was one of the prime movers in organizing the society, taking an active interest in the church at Boiling Springs. He is a Republican in politics. He is of a literary turn of mind, and supplies himself and family with the best literature of the day.

ELI BUSHMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Carlisle, was born in Carroll County, Md., January 19, 1836, son of Henry and Mary (Starr) Bushman, natives of Adams County, Penn., and Maryland, respectively, and of English origin. Henry Bushman, who is a farmer, resides on a farm, near Carlisle, and is eighty-five years old. He reared two children: Eli and Louisa, wife of Mr. Lepperd. Our subject received his education in the common school, and early in life learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked, however, but two years; since when he has devoted himself to agriculture, and now owns a farm of over 103 acres, on which he resides. Eli Bushman was married, in 1847, to Eliza Jane Adams, of Irish origin, and this union has been blessed with ten children, all of whom are living: Theodore (a farmer, is married), Harry, Rebecca, John Scott, Sarah Ann, George, Mary, Kate, Ida and Calvin. Mrs. Bushman is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Bushman is a Republican.

G. A. BUSHMAN, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Carlisle, was born in South Middleton Township, this county, January 21, 1860, son of Eli and Sarah (Stevick) Bushman, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. Eli Bushman, who was a farmer, a member of the Lutheran Church, died in 1880. Of the family of eight children born to this couple G. A. is the fifth. Our subject was reared on the farm, receiving a common school education, and wisely chose the occupation of his father, that of agricultural pursuits, though he spent two years working on the railroad, with headquarters at Grand Rapids, Mich. He was married, in 1884, to Gertrude, daughter of John Park, of German descent. Mrs. Bushman is a member of the Lutheran Church. Our subject is owner of 107 acres of land, on which he resides; his mother, who is still living in Carlisle, is also a member of the Lutheran Church.

ISAAC A. CHRONISTER, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Uriah, was born in Adams County, Penn., but grew to manhood in York County, same State, and there acquired his education in the common schools. His parents, Levi and Catharine (Asper) Chronister, were natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin; the former a blacksmith in early life, and in later years a farmer. Isaac A. Chronister, the third in a family of seven children, learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked several years, but now devotes his time to agriculture. He owns the farm on which he resides in this township. He was united in marriage, in 1875, with Leah, daughter of Joel Griest, a farmer and miller by occupation, and of English origin. To Mr. and Mrs. Chronister have been born three children: Charles, Della and George Levi. Mr. and Mrs. Chronister are members of the Lutheran Church.

JAMES COYLE, farmer, P. O. Carlisle, was born in South Middleton Township, this county, July 13, 1822, son of Joseph and Calista (daughter of Thomas Thompson) Coyle, of English and Irish origin, and who were the parents of three children. Joseph Coyle, a farmer, an early settler of Cumberland County, died in 1832. James, the eldest of the children, was reared among strangers, in South Middleton Township, this county, and here received a common school education. At the age of seventeen he commenced to learn carpentering, and soon became a thorough mechanic; he has followed the business of carpenter and contractor for forty-five years, building bridges, houses and barns, and it is safe to say that he has erected more houses than any other man in this county. He has now retired from active labor and resides on a fine farm of 100 acres. He is a self-made man in every sense of the word, having acquired, not only his worldly possessions by his own exertions, but his education. He states he has never drank any intoxicating liquors nor used tobacco in any form. He is a remarkably well preserved man for his age. Our subject was married, in 1846, to Mary Ann, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Dixon) Johnson, natives of Pennsylvania and of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Coyle have five children living: Jennie A., William G. (a contractor and builder), Rebecca (wife of Christian Leib), James A. and Charles T. The sons are all carpenters and farmers, and all the children have been given the benefits of good schools. Mr. Coyle and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church in Carlisle, in which he takes

an active interest, and for years has been ruling elder. Our subject, in politics, is a Democrat, has been auditor and supervisor, also school director in the township, and, in 1885, was elected by a large majority a director of the poor in this county. He is a member of one of the oldest families here, his great-grandfather, Thomas Thompson, having enlisted in the Revolutionary war from Cumberland County.

J. C. DAVIS, M. D., Mount Holly Springs, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., April 16, 1848, son of John P. and Catharine (Shippo) Davis, also natives of this county. John P. Davis, a farmer by occupation, at present resides in Penn Township, this county; his family consists of four children. J. C., the eldest, was reared on the farm and attended common school in his native county and Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Penn., and after graduating taught school three sessions. He commenced the study of medicine in 1873, afterward attended the Jefferson Medical College, and graduated thence in 1875. Since completing his medical course the Doctor has built up a large and extensive practice. He was united in marriage, in January, 1879, with Ella C., daughter of Benjamin K. Peffer, and of German origin. To this union have been born two children: Anna Zoe and John Keller. Dr. Davis and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. The Doctor, who is a Republican in politics, has served eight years as school director in Mount Holly Springs, and while a member of that body was instrumental in getting free text-books introduced into the public schools at Mount Holly. December 2, 1885, the Doctor was called before the Teachers' Institute of Cumberland County, Penn., and delivered an address in favor of introducing free text-books in all the public schools in the county. He is a member of the K. of P.

CAPT. CHARLES S. DERLAND, merchant, Boiling Springs, was born in Blair County, Penn., October 16, 1840, son of John and Mary (Harpst) Derland, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. John Derland was a book keeper by occupation, and was engaged nearly all his life in the employ of iron manufacturing companies. His family consisted of three children, of whom Charles S. is the youngest born. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county. In 1861 he enlisted, at Carlisle, in what is known as "The Anderson Body Guards," and was successively promoted to be corporal, sergeant, orderly sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and adjutant, and afterward captain, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge in November, 1866. His military record is truly a noble one; he participated in several noted battles, the most severe one being that of Pittsburg Landing. Returning home, after the war, Capt. Derland embarked in his present business. He was married, in 1864, to Sarah, daughter of John Embick and a native of Franklin County, Penn., of German origin. To this union have been born two children: Mary and Blanche. The family are all members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Derland is a Republican in politics.

SOLOMON DEWALT, retired farmer, P. O. Carlisle, is a native of Perry County, Penn., where he was born May 12, 1818. His father, John Dewalt, a prominent farmer, was a native of the Keystone State and of German origin. His mother, Margaret (Beard) Dewalt, was a native of this county and of English lineage. They reared six children, of whom Solomon is the second born. Our subject grew to manhood in his native county, acquiring his education in the district school. At the age of eighteen years he commenced to learn the tanner's trade, and in 1842 embarked in business, having for a partner Hon. Jesse Miller, who was then Secretary of State of the State of Pennsylvania. This partnership continued for three years, when Mr. Dewalt sold out and followed farming in Perry County, Penn., until 1866, when he came to this county, where he has since resided and is owner of a fine farm. Mr. Dewalt has been twice married: first to Jane McKinley, who lived only one year and died in 1842, leaving one child, Mary Isabella, now the wife of John W. Lindsey; and he was married, on second occasion, in 1845, to Susannah, daughter of George Shibley, and of German origin. Of the five children born to this union three are now living: Joseph A., a farmer; John S., a carpenter; Eliza Jane, wife of M. B. Ocker; and George S., and Harry E., deceased. Mr. Dewalt is a Democrat in politics; has been assessor and supervisor of North Middleton Township four years. He was first lieutenant of the Landisburg Guards, of Perry County, Penn.

R. M. EARLEY, editor, publisher and proprietor of the *Mountain Echo*, Mount Holly Springs, was born in Leesburg, Penn., February 11, 1846, son of Robert and Jane (McCormick) Earley, natives of Pennsylvania and of English descent, former a blacksmith by trade, in later life a farmer. R. M. Earley, next the youngest in a family of six children, received his education in the Williamsport Seminary, and then taught school for one year. In 1871 he established his present enterprise in Mount Holly Springs, and in the same year married Martha Fishburn, of German lineage, and daughter of Philip Fishburn, a farmer. To this union have been born two children: Frank Norman and Barton. Mr. and Mrs. Earley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

H. M. EVANS, freight agent for the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad Company, Boiling Springs, was born in Carroll Township, York Co., Penn., December 31, 1851, son of John and Elizabeth (Miller) Evans, also natives of York County. Our subject's mother

was of German descent; his father, of Welsh lineage, was a land surveyor, and for many years followed his profession in York County. He, John Evans, moved to Newville, Cumberland County in 1863; was justice of the peace, and held several other offices of trust. He died in 1883. H. M. Evans' paternal grandfather was an officer in the war of 1812. Our subject is the elder in a family of two children, and grew to manhood in Cumberland County, attending the school in Newville and afterward Dickinson College, whence he graduated in 1874. He then studied surveying, and worked at it with his father for a time, but at the age of twenty-three accepted the position of freight agent, and has served in that capacity ever since. He was married, in 1881, to Laura E., daughter of John Beetem, and a native of this county, of German origin. To this union has been born one child: Maud Elizabeth. Mrs. Evans is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Evans is a Democrat.

W. F. GARDNER, merchant, P. O. Uriah, was born in South Middleton Township, this county, September 15, 1856, son of Barney and Agnes (Day) Gardner; the former of German origin, born in Adams County, Penn., in 1810, the latter also a native of Pennsylvania, of English lineage. They were married in Adams County, Penn. Barney Gardner, who was a farmer and merchant and successful business man, lived to be seventy years old, his life being mostly spent on the line between Adams and Cumberland Counties. He died in 1880. He was a Democrat politically. His widow still resides in South Middleton Township. Our subject is the youngest of three children (John, Uriah and William F.), and grew to manhood on the farm, receiving his education in the common school. Mr. Gardner has been conducting a general store in the southern part of South Middleton Township since 1875. He was married, in 1880, to Florence Mortorff, of English origin, and daughter of Israel Mortorff, who was a successful business man. Politically our subject is a Democrat.

SAMUEL GIVIN, president of the Mount Holly Paper Company, Mount Holly Springs, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., July 6, 1804, son of James and Agnes (Steel) Givin; the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Pennsylvania. James Givin came to this county in 1790, and for many years was a merchant in Carlisle and a prominent man. In early life he was a Democrat in politics, but in later years became a Republican. He was a member of Carlisle Town Council. Of the eleven children born to James and Agnes Givin seven attained maturity. Samuel Givin, the seventh born, grew up in Carlisle and there received his education, and early in life embarked in mercantile business, in which he continued until 1828, when he built a mill at Mount Holly Springs, near the site of the brick mill now owned by the Mount Holly Paper Company, and there for several years manufactured carpets, whose beauty in design and texture are said to have equaled the celebrated carpets of Kidderminster, England. In 1865 the paper company was incorporated, with a cash capital of $200,000, and Mr. Robert Givin was elected president, acting as such until his death in 1878, when Samuel Givin was elected president, which office he still holds. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as president of town council. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

P. HARMON, dealer in coal, grain and lumber, and agent for the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad Company, Mount Holly Springs, was born in South Middleton Township, this county, December 13, 1848, son of George (a farmer) and Julia (Baker) Harmon, natives of York County, Penn., and of German origin; their family consisted of eight children. Our subject, the fifth born, was reared on the farm and attended the schools of his native county. Early in life he left the farm and clerked in a store in Mount Holly Springs; then embarked in mercantile trade, keeping a general store for fifteen years, most of the time in company with his brother, though he conducted business alone for six years. In 1877 our subject embarked in his present enterprise. He was married, in 1872, to Emily L., daughter of Stephen F. Weakley, and of Irish descent. Her father was a farmer, and was a strong Abolitionist in those days when it cost something to be an advocate of that doctrine. The children of Mr. and Mrs. P. Harmon are Bessie, Percy and Helen. Mrs. Harmon is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Harmon is a Republican in politics; has served in the town council, and for three years was secretary of the school board. During the late war of the Rebellion he enlisted, in 1865, in Company H, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war.

E. F. HASKELL, farmer and proprietor of the Wood View Nursery, P. O. Uriah, was born in Massachusetts May 27, 1810, son of Charles H. and Demaris (Flagg) Haskell, natives of Massachusetts and of English origin. Charles H. Haskell was a farmer and manufacturer of woolen goods. Our subject, the third in a family of ten children, after receiving his education in the academy of his native State, at the age of seventeen learned the trade, with his father, of manufacturing woolen goods, which he followed seventeen years, a part of the time being in business in Delaware County, Penn. He also managed the carpet manufacturing business at Mount Holly Springs, this county, for five years, and afterward became general manager of the Pine Grove Iron Works, where he remained for eight years, when he engaged as superintendent of the Ahl Iron Works for a year. After this he moved on his farm, consisting of 205 acres, which he had purchased in 1850, and

embarked in the nursery business, selling trees in New York and the Western States extensively, meeting with more than average success. Our subject has been twice married; first in 1832, and this wife dying in 1835, he was married, on the second occasion, in 1840, to Miss Eliza Watsbaugh, of German and Irish origin, and their three children are Amanda, wife of John Peters; Almira, wife of E. J. Hartzel; Harrison, who is married and farming the home place. Mrs. Eliza Haskell died in 1867. She was a member of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Haskell was a member of the Presbyterian denomination, but now has his membership with the Lutheran Church. He has always taken an active interest in his church, serving as elder and deacon. Mr. Haskell has lived in Cumberland County since 1838, and for a number of years has been a member of the school board.

GEORGE W. HEAGY, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Carlisle, was born near Newville, Cumberland Co., Penn., September 24, 1837, son of John and Mary (Hemminger) Heagy. The former a native of Adams County, of English origin, was a farmer; the latter, born in Cumberland County, was of German lineage. George W. is the youngest in a family of seven children. His father died in 1856 in Cumberland County, where he had resided since he was a young man. Our subject attended common school and farmed until 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served as a non-commissioned officer; was in several hard-fought battles, had two horses shot from under him, and was wounded while charging a rebel battery at the battle of Gettysburg, but served his full time, and was honorably discharged. Since the war Mr. Heagy has followed agricultural pursuits, and now owns 118 acres of land. He was married, in 1866, to Annie E. Stuart, of English descent, daughter of John Stuart, a farmer. The children born to this union are Mary, John, Robert, Minnie, Clark, Bessie, Florence, Maud and Annie. Mr. Heagy is a member of the Reformed Church, and his wife of the Presbyterian denomination. Mr. Heagy is a Democrat in politics; has served three years as county auditor and three years as overseer of the poor, and several years as school director.

C. K. HERR, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hatton, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., February 19, 1834, the third in the family of five children of Christian and Mary (Meyers) Herr, also natives of that county and of German origin. Christian Herr, a farmer and minister in the old Mennonite Church, moved to this county in 1834, and settled on a farm in South Middleton Township, where he died in 1865. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the district school. In the course of time he chose agriculture as an occupation, and is now the owner of a farm of 102 acres, where he resides. He was married, in 1856, to Catharine, daughter of Jacob Spangles, and of German descent. To this union have been born ten children, nine of whom are now living: Emeison, Barbara, Jacob and Harry (twins; they have a stove and tinware store in Boiling Springs), Abraham, Christian, Mary, George and William. Mrs. Herr dying in 1878, Mr. Herr married, in 1881, Sallie S., daughter of John Kauffman. Mr. and Mrs. Herr are members of the United Brethren Church, of which he is a trustee. In politics he is a Republican.

DAVID HOERNER, retired manufacturer, Hatton, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., May 24, 1811, the third born in the family of twelve children of John and Magdalena (Ebersole) Hoerner, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin, and grandson of Andrew Hoerner, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. John Hoerner was a major in the war of 1812, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-one years. Our subject was a major in the State militia, and had two sons, who lost their lives in the late Rebellion: David, Jr., starved to death in Andersonville prison, and Thomas, killed in front of Petersburg. David Hoerner, Sr., received his education in Dauphin County, Penn., and at the age of eighteen commenced to learn the manufacturing of woolen goods, which business he followed forty-five years. In 1847 he bought the woolen mills in South Middleton Township, which he successfully operated until 1874, since when the business has been conducted by his son, Daniel B. Our subject was married, in 1831, to Barbara Hoover, of German descent, and of the nine children born to this union the following named are living: John H., the owner of 1,200 acres of land, a wealthy, influential merchant in London, Penn.; Mary E., wife of Samuel Shelly; Sue B., who is living with said David Hoerner, and William H., living in Central City, Col.; Barbara M., wife of J. K. Graybill; Magdalena, wife of Rev. John P. Smith, a Methodist minister, and Daniel B., a manufacturer of woolen goods. Mr. Hoerner is a member of the Lutheran Church, Mrs. Hoerner of the United Brethren denomination. He is owner of a woolen mill and a farm of sixty acres, on which he resides in South Middleton Township. In politics Mr. Hoerner is a Republican. During the late war of the Rebellion, in 1863, he went to Harrisburg to inform Gen. Smith that the rebel general, Fitzhugh Lee, was in this vicinity. On his return he states that he found himself in the midst of the enemy, and saw Gen. Lee sitting on a fence resting, and that the General, when he saw him, said: "Come, let us have a talk." Mr. Hoerner accepted the invitation, climbed up on the fence, and for half an hour argued the political questions of the day, all the time with a pass from Gen. Smith in his pocket, which, if found, would have condemned him as a spy. When he returned toward home three of the rebels accompanied him (as they said, to get something

to eat), but Mr. Hoerner threw them off the scent by stopping at a farm house three miles from home, and asking for a piece of bread and butter, and when they saw him beginning to eat they left; so, by shrewdness and courage, he escaped.

D. P. HOOVER (deceased) was born in York County, Penn., February 13, 1825, son of John (a farmer) and Julia Ann (Livingston) Hoover, natives of Pennsylvania and of German lineage; they raised a family of nine children, eight of whom grew to maturity. Our subject, who was the seventh born, attended the district school, and at the age of nineteen learned blacksmithing, and after serving his apprenticeship followed his trade two years. He came with his parents to this county in 1833, and had therefore resided here for over a half century. He made farming the main business of his life and met with more than average success. Mr. Hoover was married in 1845, to Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Esther (Gline) Burkholder, the former of whom, a farmer, was of German origin. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Hoover was blessed with twelve children, eight of whom grew up and seven are now living: William M., Caroline Amelia (wife of William E. Reed), I. Willis, Anna, Esther, Samuel Philip, Matilda Clarissa. Mr. Hoover died July 24, 1886, a member of the Evangelical Church in which he had held most of the offices, having served as superintendent of Sabbath-school, class-leader and trustee; and had been a member of the church council. He served his township as school director. Politically he was a Democrat. His widow is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

ISRAEL HULL, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Mount Holly Springs, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., February 23, 1821, son of Peter and Anna (Metz) Hull, also natives of Lancaster County and of Holland-Dutch descent. Peter Hull was a farmer by occupation; his father Peter Hull, Sr., served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Israel Hull, the fourth in a family of six children, attended the common school and worked on the farm until he was seventeen years old; then learned wagon-making, which occupation he followed until he attained his majority; he then, for several years, traveled extensively, going over the road between California and Pennsylvania eight times (working in the mines in California), and sailed on the ocean, visiting the Sandwich Islands, working in the shipyards there for ten months; he next embarked for San Francisco, Cal., arriving there a few months previous to the discovery of gold. In 1850 he came to New York, and in the same year to Mechanicsburg, Penn. Mr. Hull was married, in 1850, to Hannah, daughter of John and Hannah (Orth) Ricker, also natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. To this union were born two children: Clara Jane and Margaret M. Mrs. Hull died in 1857. In politics our subject is a Republican. He is a member of Chico Lodge, No. 113, I. O. O. F., of California. In business he has been successful and is the owner of a well improved farm near Mount Holly Springs.

BENJAMIN KAUFFMAN, retired farmer, Boiling Springs, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., August 7, 1805, son of Christian and Maria (Miller) Kauffman, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin, and who were the parents of eight children, of whom Benjamin is the youngest and the only surviving member of the family. Our subject was reared on the farm, attended the subscription school in his native county, chose the vocation of his father (who was a farmer all his life), and has met with marked success. He came to Cumberland County, Penn., in 1834, and settled in South Middleton Township on the farm where he now resides, and which now numbers 261 acres. He was married in 1828, to Martha, daughter of Jacob Bassler, also a native of Lancaster County and of German origin. Of the eleven children born to this union seven attained maturity: Maria, married to Charles Miller (both now deceased); Ann (deceased wife of John Bremer); Benjamin (deceased), was married, a farmer; Tobias, married, resides in Iowa (he enlisted at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in the Two Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was promoted to captain and subsequently to colonel; was taken prisoner by the enemy and suffered all the horrors of Libby prison); Sarah, at home; Martha, wife of John Strickler; Elizabeth, wife of Elias Moutz; Susan, wife of William Ely. Mr. Kauffman is a member of the new Mennonite Church.

WILLIAM KLEPPER, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Mount Holly Springs, was born in Adams County, Penn., March 31, 1834, son of Adolphus and Susan (Kime) Klepper. His mother was a native of Adams County, Penn., and of German origin. His father, who was born in Germany, was a type-setter by trade, an occupation he followed in early life, but later was a farmer. Adolphus and Susan Klepper reared a family of nine children, of whom William is the eldest. Our subject acquired his education in the common schools of his native county, chose farming as his vocation, and is now the owner of 150 acres of land, on which he resides and which he has acquired by his own exertions. He was married, in 1863, to Mary Jane, daughter of John and Mary (Brame) Weigle, and a native of Adams County, Penn., of German descent. To this union were born the following children: Sarah Alberta, Anna Minerva (a teacher in South Middleton Township, Penn.), John Adolphus, William Henry, Maggie V., Jacob Emery, Emma Jane, Rebecca Irene and Clarence Reynolds. Mr. and Mrs. Klepper and two eldest daughters are members of the Lutheran Church, in which he has been deacon. In politics Mr. Klepper is a Democrat. He has served as school director three years; township assessor, and as judge of the primary election, three times.

D. P. LEHMAN, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Boiling Springs, was born near the village of Newville, Cumberland Co., Penn., June 26, 1839, son of Jacob and Catharine (Givler) Lehman, natives of this county and of German origin. Jacob Lehman died in 1870. Our subject is the eldest of five children who grew to manhood and womanhood. He was reared on the farm and received a common school education in his native county. Wisely chosing farming as an occupation, he has met with more than the average success, and is now owner of 140 acres of land, with first-class improvements and well stocked. Mr. Lehman has been twice married, on first occasion, in 1863, to Elizabeth Burn, who died in 1872, and by this union has the following children: Dora (wife of John S. Keenport), Jacob, Ida, Clara and Minnie. In 1874 Mr. Lehman married his second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, daughter of Philip Maul, and of German origin, and by her he has two children: David and Charley. Mr and Mrs. Lehman are members of the Lutheran Church, in which he has served as deacon and Sabbath-school superintendent. Politically our subject is a Democrat; he has served as school director and assessor of his township.

J. C. LEHMAN, justice of the peace, Boiling Springs, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., May 15, 1842, son of Jacob and Catharine (Givler) Lehman, also natives of this county and of German origin. Jacob Lehman, who was a farmer and stock dealer, died December 26, 1870; his widow still survives. Their family consisted of seven children—two sons and five daughters. The sons are J. C. and D. P., a prominent farmer in this township. Our subject, the second born in the family, was reared on the farm, receiving a common school education. His first business transaction was dealing in stock. In 1876 he built the business room now occupied by Capt. Derland and conducted a store three years. In 1880 he bought twenty-eight acres of land, where he thought he discovered indications of iron ore, developed it far enough to find his surmises were correct, and then quietly (through an agent) bought more, and at the present time owns 3,000 acres. He has an ore lead nearly three miles long on his land, which is being extensively developed by wealthy iron companies, among which may be mentioned the well known Pine Grove Company (working J. C. Lehman, No. 2), and the Crane Iron Company, of which he is land agent for Cumberland County, (working J. C. Lehman No. 8). Mr. Lehman's lands bid fair to prove first-class in every particular. Our subject was married, in 1871, to Lyde C. (daughter of Wilson Fleming), a graduate of the State Normal School, who lived only one year after marriage; she was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Carlisle. Mr. Lehman is a liberal contributor to the church in Boiling Springs and is trustee of the Methodist Church in this township. He is a Democrat in politics and is serving as justice of the peace, being elected the third time.

CHRISTIAN LEIB, retired farmer, P. O. Boiling Springs, was born in South Middleton Township, Cumberland County, Penn., February 4, 1816, son of John and Mary (Wise) Leib, the former born in this county in 1781, a farmer by occupation. Our subject, the eighth born in a family of twelve children, received his education in the subscription school; chose farming as his occupation, and has met with average success, retiring from business and living on his little farm, comprising 38 acres, for which he paid $200 per acre, and on which he has a neat, substantial residence. Christian Leib was married, in 1836, to Nancy, daughter of Jacob Walter. This union was blessed with eight children, three of whom survive: Mary, Christian W. (a farmer) and Charles H. (a merchant). Mr. Leib's son, John, was a soldier in the Union Army, a member of the Two Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company A, and was killed at the battle of Petersburg. Mr. Leib and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been steward, class leader and Sabbath-school superintendent. Politically Mr. Leib is a Republican. He is a descendant of one of the oldest families of Pennsylvania, and he and his wife have the respect and esteem of their many friends.

A. M. LEIDICH, surveyor and merchant of Boiling Springs, was born at "Leidich's oil-mill farm," in Monroe Township, Cumberland Co., Penn., on the 18th of October, 1822. He is a son of John and Mary (Diller) Leidich. His grandfather, Adam Leidich, was of German lineage, and died at the "oil mill farm" in 1828. His mother was a daughter of Martin Diller, an early settler of this county and of German origin. John and Mary Leidich had two children: Adam, the subject of this sketch, and D. J., a prominent merchant of Carlisle, Penn. John Leidich died in 1826, and Mary Leidrich died in 1886. A. M. Leidich commenced the study of surveying at fifteen years of age, and two years later began the practice of his profession. He engaged in keeping a general store at Boiling Springs in 1845, and continued in that business until 1874, with only an interruption of two years. In 1845 he laid out the town of Boiling Springs for Daniel Kauffman, who owned the land on which the town was built. The same year, he bought the lot on the corner of Main and Front Streets—the first lot that was sold in this town—paying the then enormous sum of $200 for it, and built the brick store which is still standing. Boiling Springs was so named as early as 1762. Our subject was married in 1847, to Regina, daughter of Capt. Stewart McGowan, and great-granddaughter of Andrew Crocket, who was prominent in the early history of this county. Mrs. Leidich's ancestors were early settlers of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish origin. The children born to this union

are Stewart M., an attorney at law, in Carlisle, Penn.; Mary, wife of R. Craighead; Margaret, wife of Dr. Houk, of Boiling Springs, this county, and Emma J., at home. Mrs. Leidich died in 1873; she was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle. Mr. Leidich is a member of the same church. In politics he is a Republican. He was the first postmaster of Boiling Springs, appointed by President Pierce, the mail then being carried to Boiling Springs from Allen postoffice by Henry Erbin, who walked with it on his shoulder, or, more frequently in his pocket. He continued postmaster until the election of Abraham Lincoln.

M. H. LINDSAY, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Carlisle, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., June 23, 1837, son of Alexander and Eliza (Wilt) Lindsay; the former of Scotch and the latter of English origin. Alexander Lindsay, who was a successful business man, died in 1875. The family of Alexander and Eliza Lindsay consisted of ten children, eight of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, and seven are now living. Our subject, the second born, was raised on the farm, in South Middleton Township, this county, and there attended the common schools. Since he reached his majority he has engaged in farming, and is now the owner of the home farm, consisting of something over eighty-two acres. He was married, December 19, 1867, to Miss Elmira, daughter of Jacob Hartman, and to this union were born two children: Rebecca (deceased) and Alice M. Mrs. Lindsay is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Lindsay is a Republican.

J. W. LINDSEY, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Carlisle, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., December 21, 1835, son of Alexander and Eliza (Wilt) Lindsey, natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch descent. They reared a family of ten children, eight of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, and seven are now living. Our subject, the eldest, was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools in South Middleton Township, and has made farming his business in life. His father, who was a successful farmer, died in 1875. Mr. Lindsey, who has met with good success as an agriculturist, has lately built himself a neat, substantial residence on his farm, which consists of 88 acres. He was married in 1863, to Mary Bell, daughter of Solomon Dewalt, a prominent farmer of this township. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey has been blessed with one child: Bessie Wilt. Mrs. Lindsey is a member of the German Reformed Church. Politically Mr. Lindsey is a Republican.

D. A. McALLESTER, merchant, Mount Holly Springs, was born in Perry County, Penn., August 13, 1841, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Baughman) McAllester, natives, respectively, of Dauphin and Perry Counties, Penn.; the former of Scotch-Irish and the latter of German origin. Alexander McAllester, who was a blacksmith by trade, in later life a farmer, died in Perry County, Penn., in 1880. Our subject is the seventh born in a family of nine children, seven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. He was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the common school and in Bloomfield Academy. His first business venture was as a clerk in a dry goods store in Logansport, Ind., where he remained six years; he then went East and clerked for two years; subsequently embarked in mercantile trade at Mount Holly Springs, where he has since successfully conducted a general store. D. A. McAllester was married, in 1868, to Emma, daughter of Jacob Steel, and of German origin. They have five children: C. J., Steel, William, D. A. and Marie. Mr. McAllester is a Democrat in politics. He was appointed postmaster in 1885, and has served as treasurer of Mount Holly Springs. He is a member of the K. of P.

A. MANSFIELD, superintendent of the paper-mills of the Mount Holly Paper Company, Mount Holly Springs, was born in Berkshire County, Mass., March 20, 1825, son of William and Martha (Granger) Mansfield, also natives of that State and of English descent; they were parents of two children. Albert, the eldest, received his schooling in his native county, and for a time was employed in his father's store; afterward he learned to manufacture paper in his father's paper-mill, and in 1859 came to Cumberland County, Penn., accepting the superintendency of Mount Holly Paper-mill, which position he still fills with honor to himself and credit to his employers. He was united in marriage, December 3, 1850, with Miss Harriet E. Munson, born in Connecticut and of English origin. This union has been blessed with one child, Eva D., now the wife of Clarence J. Reddig, a merchant in Shippensburg, a graduate of Eastman National Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and a member of the class of 1877 of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Penn. He is well known throughout the State as a Sabbath-school worker. Mr. Mansfield is a Republican in politics.

A. R. MAY, veterinary surgeon, P. O. Boiling Springs, born in York County, Penn., December 27, 1838, son of Daniel and Barbara (Rider) May; the former of whom was born in York County, Penn., in '795, and lived to be seventy-eight years old; the latter, born in York County, Penn., in 1801, still residing with our subject at Boiling Springs. Daniel May was a miller in early life, but in later years a farmer. He was a very strong man, and during the time he was milling for Mr. Frick at the Big Conowago, in York County, Penn., he carried nine bushels of wheat up two flights of stairs at one time. A. R. May, the sixth born in the family, was reared on the farm, and received his education in the common school. He subsequently studied medicine, commenced to practice as veterinary surgeon

in York County, Penn., and, in 1873, came to Boiling Springs, where he has been very successful, and is as well known as any veterinary surgeon in the county. The Doctor usually passes for a "Dutchman," and though his parents and grandparents were Americans, raised in York County among the Pennsylvania Dutch, he now speaks the English language with difficulty. He is a Republican in politics. For several years Mr. May has served as constable, and he has been mentioned as a candidate for sheriff of Cumberland County.

JACOB H. MEIXEL, farmer and stock grower, P. O. Boiling Springs, was born in South Middleton Township, Cumberland Co., Penn., January 22, 1846, son of George and Catharine (Hoover) Meixel, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. George Meixel was born in this county, and is a farmer by occupation, but in early life was a freighter, he now resides at Boiling Springs, he was a deacon in the Church of God. He raised three sons and one daughter, Jeremiah F., a minister in the Church of God; Jacob H., Zachariah T., teaching in the high school, Hanover, York Co., Penn.; and Sally, wife of Charles W. Otto. Our subject was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the township schools, the Iron City Commercial College, and at the Commercial College of Philadelphia, Penn. He is a first class penman, and traveled through the West teaching penmanship. He was married, January 14, 1876, to Crara, daughter of Peter Bricker, of German origin. To this union were born four children, three now living: Jacob B., Rolland H., George G., and Christ. Mr. Meixel is a Republican in politics. He enlisted when he was eighteen years old, in Company I, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, served his term of enlistment, and then re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Independents, and became a non-commissioned officer. Mr. Meixel has traveled in two thirds of the States of the Union. He is owner of 214 acres of land, is a first class farmer, and raises thoroughbred chickens, turkeys, hogs and cattle.

ROBERT H. MIDDLETON, superintendent of the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, Boiling Springs, was born in Mifflin Township, Cumberland Co., Penn., January 25, 1845, son of Andrew M. and Nancy (Elliott) Middleton, also natives of this county and of Scotch-Irish origin, and who reared a family of five children. Our subject, the second born, lived on a farm until fifteen years old, attending the common school. His father, who was a farmer, then moved to Newville, Penn., where Robert H. attended the academy. In 1863 he went to Baltimore and attended the Commercial College, graduating the same year. He then obtained a position with P. A. Ahl & Bro. as book keeper, remaining with them until 1865, when he went to Wabash, Ind., as book keeper for his uncle, Thomas J. Elliott, and there remained until 1868. On returning to Newville, he was again employed as book keeper for Ahl & Bro. until 1875, when he accepted a position on the engineer corps of the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, was made road-master in 1876 and in 1877 was appointed to his present position. Our subject was married, May 10, 1870, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Isaac Vanloan, of New York City; their children are Thomas E. and Robert H., Jr. Mrs. Middleton is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is of Huguenot origin.

WILLIAM MOORE, farmer and stock grower, P. O. Mount Holly Springs, was born in South Middleton Township, this county, November 28, 1835, in the house where he now resides. His parents, William and Catharine (Reighter) Moore, were also natives of this county and of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was a farmer and miller, and his grandfather, William Moore, also a farmer, was an early settler of this county. William Moore is the youngest in a family of six children, of which he and his sister Mary Ann (now the wife of John Craighead) are the only ones now residing in the county. Our subject was reared on a farm, acquired a common school education, and farming and milling have been his chief business. He is owner of 174 acres of land. Our subject has been twice married, first in 1858, to Catharine, daughter of Jacob Ritner and granddaughter of ex Gov. Joseph Ritner of Pennsylvania. To this union were born the following named children: Robert, a cattle dealer in Wyoming Territory; Emily and Bertha. Mrs. Moore died in 1866, and in 1869 Mr. Moore married, for his second wife, her sister Mary, and by this union has four children: Jessie, Minnie, Norris and Hugh. Mrs. Moore's father was a land surveyor and farmer, and his daughter Mary, being endowed with artistic taste, drew the drafts of the tracts of land for him; she is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Moore is a Democrat in politics.

ELIAS McCUNTZ, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hatton, was born in Frankford Township, this county, August 13, 1840, son of John and Susanna (Knisly) Mountz, natives of Cumberland County, Penn., and of German descent; the former born in 1812, and the latter in 1814. Our subject's grandfather, Martin Mountz, and his great-grandfather, Lazarus Mountz, were tillers of the soil, as was also his father. John Mountz served, at one time, as captain in the militia; he died in 1879, his widow still survives him. Their family consisted of ten children, eight of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. Elias Mountz is the eldest in the family that attained maturity, and was reared on the farm, attending the normal school. At the age of seventeen he commenced teaching and followed this vocation for ten years in this county, teaching in the high school at Mount Holly Springs, and six terms in South Middleton Township, since he abandoned school-

teaching he has devoted his time to farming. Mr. Mountz is one of the few farmers who keep a correct book account of all he buys and sells on his farm. He has been a very successful farmer, and is one-half owner of a well improved farm, on which his brother now resides. Mr. Mountz, in politics, is a Democrat; has served as school director in this township for nine years; in 1866 he was elected county auditor, and served in that capacity for three years. Our subject was married, February 23, 1865, to Eliza B., daughter of Benjamin Kauffman, and this union has been blessed with thirteen children, ten of whom are now living: Cicero K., Viola K., Elias K., Harry K., Olive K., Charles K., Minnie K., Elsie K., Stella K. and Annie K. Mr. and Mrs. Mountz are members of the United Brethren Church, in which he is class-leader and assistant superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

CHARLES H. MULLIN, Mount Holly Springs, is secretary and treasurer of the Mount Holly Paper Company, established in 1856, who do an extensive business in the manufacture of fine letter and writing papers; they make the commercial safety paper for checks, drafts, etc. He was born in South Middleton Township (now Mount Holly Springs), this county, October 31, 1833, son of William B. and Eliza (Lightcap) Mullin, natives of Cumberland County, and of Irish and English descent, respectively. Our subject's great-grandfather, who came from the North of Ireland to America in 1760, and settled in Cumberland County, Penn., was a farmer by occupation, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather, who was a paper manufacturer in Franklin County, Penn., came, in 1819, to what is now Mount Holly Springs, and bought the paper-mill built in 1812 by William Barber and I. Knox, and which he carried on until 1838, when his son, William B. Mullin (subject's father), took charge of the business, and continued it until his death, which occurred in 1869. In politics Mr. Mullin is a Republican. He was one of the electors on the Republican ticket that elected Gen. Grant President his first term; he was delegate to the National Convention in 1876, and has also been delegate to all important State conventions since 1872, always taking a prominent part. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and is a Knight Templar. During the late war of the Rebellion our subject enlisted, in 1861, in the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves. Mr. Mullin takes an interest in every thing that pertains to the welfare of Cumberland County. In 1872 he was elected president of Cumberland County Agricultural Society, which office he still holds.

WILLIAM A. MULLIN, of the firm of W. A. & A. F. Mullin, manufacturer of book paper, Mount Holly Springs, Penn., was born at that place August 18, 1835, the second child of William Barbour and Eliza (Lightcap) Mullin, natives of Cumberland County. Upon leaving school he associated himself with his father, and became a partner in the business. May 1, 1869, the father died, and since 1872 the firm has been known as W. A. & A. F. Mullin. William A. has paid much attention to the breeding of fine horses and Jersey cattle. The Mullins have all been and are active business men. William A. married, in October, 1862, Miss Fannie Porter, a daughter of Capt. and Martha I. (Hall) Porter. Mrs. Mullin is a lady of rare attainments, and is both an artist and poet. They are the parents of two daughters: Helen Hall and Nora Montgomery Mullin. Mrs. Mullin is a graduate of Irving Female College.

A. F. MULLIN is a member of the firm of W. A. & A. F. Mullin, manufacturers of book and printing paper, Mount Holly Springs. The mill operated by this firm is one of the oldest in the State, the business having been established by the grandfather and grand-uncle of our subject. The mill was burned down in 1846, and the ground was then purchased by W. B. Mullin (subject's father) who, in 1847, erected a larger building, introducing modern machinery, and conducted the business until his death in 1869, since when it has been operated by the present firm. A. F. Mullin was born at Mount Holly Springs, this county, in the house where he now resides, September 14, 1837, son of William B. and Eliza (Lightcap) Mullin, and is third in a family of eight children—five of whom are still living. Our subject attended school at Mount Holly Springs until he was sixteen, when he entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., where he graduated in his twenty-first year. He then accepted the position of principal of the Cumberland Valley Institute (1858-60); was principal of Dickinson College grammar school from 1860 to 1862, and then went into the paper manufacturing business with his father, in which he still continues. Mr. Mullin was married, in 1869, to Martha E., daughter of John S. Sterrett, and a native of Pennsylvania, her parents having been among the pioneers of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Mullin have three children: Lillian Sterrett, Charles L. and John Sterrett. Mrs. Mullin is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Mullin was formerly a Republican, but now casts his vote with the Prohibition party. He was a member of the town council, and is now of the school board. In 1876 he was a candidate for State Senator on the Republican ticket, and, though defeated, ran 1,000 ahead of his ticket. Athough not an office seeker he is now (1886) a candidate for the Legislature on the Prohibition ticket.

JACOB NOFFSINGER, farmer and stock grower, Mount Holly Springs, was born in Berks County, Penn., May 24, 1834, son of Jacob and Catherine (Stahl) Noffsinger, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and English origin, who came to Cumberland County soon after their marriage, and settled on a farm in South Middleton Township. Their family consisted of seven children, Jacob being the third born and the only member of the

family residing in Cumberland County. Our subject attended the schools in this township, chose the occupation of his father (farming), and is the owner of the farm where he now resides. He was united in marriage, in 1859, with Annie E., daughter of Thomas and Anna (Shuck) Bradley, the former of whom was of Scotch-Irish origin, the latter a native of Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Noffsinger are parents of two children: Emma C. and Anna E. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically Mr. Noffsinger is a Republican. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and has been through the subordinate lodge of the I. O. O. F. Mrs. Noffsinger's ancestors were Dunkards, and were prominent members of the River Brethren Church—in fact were the originators and organizers of that society.

SIMPSON OTT, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Carlisle, was born in Southampton Township, near Shippensburg, this county, in September, 1840; son of Jacob and Susan (Barmaster) Ott, of German and English origin, and who reared a family of eleven children. Our subject, the second born, was reared on his father's farm, receiving a common school education in South Middleton Township. At the age of seventeen he commenced the blacksmith's trade, serving a regular apprenticeship of three years. He was married, in 1862, to Mary, daughter of Israel Kertz and of German origin. The children born to this union are William, Carrie, Florence and James. Mr. and Mrs. Ott are members of the Evangelical Association, in which he has been Sabbath-school superintendent and is now Sabbath school teacher. He has been a school director for years. Politically he is a Democrat. Mr. Ott has been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits since 1862, and is owner of a farm of forty-eight acres near Carlisle, on which he now resides.

GEORGE OTTO, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Boiling Springs, was born at Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Penn., March 11, 1822, son of John and Susannah (Smith) Otto, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent; former a blacksmith by trade. They reared a family of seven children. John Otto was a soldier in the war of 1812, going from Carlisle in 1813, and his son, John, was in the late war, enlisting in 1861 and serving three years. George, the second born, attended the common school in Carlisle, Penn., and at the age of ten years commenced to work on the farm, and has made agriculture the business of his life. In early life he frequently worked as a farm-hand for 40 cents per day, and also for $5 per month, but by industry and economy he has succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune, being now the owner of 260 acres of land. He was married, November 12, 1850, to Henrietta, daughter of Adam Bitner, and of German descent. They have five children living: Alphus S., a farmer; Charles W., a farmer and schoolteacher (he taught school fifteen years); Lewis C., who is teaching school; Anna Maria and George B. In politics Mr. Otto is a Democrat; has served as school director. He is a member of the society of American Mechanics, the K. of P., I. O. O. F., and is a F. & A. M.

ABRAM PHILLIPS, retired farmer, P. O. Carlisle, was born in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Penn., son of Patrick and Catharine (Williams) Phillips, natives of Ireland. Patrick Phillips emigrated from his native country to America when he was sixteen years old, chose farming as an occupation, and in 1803 received his naturalization papers at Carlisle, where he had settled, and the house which he built in 1812 is still standing. He was a successful business man, and at the time of his death, in 1849, owned a well improved farm. Abram and his sister Martha where the only children born to their parents. Our subject was reared on the farm, acquired a common school education, and has made agriculture his principal occupation. He is owner of the 100 acres of land where he now resides. In politics our subject is a Democrat. He holds to the religion of his father (Roman Catholic), and is a good neighbor and respected citizen. Mr. Phillips and his sister are both single, and reside together on the farm.

D. S. RICE, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Barnitz, was born in Adams County, Penn., January 5, 1836, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Plank) Rice, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. Our subject's paternal grandmother was born on the ocean while her parents were coming to America from Germany. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Peter Rice, who was a farmer by occupation, was twice married and had four children by his first wife and eight by his second (of the latter David S. is the third born). Our subject was reared on a farm in his native county, receiving a common school education. At the age of sixteen he commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, served as a non-commissioned officer, and was honorably discharged at expiration of term of service. Since the war Mr. Rice has devoted his whole time and attention to farming and stock-raising, and is owner of 96 acres of land on which he now resides. He was married, in 1865, to Mary C., daughter of Benjamin Royer, a farmer. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. The children born to this union are Benjamin Elmer, Emma Eva Alma, Seth Edwin and Robert. Mrs. Rice is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Rice is a Republican.

DANIEL RUDY, farmer and proprietor of the Sunnyside Dairy, P. O. Carlisle, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., December 8, 1837, son of Jonas and Frances (Hoffman) Rudy, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin, and who reared a family of nine children, of whom Daniel is the third born. Four of the sons—Joseph, Levi, Jonas and

Frederick—served in the late war of the Rebellion, and all returned home but Joseph, who died at Andersonville, after an incarceration of one year and five days, in rebel prisons. Our subject was reared on his father's farm and, with his parents, moved to South Middleton, Township in 1838. He acquired a common school education in his native county, and at the age of twenty-two, attended the State Normal School. He then commenced to teach, with the intention of following the profession, but, at the expiration of four years, his father died (in 1861), and, being appointed administrator to the estate, he came home and took charge of the farm. Mr. Rudy is owner of 103 acres of well improved land, and has operated the Sunnyside Dairy since 1878, keeping from fifteen to twenty cows. In 1871 he married Elizabeth Ernest, of German descent, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Ann (Batterman) Ernest, and their living children are William Jonas, Jacob E. and Sallie A. Mr. and Mrs. Rudy are members of the Reformed Church. He has held most of the township offices.

SAMUEL SCHELL, carpenter, P. O. Boiling Springs, was born in York County, Penn., July 9, 1830, son of Andrew and Anna Mary (Koontz) Schell, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., and of German origin (his father was a carpenter and contractor by occupation). Andrew Schell and wife had a family of ten children, and of their six sons five were carpenters and the other a farmer. Our subject, who received his education in the common school, early learned the carpenter's trade with his brother, he being the youngest son, and has made that the principal business of his life. He was married, in 1855, to Mary Magdalena, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Givler) High, who were also of German origin. Her father was a doctor. Mr. and Mrs. Schell have two children: Adella, wife of Lewis Zeigler, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and Jacob Franklin, who was born in York County, Penn., August 30, 1858. At the age of sixteen he entered the Naval Academy as cadet in the engineer corps at Annapolis, Md., and thence graduated in 1878, and was then sent to sea and sailed in the ship which conveyed Gen. Grant in his trip around the world. At present Jacob F. Schell is instructor in the engineer department of the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Mr. Schell and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM SENSEMAN, miller and dealer in coal, Boiling Springs, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., September 20, 1837, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Haines) Senseman, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., of German origin. Samuel Senseman, a carpenter in early life but in later years a farmer, came to this county at an early date, and settled in Silver Spring Township. William Senseman, the ninth born in a family of ten children, lived on the farm and acquired a common school education, and has had to paddle his own canoe since he was fourteen years of age. When he reached his majority he went to Illinois, where he remained three years; then, in 1863, returned to this county. He was married, in 1865, to Hattie, daughter of Benjamin Shuh, and of German origin. In 1878 Mr. Senseman embarked in milling, which he continued for two years. From 1880 to 1884 he dealt in horses in company with A. R. May. In 1884 he again leased the mill at Boiling Springs, and has since conducted his present business. Mrs. Senseman is a member of the Lutheran Church. Our subject and wife have reared two orphans, giving them good educational advantages: John Cunningham, unmarried, and residing at Tecumseh, Neb., and Sadie Dean, now wife of Charles Rider.

ABRAHAM STRICKLER, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Carlisle, was born in Middlesex Township, Cumberland Co., Penn., July 15, 1834, son of Ulrick and Catharine (Hatzler) Strickler, of German origin, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., and Cumberland County, Penn., respectively. Our subject, the eldest of two children born to his parents, lost his mother when he was but four years of age, and his father, who never remarried, carried on the farm and kept house with hired help for eighteen years; he was a successful farmer and business man, and succeeded in accumulating a goodly share of this world's goods, and gave his children a good start in life. He died in 1871. Our subject, who was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the district school, has made farming his principal business, and has met with marked success, being the owner of a well improved farm of 200 acres. Abraham Strickler was married, in 1867, to Barbara Herr, of German origin, and a daughter of Christian Herr, who was a farmer and Mennonite clergyman. The children born to this union, living, are Jacob E., Mary and Emma (twins) and Barbara. Mrs. Strickler is a member of the Mennonite Church. Mr. Strickler is a Republican in politics. He takes an active interest in educational matters, and has served for ten years as school director, and has been treasurer of the board.

R. M. STUART, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Mount Holly Springs, was born in South Middleton Township, Cumberland Co., Penn., October 19, 1849, son of John and Jemima (McCune) Stuart, natives of Carlisle and Shippensburg, Penn., respectively. John Stuart, a farmer by occupation, was twice married, and has five children now living. Our subject's grandfather, John Stuart, and his uncle, Hugh Stuart, were associate judges of this county. R. M. Stuart, the eldest child by his father's second marriage, was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools and at the academy in Philadelphia, Penn., where he graduated in 1869. He was married in 1870, to Jennie H., daughter of William McCune, of Scotch-Irish origin, who was accidently killed by the cars in 1878. To Mr. and Mrs. Stuart have been born the following named children: Mary

Louisa, Minna Rosalie, John William, Robert Bruce, James Brady and Frank Hays. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church at Carlisle. Mr. Stuart is a Democrat in politics, for four years was school director in the district where he now resides. He is owner of a well improved farm of 140 acres.

SAMUEL B. SWIGERT, superintendent of machinery and paper maker in Mount Holly Paper Mills, Mount Holly Springs, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., February 23, 1839, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Sours) Swigert, natives of Pennsylvania, the former a butcher by occupation, born in Lancaster, and the latter in Cumberland County, of German origin. They reared a family of nine children, Samuel B. being the second. Our subject was reared in South Middleton Township, this county; was educated at the common school, and, after working at his trade six years, engaged with the Mount Holly Paper Company, with whom he has since continued. He is an energetic man, the owner of a neat, substantial residence in Mount Holly, where he resides. Our subject was married, in 1860, to Anna C., daughter of Joseph Decker, and by her he has six children: Minnie, Clara, Reed, Annie, Samuel and Benjamin F. Mr. Swigert is a Democrat in politics, and has served as school director and as member of the town council. He is a prominent member in Grand Lodge of the K. of P. at Mount Holly.

J. H. SWILER, merchant, proprietor of general store in Hickorytown, P. O. Carlisle, was born in Silver Spring Township, this county, July 22, 1835, son of John and Isabella (Eckels) Swiler, natives of Pennsylvania, of English origin, and who were the parents of three sons. In early life John Swiler was a teacher, in later years he was a farmer; he died in 1839. Isabella (Eckels) Swiler died May 20, 1858, aged forty-seven years and twenty-eight days. Our subject, the second child, was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools, and worked on the farm until he was seventeen years old, when he entered a store at West Fairview, this county, and clerked for one year, for George W. Fessler. He then went to York County, Penn., and was there employed as a clerk, in all, about five years. In 1859-60 he clerked for Joshua Culp and J. J. Coble, in Hogestown, Cumberland Co., Penn. In 1861 Mr. Swiler established his present industry, and by strict attention to business and honest dealing with his customers has succeeded well. He keeps a much larger stock than is usually carried in country stores. He was married, January 9, 1861, to Martha E., daughter of George Beistline, and of English origin. Their children are Sadie L., wife of Christian Bricker, and Maggie Florence. Politically Mr. Swiler is a Democrat. He has been school director for nine years. He is a member of Silver Spring Lodge, No. 598, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE TANGER, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Hatton, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., October 30, 1824, son of John and Ann (Cochnouer) Tanger, natives of that county and of German lineage, both born in the year 1803, former of whom died in 1830 and latter in 1876. His father, who was a weaver by trade, died in 1830. Our subject, the eldest of three children, acquired his education in his native county, where he resided until he was sixteen years of age, then came to this county and worked on a farm for 40 cents per day, and in this way got a start in life; he is now the owner of 502 acres of land, on a part of which he resides. He was married, in 1851, to Magdalena, daughter of Christian Herr, and of German origin. To George Tanger and wife have been born twelve children, eleven still living: Barbara, wife of Daniel B. Hoerner; Mary and Anna (twins), were married the same day, Mary to William H. Kenkel, and Anna to Jacob C. Baker; Jacob (deceased); John, a farmer, married to Mary C. Carman; Susan, wife of Jacob M. Keller; Martha, wife of John W. Miller; George, at home; Christian, married to Clara K. Gleim; Emma M., Abraham and Harry. Mr. Tanger is a member of the Church of God; was formerly a Republican in politics, but is now a Prohibitionist.

B. F. THOMAS, farmer and veterinary surgeon, P. O. Mount Holly Springs, was born in Adams County, Penn., June 30, 1832, son of Conrad (a millwright and carpenter) and Mary (Irvin) Thomas; the former of whom, born June 14, 1800, lived to be seventy-five years old, the latter, born June 7, 1804, is still living; they were natives of Pennsylvania and of English and German origin. Our subject, the fourth in a family of eight children, received his education in the district schools of his native county, and at twenty was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, which has since been his principal occupation. He came to this county in 1865, settled in South Middleton Township, and successfully followed his trade until 1884. He is owner of the farm where he now resides, and is at present following agricultural pursuits. B. F. Thomas was married, in 1854, to Margaret, daughter of Ferdinand and Eve (Weigle) Meals, natives of Adams County, Penn., and of German origin. The living children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are William H., a blacksmith here; Mary E., wife of W. H. Keeny; George B. McClelland, Harvey Edgar and Harry Meals. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject, a Democrat politically, has been township auditor. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JAMES B. WEAKLEY (deceased) was born November 16, 1819, in South Middleton Township, this county, on the farm where he died, and which has been in the possession of the family since 1749. His father, Nathaniel Weakley, and his grandfather, James Weakley, were both farmers. Our subject, the second born in a family of five children, made farming the business of his life, and met with marked success. He was

married, in 1854, to Martha Eliza Bell, a native of Adams County, Penn., of Scotch-Irish origin, and who died in 1881, leaving an only child, Martha J. (now the wife of Thomas M. Craighead), who was born and reared in this township. Mr. and Mrs. Craighead have one child, James Bell Weakley Craighead, who was his grandfather's pet. Mr. Craighead's ancestors were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania and prominent people. Mr. and Mrs. Craighead are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Weakley died February 28, 1886, a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he took an active interest, and of which, at the time of his death, he was trustee.

THOMAS WOLF, boss in the finishing department of the Mount Holly Paper Manufacturing Company, Mount Holly Springs, was born in Mount Holly January 3, 1848, son of George and Nancy (Wolf) Wolf. George Wolf was born in Germany, and there married his first wife; his second wife (our subject's mother) was born in Cumberland County, Penn., and was of English origin. George Wolf was a millwright by trade, and, after coming to America, worked considerably at his trade in Cumberland County, and also for the Mount Holly Paper Company. Our subject, the eldest of a family of three children, received his education in his native place, and in early life commenced work in the finishing department in the Mount Holly Paper Mills, and, with the exception of two years that he spent in Massachusetts, engaged in same kind of work, he has since been constantly employed there, and now has full charge of the finishing room. Thomas Wolf was married, in 1869 to Annie M., daughter of Isaac and Susan (Sheffler) Fleming, and of English descent. The children born to this union are Grace A., Mary and George R. Mrs. Wolf is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Wolf is a Democrat. He is a member of Mount Holly Lodge, No. 650, I. O. O. F., and a member of Holly Gap Lodge, No. 277, K. of P.

CHAPTER LIX.

UPPER ALLEN TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH R. BALSLEY, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, a native of this county, is a son of George Balsley, who was born in Harrisburg, Penn., in 1806, and came to this county in 1812. The father of George Balsley died when the children were quite young, so he was early forced to earn his own living. As he grew older he worked on a farm for two brothers named Long, taking his wages out in flour, which he carried to his mother, who kept a little bakery in Harrisburg, thus enabling her to maintain herself and children. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Atick. From this period in his life George Balsley gradually accumulated and stored his earnings until his first purchase of land, about 1843. He learned the trade of coach and wagon making with George Drawbaugh, in Frankford Township, this county, and after his apprenticeship was ended established a manufactory of his own at Milltown, Lower Allen Township, later, he purchased land on Cedar Springs Run, near Milltown, erecting a large manufactory, and had an extensive trade. George Balsley married Miss Margaret Ressler, and reared a family of three children: Catharine, Marian and Joseph (Elizabeth died in infancy). Catharine became the wife of John Hickernell, of this county; Marian is the wife of William Westhafer; Joseph enlisted in Company D, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, June 23, 1863, and, although not participating in any of the great battles, was in a division that guarded outposts, acted as scouts, and did other duties equally arduous, as will be seen by the records of the Virginia campaign. After his term had expired, Mr. Balsley returned to Cumberland County. In 1866 he was married to Miss Mary M., daughter of John and Anna (Stambaugh) Gleim. Her parents, for sixty years prior to her marriage, have been residents of this county, and reared a large family of children, nine of whom still survive. Mr. and Mrs. Balsley have resided on the farm which has been under his management for seventeen years. He is a large shipper of stock, and has done extremely well, being a careful buyer of cattle, sheep and hogs. Of the children of Joseph R. Balsley and wife, Annie, the eldest daughter, was born at the Balsley homestead, now the Hartzler property, August 22, 1867; was married December 19, 1884, to W. Harlacher, a York County gentleman, well known as a commercial salesman; Maggie was born in 1868, and died in 1871; Lillie was born in 1871; Ella was born in 1873, and Edna was born in 1880. Mr. Balsley is a self-made man, generous, public spirited, and foremost in all that advances the business and social prosperity of the of the public.

CHARLES BARNES, manufacturer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, is the son of Philip and Eliza (Thompson) Barnes, of York County, Penn., descendants of the first settlers of that

county. Enoch Thompson, grandfather of our subject, served as a soldier in the war of 1812, the company of which he was a member, after enlistment, marched from York to Baltimore. He served during the entire war, and was a pensioner in the latter years of his life, his wife, Catharine, was the mother of a large family, and died at an advanced age. William Barnes, the paternal grandfather of Charles, was married to Mary Whitcome, of York County, and also had a large family, of whom Philip, the youngest, by trade a tanner, was the father of our subject. Philip and Eliza Barnes had ten children: Alexander, Catharine, Albert, Elizabeth, William, Amanda, Charles, Jennie, Margaret and Frank. Of these, Alexander was the first man to enlist from Warrington Township, serving until the war closed. Albert, who also enlisted early in the campaign, was killed by guerrillas while skirmishing in Virginia. William also served until the war closed. Charles Barnes, our subject, was born February 20, 1850, in York County, Penn., and was apprenticed to learn the whip trade. He served his apprenticeship, and continued ten years longer with the firm of A. & J. E. Wells. July 31, 1870, our subject was married to Miss Mary E. Burns, daughter of William and Evaline Burns, of Warrington Township, York Co., Penn., and to this union were born two children: Clara M. and Harry. Three years after marriage Mr. Barnes came to Mechanicsburg and established a small business, manufacturing whips on a $25 capital. He hired one man, and when a small lot of whips was finished, peddled them through the country. During his first year he used only 250 sides of leather, now he averages 2,000 per annum. The goods manufactured are solid leather whips, and his is the only industry of the kind in the State. He has been very successful, and now owns an attractive residence, besides his manufactory, which is run by steam, and furnishes employment for twelve hands.

JACOB BOWMAN, farmer, P. O. Bowmansdale, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1814. His widowed mother, Margaret (Barkey) Bowman, came to Cumberland County the following year; she subsequently married Dr. Jacob Bowman, of Lancaster County, and after his death came to Mechanicsburg, and afterward married John Karns, by whom she had eight children. Our subject learned the blacksmith's trade with David Sponsler, Sr., completing same in 1820. In 1842 Jacob Bowman was elected captain of Mechanicsburg Volunteer Infantry. Another company was formed in 1849, known as the "Quitman Guards," which was attached to the First Battalion, Cumberland County Volunteer Infantry. The captain received a major's commission, bearing the signature of William F. Johnston, governor of Pennsylvania. The next official recognition received by Maj. Bowman was his election as sheriff of Cumberland County. His commission bears date October 31, 1855, and the autograph of Gov. James Pollock. After serving his term faithfully and well, Sheriff Bowman was again elected to a military position as captain of the "National Blues," a volunteer company formed at Mechanicsburg April 17, 1859. He was the best drill master in this region, as is attested by his numerous commissions. No braver, better, or more patriotic man ever graced the soil of Cumberland County. For seven years Jacob Bowman was one of the directors of the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad. He has built a fine warehouse, and has done much to further the interests of the village of Bowmansdale by liberal subscriptions of money and donation of valuable time. As a public spirited citizen, ex-Sheriff Bowman has few equals and no superiors in this county. He was married, in 1842, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Haymaker) Reeser, and to this union were born nine children: Alfred, Annie, Elizabeth, Sarah, Laura, Alice, Clara, William P. and Raymond. Mr. Bowman is the second oldest ex-sheriff living in the county, and is highly revered and universally beloved by her people.

DAVID BOWMAN, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, is a son of Daniel and Mary (Smith) Bowman, who were long residents of Pennsylvania; Daniel being born in Lancaster County, and his wife in Germany, from which country she came with her father and step-mother at an early day. After their marriage Daniel Bowman and his wife settled near Lancaster, in Lancaster County, Penn., but ten years later moved to Cumberland County, and settled four miles southeast of Carlisle, and here two daughters, Ann and Mary, were born. Benjamin, David and Abraham were born in Lancaster County. The family subsequently moved to York County, just across the line, and there the parents lived and died, leaving a large family, of whom Mrs. Annie Weaver, Mrs. Mary Mohler, Mrs. Lydia Smith, Daniel and David are yet residents of the county. David Bowman married, September 19, 1865, Miss Rebecca Miller, who was born in this township, on the farm now owned by Israel Miller. Her parents, Peter and Catharine (Weltmer) Miller, came to the county in 1832. They had seven children: Elizabeth, Susan, Daniel, Mary, Peter, Rebecca and Israel (by a former marriage with Elizabeth Weltmer, Peter Miller had three children: John, Catharine and Abraham). Our subject enlisted in Company K, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, September 2, 1861; participated in twenty-three engagements, among which were the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Jackson, Atlanta and Raleigh. In these battles he never received a scratch, and, for meritorious conduct, was promoted from the ranks to first lieutenant of the company in January, 1863, and served faithfully until mustered out July 18, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman's only child, Frank, was born October 11, 1866, and will complete his education soon, and then probably follow in the footsteps of his father as an agriculturist. In 1871 Mr. Bowman purchased his farm of fifty-three acres in this township.

HENRY M. COCKLIN, retired, P. O. Bowmansdale. In 1772 Jacob Cocklin came to Cumberland County, Penn., and purchased the Spring Dale farm. Previous to his settlement here, however, he had been a resident of Lancaster County, Penn., going there from Germany in 1733. He had two sons (Jacob and David) and two daughters. Jacob Cocklin, Jr., was the father of Michael, Jacob, David, Catharine, Margaret, Mary and Christiana (his wife was Margaret Hoover, of Lancaster County, Penn.). Michael, the eldest son of Jacob, Jr., and Margaret (Hoover) Cocklin, rose to great prominence in the history of this county, by reason of his erudition and merit. Reared on a farm, with but the limited facilities for obtaining an education in the district schools, it is indeed remarkable that this man should become so noted and gain such a reputation among the people of his county and State for his wisdom, honor and public spirit. He was not married until his thirty-third year, engaging in farming until that event. His marriage with Elizabeth Hopple was celebrated in 1828, and their housekeeping was commenced on the Spring Dale farm, which he then owned. Five children were born on the homestead which had been so long in the possession of their ancestors, viz.: George, Mary, Henry M., Andrew J. and Sarah E. In 1832 Michael Cocklin was elected a member of the General Assembly, and in 1834 was re-elected Having long noted the inefficiency of the school system then in vogue, he, with other members of the Assembly, promulgated a plan which was carried into successful operation, and the creation of a free school system was the result. After his second official term had expired he resumed farm life. Twenty-two years later, and much against his desire, the people of Cumberland County nominated and elected him associate judge (in 1856), which position he so satisfactorily filled that he was again elected in 1861, and served another term of five years with equal honor to himself and his constituents. The position was again tendered him, but was firmly refused, as his business affairs demanded his entire attention. Retiring from the bench at the age of seventy-one years with an unimpeachable record, Judge Cocklin found the old home farm a haven of refuge and rest from the cares and annoyances of public life. He was always an indefatigable worker, and was administrator of many valuable estates. The management of the farm was given to his son Henry at the time he was elected judge, and this continued until 1884. In 1879 the death of Judge Michael Cocklin occurred, and his remains were interred with due solemnity in the cemetery near the Union Church. His aged widow still resides on the old homestead with her daughter, Mrs. Sarah E. Crist. Henry M. Cocklin, our subject, was married, in 1857, to Elizabeth, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Linebach) Himes. To this union were born six children: George M., Clara A., Mary J., Emma E., Andrew R. and William H. Mrs. Cocklin died in 1869, and in 1870 Mr. Cocklin was married to Mrs. Caroline F. (Gardiner) Cocklin, widow of Andrew J. Cocklin, by whom she had three children: Adda I., Michael G. and Lura M. By Mr. Cocklin's second marriage he has one child—Nevin Harbaugh. All the children reside in this county; the three children by Mrs. Cocklin's first marriage residing in a home by themselves at Mechanicsburg. Our subject has been an active agriculturist for many years, and is one of the originators and charter members of the Grange movement in this county. Naturally of a retiring disposition he has persistently refused the official honors which have been frequently offered him, and only by great persuasion was he induced to become a trustee of the theological seminary of the Reformed Church, located at Lancaster.

JACOB C. COCKLIN, farmer, Shepherdstown, is one of the few persons in this township who have in their possession the original title deeds bearing the signature of John, Thomas and William Penn. In the document in Mr. Cocklin's possession, it is stated that the transfer of 249 acres was first made to Andrew Miller for the sum of £38 12s. This transfer was made January 14, 1742. The property first came into the possession of John Cocklin in 1763. At the death of John Cocklin the farm was willed to Deterich Cocklin, his son, who married Catharine Coover, and had five children, of whom Samuel, Maria and Jacob C. are now living. There were only a few acres cleared of the original tract purchased from William Penn, and where the cemetery is now located two children were buried. All the forests have since been cleared away, and the beautiful farm in the valley was made so by the hard toil of generations of Cocklins now passed away. Jacob C., the youngest son of Deterich and Catharine (Coover) Cocklin, has always been a farmer, and resided with his parents until their death; the father died in 1846 and the mother in 1861, both living long enough to reap the reward of their early labors, and died full of years and good deeds. Jacob C. Cocklin was married, May 31, 1846, to Elizabeth, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Keller) Nisewanger. They commenced housekeeping on the farm so long in the possession of the Cocklins, and have, from their earliest married life, been both prosperous and contented. They are the parents of five children, of whom Kate, John, Edward and Lizzie are living. John is married to Agnes Trimble, Edward married Hettie Myers, and Lizzie is the wife of John Zeamer. The old home is one of the most cheerful in the valley, and the family rank among the best and most highly respected in the land. Mr. Cocklin has always been noted for his enterprise, and his children may feel pardonable pride in not only his good record but also that of past generations of Cocklins.

JACOB H. COOVER, retired farmer, Shepherdstown. For more than a century the name of Coover has been familiar in this county. The great great-grandfather came from

Coburg, Germany, with four sons. Dederich, Gideon, George and Michael. They were a long lived race, and all reared large families. Michael Coover was a member of the first State Legislature, serving two terms. Dederich was the grandfather, and his son Dederich, the father of Jacob H. Coover, the subject of this sketch. Dederich Coover, Jr., was born on the farm of his father, who, at that time, owned a section of land which included the greater part of what is now the site of Shepherdstown, but which was then a wild waste of land, for the pioneer's ax had made but few inroads in the great forests, and only log houses were to be seen, few and far between. Dederich Coover, Jr., married Catharine Cocklin, who bore him seven children: John B., David, Jacob H., William, Levi, Frances and Catharine. Our subject's paternal grandparents' family consisted of seven sons and three daughters, all of whom were born in this township, and which, up to date (1885), has been the birthplace of five generations of Coovers. The name was originally spelled Kobar, but later was written and used by the descendants "Coover." Dederich Coover, Jr., was a prominent personage in the county at an early date, being not only a large farmer and land owner, but also a distiller. He operated a still where Ira D. Coover now lives, nearly a century ago, and, later, one where his son William now resides; a part of the latter building is still standing. He was an active man, both in business and politics; was an old line Whig of the strictest type, and during the career of that party filled a number of offices in the township. Conscientious in all things, strictly honest and a God fearing man, he possessed great popularity among the people. Jacob H. Coover, our subject, was born within one mile of where he is now living, February 3, 1808; early attended school, and acquired an excellent education. His first schooling was obtained on the Ira Coover farm, in a house furnished for school purposes by his father. He taught school seven years prior to his marriage, and several terms afterward. March 1, 1836, our subject married Rachael, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Strock, of Churchtown, and commenced housekeeping on the farm which he had previously purchased, and which is still in his possession, and there resided until within the past four years. Here were born Emma, Elmira E., Catharine, Mary, Clara and John A. Jacob H. Coover has been one of the foremost citizens in furthering the business and social interests of the community. For more than forty years he has been one of the directors, and for the past two years vice-president of the Allen & East Pennsborough Fire Insurance Company. (Of the original officers, only one other—William R. Gorgas—is now living.) He has settled numerous estates, and has always been noted for his integrity and fairness. To his children he will leave an unsullied reputation and a name ranking among the oldest in the county.

WILLIAM COOVER, farmer, P. O. Shepherdstown, was born, in 1818, on the Coover homestead, in this county, and is the fourth son of Deitrich and Catharine (Cocklin) Coover. Dederich Coover, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., August 20, 1745; was a black-smith by trade; and in 1772 engaged in business in Upper Allen Township, and for many years did a large credit business, as is attested to by the ledger in possession of William Coover. The first entries in this book were made in May, 1772. All the accounts were closed and the book balanced in 1791, at which time he was expecting to reap a large reward for his labors, but, unfortunately, he received his pay in Continental money, which was carefully treasured up until it became worthless, and his prospects for a competence were rudely swept away. Dederich Coover's first marriage, June 2, 1768, was with Maria Hauk, and his second union, February 12, 1822, was with Salome Horning, who lived almost a century. At the time of the Whisky Insurrection in Pennsylvania, Deitrich (William's father) was working at the forge in Harrisburg, and Gen. Washington, who, with a detachment of cavalry, was passing, stopped to have some horses shod.

SAMUEL R. COOVER, postmaster, Shepherdstown. There are numerous men in this township bearing the name of Coover, but the branch of the family to which our subject belongs is composed of himself and his brother George. Of the remote ancestry of our subject but little is known. His father, George Coover, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., in 1808, and while yet a young man learned the trade of furniture-making, carrying on a manufactory in New Kingston for a long while. His success in business warranted him in taking a wife, and, about 1831, he was married to Catharine Reeser, a representative of one of the old families in this county. They commenced housekeeping in New Kingston, and reared five children: Sarah, Mary, Elmira, George and Samuel R., all of whom now live in this county. In 1859 the subject of this sketch was apprenticed to John Brownwell, at Roxbury, to learn the trade of shoe making, which he completed. In 1863 he enlisted in Company D, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving until the expiration of his term, then enlisted for 100 days in Company I, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry; reenlisting for one year, at the expiration of the 100 days' service, in Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Independent Battalion, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. He was engaged in numerous skirmishes, but never wounded; most of his service was in the Virginia campaign. His brother George was also a soldier, and served during most of the war. After our subject returned home he worked for several years at his trade. In 1867 he was married to Mary E., daughter of David and Mary (Zering) Worst, old residents of

the county. Soon after his marriage Mr. Coover commenced business for himself in Shepherdstown, and is now conducting the only shoe store in the village, which might be properly termed the pioneer store. To Mr. and Mrs. Coover were born five children, of whom three are deceased, and two living: Samuel R., Jr., and Emma M. Mr. Coover has always been a conservative man politically, but is a conscientious Republican, always voting with that party. By reason of his well-known ability as a business man, he was commissioned postmaster at Shepherdstown in 1870, and has filled that position for fifteen consecutive years. This office, notwithstanding the change in governmental policy, remains in his undisturbed possession, which well bespeaks the confidence of his political opponents in his ability and fitness for the position. He is a member of Post No. 415, G. A. R.; is a member of the United Brethren Church.

SAMUEL CRIST, farmer, P. O., Shepherdstown. The voluminous family history of the talented Judge Michael Cocklin will be found elsewhere in the series of biographical sketches, and to avoid repetition mention is not here made of it in this connection, except in so far as it may relate to his daughter Sarah E., the wife of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Samuel Crist was born in Holtswamp, Adams Co., Penn., May 5, 1825. His parents, John and Eve (Strayer) Crist, were natives of that county, the mother being born near Dover. The father was for many years a mason, and numerous houses and barns in Adams County yet remain as monuments of his skill. The children of John and Eve Crist were ten in number: Andrew, Elizabeth, Sarah, Henry, Leigh, Lydia, Samuel, Catharine, Susan and John. Our subject learned the trades of mason and plasterer of his father, with whom he worked until 1855. In 1851 he was married to Henrietta C., daughter of Dr. Joseph Bauman, of Ephratah, Lancaster Co., Penn., who for many years was both clerk and physician at the Pine Grove Smelting Works, being well known in Lancaster and Cumberland Counties. By this marriage Mr. Crist was father of five children, all now deceased: Elmira L., Annie M., Joseph M., Samuel and Clarence May. The death of Mrs. Crist occurred March 25, 1863. In 1866 Mr. Crist came to Mechanicsburg, and for one year engaged in the retail grocery trade. February 17, 1867, our subject married Sarah E. Cocklin, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. John Ault, at the Reformed Church in Mechanicsburg. Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Crist went to the home farm of Judge Cocklin in this township, and here Mr. Crist was duly installed as a farmer. Judge Cocklin and his wife were living a retired life on the Spring Dale farm, and the paternal roof since then has given them sheiter. There the children, Andrew M., Caroline E., Henry D. and Ida M. were born. Mr. Crist has for forty years been an active member of the Reformed Church, serving it in various official capacities. He was also engaged in teaching for eighteen consecutive years, and has for six years served on the school board, and at different dates has served as assistant assessor in his township. October 16, 1862, Mr. Crist was drafted and served for nine months in Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania Militia, doing duty at Suffolk, Va., and though he engaged in numerous skirmishes escaped the dangers of the most memorable battles of the war. Our subject is one of the pioneer Grangers in this county, and is now a member of Monroe Grange, No. 362.

HENRY FORRY, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, was born in York County, Penn., in 1823, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits since a mere lad. His parents, Ulrich and Susannah (Low) Forry, of German origin, reared a family of three children: Maria, Elizabeth and Henry. Henry Forry came to Cumberland County in 1871, and, having lived near the line for twenty-six years, is as well acquainted with the people as a native. He married, in 1844, Miss Matilda Shearer, of York County, and by her has three children living: George, Henry and Susannah, all of whom were born in York County, and are now married and doing well. Susannah is the wife of Samuel Burkheimer, and resides on the old homestead, near her parents. Henry owns a farm in York County, Penn., and George follows agriculture near Mechanicsburg. Mr. Forry purchased his present farm in 1870, and has added largely to its improvements as well as to the original tract, and now owns 100 acres of the finest land in the Cumberland Valley, which cost him $280 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Forry live quite a retired life, renting the farm to Mr. Burkheimer, the income maintaining them in elegant style, and their last days are pleasantly spent. They are both members of the Mennonite Church, and have hosts of friends who well know their worth.

JAMES FULTON, mechanic, P. O. Mechanicsburg, was born in Dillsburg, York Co., Penn., in 1832. His parents, Alexander and Mary (Deardorf) Fulton, reared a family of nine children: John, Mary A., Jane, Thomas, William, Catharine, David, James and Calvin. Of these Thomas was a Methodist minister, stationed at Sinnamahoning, Clinton Co., Penn., and while in that wild and unimproved country induced his brother David A., who was a carpenter, to join him, as there was great need of mechanics to erect homes for the pioneers then rapidly settling in the neighborhood. James, who was then fifteen, accompanied his brother, with whom he learned the carpenter's trade. Fully one-half the distance traveled was on foot, through a country without roads and very mountainous. Little thought the lad that the uninviting forest to him, at that time, would be his home for many years, but though his labors at first brought him but a small income yet he

became satisfied with the wild life led in that rapidly improving country, and almost before he realized it had attained his majority and found himself the husband of a young wife, Margaret, daughter of Henry and Jane (Mason) Shaffer, one of the most prominent pioneer families in that region. Her grandfather, James Shaffer, a Revolutionary soldier, died at the ripe age of eighty years. Two years later James Fulton and his brother purchased a tract of land and erected a hotel at Wykoff's Eddy, then a great lumber center where all the supplies were brought in by boats from Lock Haven, 50 miles distant. He was proprietor of this hotel for ten years, during which time the P. & D. Railroad was completed. Selling his hotel property Mr. Fulton again commenced his trade, continuing same until 1883, when he came to Mechanicsburg and purchased a half interest in Miller & King's planing mill. In October of the following year he disposed of his interest in the mill. Mr. Fulton and wife have seven children: Mary J., Eliza A., William A., Nancy E., Kate, John H. and Alice, the last two mentioned being deceased. Our subject, a self made man, acquired his money by honest toil and good business management. He commenced working at his trade for $4 per month, increased the second year to $6, and the third to $18 per month. He has accumulated a considerable fortune and is a liberal, enterprising man. His pleasant home is situated near the borough limits, convenient to business, on a site overlooking the mountain range and the beautiful borough of Mechanicsburg.

ABRAM E. GARRETT, stock dealer, P. O. Mechanicsburg. On what was formerly known as the old Bullinger farm, but which has been in the possession of the Garrett family for sixty-five years, resides Abram E. Garrett, one of the most widely known men of the township. He was born on this farm in 1842. His grandfather, John Garrett, came with his family from Lancaster County, Penn., in 1820, and purchased quite a large tract of land. At his death the estate was divided among his children: Frederick, Jacob, John, Andrew, Ann and Susan, of whom Andrew and Ann are now living. Frederick Garrett, the father of our subject, inherited the homestead, and subsequently married Harriet, daughter of Abraham and Susan Lobaugh, of Adams County, Penn. They commenced housekeeping on the Reeser farm, but a few years later moved on the farm where a son now resides, and which was noted in an early day for its immense cherry orchard. The neighbors from adjoining villages and the city of Harrisburg came by scores to secure the luscious fruit. (This was before the farm came into the possession of the Garretts.) Frederick Garrett and his wife were the parents of eleven children: Anna, Catharine, William, Susan, Elizabeth, Harry, Abram E., Amos, Lucy, Margaret and Emma, of whom Abram E. and Lucy are the only ones living in the county. The death of Frederick Garrett occurred in 1873, and that of his widow in 1882. Our subject received a practical education in the schools of his district, and has been quite a noted man in the township and county since the commencement of his business life. At the age of nineteen years, August 24, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served three years, mostly in the Army of the Potomac. He was engaged in some of the most memorable battles of the war, beginning with the Seven Days' fight, in which the Union Army was driven back from Richmond to the James River; the battle of Kelly's farm in which 104 men of his regiment were killed or wounded in a four hours' skirmish; the Blackwater River, Petersburg, Malvern Hill and Reame Station, where nearly half the men were lost. Where the bullets were thickest there was found this brave soldier, who seemed to bear a charmed life. Once only did he feel a bullet, which just grazed his throat as he was taking the saddle from a horse killed by a shot aimed at his rider. He was honorably discharged August 23, 1864. In December, 1866, Mr. Garrett was married to Mary J. Karns, a daughter of Henry and Sarah Karns, of this county, and who was born and reared at Roxbury, her family being one of the old and prominent ones in that part of the county, her father served as county commissioner and in other official positions, and was a prominent local politician. Mr. and Mrs. Abram E. Garrett were parents of seven children, six now living: Harry G., C. Frederick, Iola E., Andrew K., Ruth L. and Eli M. The business life of our subject has been confined to farming and stock dealing, and for years he has been one of the principal shippers at this point. His political influence in the township has been felt for years, and many who have filled official positions owe their election to his able management. He has, since his return from the army, been connected with the affairs of his township in an official capacity, and no man has served with greater zeal. For twelve years he has been secretary of the school board, and has been a director in the schools for almost twenty years. He is a prosperous business man, a kind father and generous provider for his family, and one of the most popular men in the township.

JAMES GRAHAM, farmer, Mechanicsburg. In presenting the name of this gentleman it can be pointed with pride to his long line of ancestry who have been for so many years identified with the business interests of the county and township, whose titles to lands bear the signature of William Penn, and have never changed ownership, save as they have descended from father to son, and from uncle to nephew. His great-great-grandfather, James Graham, settled on the farm now owned by our subject in 1685, having emigrated from Ireland. James Graham, the grandfather of our subject, was the eld-

est son, and married Miss Lytle, of Lancaster County, Penn., who bore him five children, and of whom John, the father of our subject, was the second son. John Graham was married, in 1811, to Miss Helen Taylor, of Halifax, Dauphin Co., Penn., and two sons and four daughters blessed their union, but all left home in the course of time except James Graham, Jr., who was presented by his uncle, James Graham, Sr., with the farm on which he has lived for so many years. He (James Graham, Jr.) was born June 25, 1823; was married, in the autumn of 1849, to Miss Louisa S. Stalter, of Bedford County, Penn., and has three daughters living: Ella, married to Martin L. Granville; Louisa married to A. B. Clarks, of the United States Navy, and Burdetta; three daughters are deceased. Mr. Graham has served as assessor, and has acceptably filled other township offices. He and his wife have always been ardent members of the Presbyterian Church. They are hale and hearty, and expect to enjoy many years of happiness.

HENRY HERTZLER, farmer, P. O. Shepherdstown. In 1850 Rudolph and Mary (Shupp) Hertzler came from Lancaster County, Penn., and settled one mile north of Givler's mill, in Monroe Township, this county. They had five children: Henry, Mary and Elizabeth (twins), Esther and Levi. Rudolph Hertzler died September 4, 1855, and in 1861 his widow married Jacob Mumma. Our subject spent his boyhood days on a farm, and when twenty-one years of age began clerking in a grocery store in Indianapolis, Ind., where he had gone on a pleasure trip. When he returned to Cumberland County he accepted a position with J. A. Kauffman, in Mechanicsburg, continuing in that position until his marriage, January 7, 1873, with Naomi J., daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Zane) Emminger, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Hertzler the next year commenced housekeeping on her father's farm, remaining there nine years. In 1882 Mr. Hertzler made his first purchase of land, buying what was then known as the Milton Stayman tract, and which was finely improved and located near schools and churches. Although a young man our subject has for a number of years been officially connected with the schools in his township. Mr. and Mrs. Hertzler have four children: Hugh L., born October 9, 1876; Frank Revere, born July 16, 1878; Paul Mervin, born November 2, 1882, and Mary E., born July 10, 1884. Coming from such an honored ancestry on both sides the parents of these children have reason to feel proud of their lineage, and the completeness of their family history equals, perhaps, that of any in the land.

MRS. ELIZA HORST, P. O. Shiremanstown, who for thirty years has been a resident of this township, is a native of Lancaster County, Penn. Her parents, Henry and Anna (Landis) Mohler, had nine children, of whom she is the eldest daughter. After the death of her father our subject came to this county, and January 30, 1849, while *en route*, was married to Rev. David Horst, a worthy man, who was born on the farm now owned by his widow. Their married life was commenced under favorable auspices, and for a number of years they lived in supreme happiness. No children came to cheer their home, but two girls were adopted; one, Annie Mohler, a niece of Mrs. Horst, and the other, Kate Callar, who was born in this township. Both are still living with Mrs. Horst, who has been to them a loving mother and careful instructor from their early childhood. Rev. David Horst continued as pastor of the Lower Cumberland Brethren congregation until his death, September 15, 1863. He was renowned for his upright life and endeavors to benefit his brethren in this community. He was an active worker for Christ's cause, and large accessions were made to the church through his ministrations. Perhaps no man has lived in the township whose death was more regretted or loss more deeply felt. He left a competence for his widow, who still entertains with that old-time hospitality for which her nationality and faith are so noted. While this sketch was being written a number of friends and relatives were visiting her, and, previous to their departure, engaged in song and praise to that Power who keeps them in existence and sustains their faith firmly in the hope of a blessed future. No more fitting tribute can be given to the departed husband than to say "He hath done what he could." His widow is a personification of all the graces and attributes of a true Christian.

ANDREW C. KNODERER, farmer, P. O. Shepherdstown, was born September 22, 1833, in Hellam Township, York Co., Penn. His grandparents, Andrew C. Knoderer and wife, came with their three children, Harriet, Emma and Charles A., from France, and settled in York County, Penn., and there one daughter, Sophia, was born. By trade the grandfather of our subject was a weaver, an occupation he followed in the village of York until his death. Charles A., the only son, was married to Magdalena Scherrer, in 1825; and by her had ten children: David, Leah, Sophia, Henrietta, Maria, Andreas and Abraham (twins), Daniel, Charles and Lucy A. Of these, six are yet living, and five are residents of Cumberland County. Andrew C. Knoderer is by trade a carpenter, which he worked at for some time before coming to this county. In 1857 he married Elizabeth Phillips, of Adams County, Penn., who bore him the following children: John, Jacob and Maggie. The mother died in 1861, and on August 4, 1864, Mr. Knoderer was married to Susan Landis of this county. Her father was a man widely known and highly respected for his many virtues, and his children are now received among the first families in the land. The first purchase of land made by Mr. Knoderer, in this county, was in 1867, when he bought his present farm, and which was enlarged from the York County farm, as Mrs. Knoderer received from her

father's estate a nice sum of money, which has been judiciously invested with that of her husband, and their lands have become very valuable. To Mr. and Mrs. Knoderer have been born four children: I. Romaine, D. Frank, Milton A. and Annie L. Frank is a carpenter, and works with his father, who is still an active business man. During Mr. Knoderer's business career he has built thirty two bank barns in this and York Counties, which will, no doubt, remain as landmarks years after his sphere of usefulness has passed.

GEORGE H. MILLER, retired, Shepherdstown, one of the best known citizens of this township, is the son of Adam Miller, who came to this county as early as 1805, being then a mere boy; was employed in various pursuits and all the time accumulating money. Later in life he went to Dauphin County, Penn., and there learned the shoe-maker's trade, after which he returned to Upper Allen Township, this county, and opened a shop on the Samuel Mohler farm and prospered financially. March 14, 1817, he was married to Sophia, daughter of Henry Haun, of York County, Penn., and housekeeping was commenced on the Mohler farm, and there was born Ann, now the wife of John Graybill, of Indiana. In 1818 Adam Miller moved to the Eberly farm, near Shepherdstown, where he conducted business for thirty-six years, and there were born and reared following named children: George H., Catharine, Christiana, Sarah, Jacob, Eliza and Mary E. He purchased another farm later, and moved on it about 1854, but afterward sold it and went to live with his son, George, at whose home he and his faithful wife spent the remainder of their days. George H. Miller was born July 22, 1819; was married, September 24, 1843, to Susannah, daughter of Nicholas Urich, one of the pioneers of the Cumberland Valley. In 1844 George Miller and his young wife commenced on the farm, where for six years their life was one of domestic peace and prosperity, and on this farm their children, George W., Susan E. and Adam U., were born. The death of Mrs. Miller, in 1849, was the first sorrow that came to this household. Mr. Miller then moved, and September 9, 1851, married Sarah Ann Beelman, who bore him the following children: Laura E., Matilda C., Sarah H., Elmer E. and Ida C. George W., Mr. Miller's son, enlisted in the Two Hundred and Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served during the late war of the Rebellion as first sergeant; his death occurred in February, 1870. Our subject remained on the farm until 1884, when he removed to Shepherdstown, which he will probably make his home the balance of his life. He has ever been a man on whom the people could look with confidence. He has reared a family which do him honor, and has given his children liberal educational advantages, and George and Laura have been teachers. Politically Mr. Miller has always been a Democrat, and has held many official positions of trust in the township, and of him it may be said that he is a fit representative of that intrinsic worth which distinguished the families of a century ago.

HARRY J. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, one of the prosperous business men whose family history can be traced back for two centuries, is of German origin, his great-great grandparents coming from Switzerland to Pennsylvania in 1732. George Miller, the great grandfather of our subject, was born in Switzerland in 1722, and with his father, Michael, settled near Elizabethtown, in Lancaster County; united with the church and was the first minister of the Big Swatava German Baptist Church. He died in 1798, leaving ten children, of whom Henry begat Moses, who married Hannah Mohler, and by her had six children: Sarah; Amos, died in infancy; infant daughter deceased; Harry J., born June 26, 1848; Solomon and Mary. On the great-grandmother's side George Klein, the first minister at North Kill (now Little Swatava), was born at Zweibrucken, Germany, in 1715, and settled at North Kill in 1750. Elizabeth, the daughter of George Klein, was the mother of Moses Miller, who was the father of Harry J. Miller. Moses died June 26, 1885, aged sixty-five years, two months and twenty-nine days. Our subject has traveled over much of the Western country, and has ever been a close observer of the methods and manners of the people. He received a liberal education, adopted the vocation of a teacher, and for several terms taught in this township near his boyhood's home, where he gave satisfaction. In 1869 he formed the acquaintance of Miss Martha C. Hutton, of Adams County, Penn., who was later married to Harry B. Palmer. After Mr. Palmer's death, in September, 1880, Mr. Miller renewed the acquaintance, and November 11, 1883, they were married (Mrs. Miller had three children by her first husband: Edgar, Bertha and Lillie, the latter died in 1880). To Mr. and Mrs. Miller was born, August 18, 1884, a daughter, Orca Z. They reside on a handsome farm near Shepherdstown, which was willed to Mr. Miller by his father at the death of his mother, who still lives in Mechanicsburg. In politics Mr. Miller is a Republican. He has done effective work for his party in this neighborhood, though he has never held or desired office for himself.

SOLOMON MILLER, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, was born in the house in which he resides, in this township, May 18, 1850, the son of Moses and Hannah (Mohler) Miller, who were residents of Cumberland County fifty-eight years. His great great grandfather, Ludwick Mohler, came, with his family, from Switzerland in 1730, settling near Germantown, and was the father of Henry, the father of John, the father of Daniel, who was the father of Hannah Miller, the mother of our subject. On the father's side the great-grandfather, Michael Miller, also came from Switzerland, and settled in Lancaster County, Penn.,

in 1722. He begat George, who begat Henry, who begat Moses Miller, the father of our subject. George Klein, the great-great-grandfather on the father's side, was a native of Zweibrucken, Germany, born October 9, 1715. The Mohlers were one of the first families in this county, and many of the residents of this township trace their origin to this name. Solomon Miller, our subject, married Miss Hettie Hertzler, a daughter of Rudolph and Mary (Shoop) Hertzler, both born in Lancaster County. [For a sketch of Rudolph and Mary Hertzler, see sketch of Henry Hertzler, page 568.] On her twenty second birthday, October 16, 1873, the ceremony was performed by the groom's father, Moses Miller, an elder in the German Baptist Church. Two sons, Clarence H. and Elmer R., have blessed their union. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Miller have resided on the farm where he was born.

DAVID S. MOHLER, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, is a grandson of Christian and Magdalena (Springer) Mohler, who were born in Cumberland County, Penn., the latter March 7, 1780, and after their marriage resided in this county, mostly in this township. They were the parents of sixteen children, of whom Samuel, the father of our subject, was the eldest son, and only one, Mrs. Esther Hoover, is now a resident of this county. Samuel Mohler married Miss Rachael, daughter of Henry Miller, of this county. Three of Mrs. Mohler's brothers and one sister reside in Cumberland County. Four daughters and two sons of the family of Samuel Mohler are now residents of this county. David S. Mohler, the subject of this sketch, was united in marriage, June 19, 1860, with Miss Mary Bowman. October 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Artillery, and served as a musician during his term of enlistment, being stationed at Fort Monroe, Va. He was honorably discharged, on account of disability, February 20, 1864. After farming for seven years he engaged in mercantile business until 1879, at Shiremanstown, this county, since when he has resided on the farm upon which he was born. Mr. and Mrs. David S. Mohler have two children living: Ida M. and Myrta V.; the second born died at his birth. Our subject has served his township as supervisor and for five years as school director. For many years he was engaged in teaching vocal and instrumental music, and for seven years had charge of the Harmonic Society of Shiremanstown, an organization noted throughout this and adjoining counties.

LEVI MOHLER, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, a representative of one of the first families that settled in this township, was born August 20, 1845, on the old homestead, the second son of Samuel and Rachael (Miller) Mohler, who were for many years residents of this beautiful valley. Their children, ten in number, were all born on the old homestead, and Elizabeth, David, Mary, Priscilla, Levi and Hetty are still living in this county. Mrs. Mohler died February 8, 1870, and Samuel Mohler June 1, 1885. Both were for many years devout members of the German Baptist Brethren Church, and their children were reared in that faith. The parents of Samuel Mohler, Christian and Magdalena (Springer) Mohler, came from Germany to this county, and early settled on the farm now owned by our subject, and which has been in possession of the Mohlers over three-quarters of a century. They reared a family of fourteen children, who are now scattered over the States and Western Territories. Levi Mohler was educated in the common schools and adopted farm life. He married, July 4, 1869, Miss Fanny Beelman, of York County, Penn., daughter of Rev. Adam Beelman, who for thirty years was a minister in that county. The first year of Mr. and Mrs. Mohler's wedded life was spent with her parents, since which time they have resided on the Mohler homestead. They are the parents of five children: Harry B., Martha, Mary, Clara and Annie. The remote ancestors of Mrs. Mohler were from Germany, but her father, Rev. Adam Beelman, was born in this county, and her mother, Mattie (Hurst) Beelman, was a native of York County, Penn. This aged and worthy couple are living, and Rev. Beelman supplies a pulpit, being the oldest minister in the Lower Cumberland District of the Middle District of Pennsylvania. George and Eve (Metzgar) Beelman, grandparents of Mrs. Mohler on the father's side, were the parents of six children: George, Adam, John, Fanny, Sarah and Joseph. On the mother's side her grandparents were Abraham and Elizabeth Hurst, who reared a family of nine children: Christian, Fannie, Abram, Henry, Maria, Eliza, Nancy, Martha and Hetty.

AMOS MUMMA, grain dealer, P. O. Shepherdstown. One of the first and most prominent families in this county is that of the father of Amos Mumma, and a lengthy history of Jacob Mumma, the grandfather of our subject, appears in the borough history of Mechanicsburg, and different branches of this family are represented in the several townships in which they reside. Our subject is a son of Jacob and Catharine (Eberly) Mumma. His mother's first husband, Mr. Rupp, a farmer, died soon after the birth of her third child, when she became the second wife of Jacob Mumma, and bore him the following children: Eli, Jacob, Amos, Fanny, Eliza and Samuel—all of whom were born in Cumberland County, and living at this time, except Samuel and Fanny. Amos Mumma was married, November 17, 1868, to Marion E., daughter of Christian and Lydia (Miley) Herman, also of this county. The Hermans were among the first settlers near New Kingston, coming in 1771, and the representatives of this family celebrated their centennial in 1871, children of the sixth generation being present on that occasion. The original farm is now owned by Wolford Herman, and the land has been in possession of the name since the

first purchase by the great-grandfather. Of the immediate family of Christian Herman are three children: Jacob, John and Marion. Amos Mumma and his wife have four children: Herman J., Alberta J., Levi H. and Lydia H. These children, as they grow older, can read with pride the history of their lineage, which extends back from both branches more than a century. Mr. Mumma has always been one of the most energetic and impulsive of men, brave and intrepid. He twice tried to enlist in the army during the late war of the Rebellion, but his youth prevented the accomplishment of his intention. As a man, a neighbor, and a citizen, Mr. Mumma has no superior, and is in all respects worthy to bear the name of his illustrious ancestors.

JOHN MUMMA, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, the second son of Jacob Mumma, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1836, and resided with his father until 1863, when he commenced business for himself on a farm near Mechanicsburg. Nine years later he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Rudolph and Mary (Schopf) Hertzler, old residents of Cumberland County, but natives of Lancaster County, Penn. To Mr. and Mrs. John Mumma have been born six children—all living: Charles H., Mary A., Grace E., Blanche V., Jacob R. and John I. Our subject first purchased land in 1865, which he still owns. He bought the present homestead fifteen years later. This farm is very attractive, and its comfortable surroundings and fine improvements make it indeed an elegant home. Mr. Mumma, one of the representative men of the township, is a member of one of its oldest families, and merits the greatest confidence reposed in him by the public.

ELI MUMMA, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, was born, in 1850, on the old homestead in Silver Spring Township, this county. His father, Jacob Mumma, has been so liberal with his money and enterprising in spirit that he has stood at the head of the business industries and substantial improvements for fully half a century. Eli Mumma, the youngest son of Jacob and Catharine Mumma, received a practical education in the common schools, and has thus far passed his life on the farm, preferring agricultural pursuits to either a trade or profession. November 25, 1873, he was married to Annie B., daughter of Joseph and Sarah E. (Fritchey) Eberly, of Hampden Township, this county. To this union were born two sons and five daughters: Thomas C., Wilbur A., Annie B., Mary E., Martha F., Sarah E. and Emma J.—all of whom reside in the county. The death of Joseph Eberly, the father of Mrs. Mumma, occurred April 5, 1885, at the age of sixty-five years and seven months. The married life of Eli Mumma and his young wife was commenced on his father's farm under the same favorable auspices which have continued to this day. In 1875 they moved to the farm on which they now reside. One child—Joseph E.—was born on the grandfather's homestead; Mabel G. and Harry H. were born on their father's farm in this township. Politically and socially Mr. Mumma is of that liberal class whose object is to further the business and social interests in the community. Possessed of abundant means, a fine farm and happy family, he is surrounded by everything to make him happy.

H. O. SHELLEY, miner, P. O. Shepherdstown, was born in Lancaster, Penn., but later went to Dauphin County, where he owned a farm. In 1869 he commenced mining iron ore in York County, Penn., where he continued until 1878, opening a mine on Dan Landis' farm in 1874, and which he sold in 1875, but in 1883 again leased and has operated since. An analysis of the ore from this mine, in 1874, gave sixty-two per cent in the furnaces. The analysis made in 1884 showed fifty two per cent of the mixed oxides. In 1855 H. O Shelley was married to Fanny Nisley, daughter of Henry and Mary Nisley, and who was born on the island bearing that name in the Susquehanna below Middletown. In 1867, our subject came to Upper Allen Township, this county, and purchased a farm, on which he moved in 1868, and which he has since operated in connection with mining. The children of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Shelley are five in number: Samuel married Ella Coover, a daughter of one of York County's first families; Elias wedded Annie, daughter of Christian Hertzler, of this county; David, Lizzie, wife of William Nisley, of Mechanicsburg, and Annie. Mr. Shelley has repeatedly been solicited to become a candidate for official positions, but has always declined, preferring to manage his own business affairs and thus keep aloof from such annoyances as small offices provoke. He is one of the most highly respected men in his neighborhood, and lives in a style becoming a man of education and refinement.

JACOB F. STAUFFER, contractor and builder, Shepherdstown, was born in York County, Penn., in 1841, son of Frederick and Maria (Orry) Stauffer, who were probably married in 1830, and were the parents of nine children, of whom Jacob F. is the eldest son, then followed Susan, Moses, David, Samuel, Joseph, Maria, Frederick and Lydia. Our subject learned his trade in his native county and followed the business for twelve years previous to coming to Cumberland County. He was married December 2, 1869, to Sarah, who was the youngest of the ten children of Michael and Lydia Shellenberger, old residents of York County. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob F. Stauffer are David; Ellen, wife of George Cromlich; Melinda, wife of Calvin Weaver; Lilly and Sally (born in York County), and Harry, Benjamin F., Walter, Maggie, Birdie and Lydia who were born in this township. In 1871 Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer came to this township and the

farm where they now reside was purchased. Since coming here, however, our subject has given but little attention to farming, devoting all of his time to his trade. He built several large edifices, which will stand for years, monuments to his skill and industry, notably the Mennonite Church on Slate Hill; a fine residence for Samuel Eberly, also one for Daniel Ebersole; a residence for George Hummel, and has recently completed a nice church for the Mennonite congregation at Churchtown. By strict attention to business Mr. Stauffer has prospered financially, and is recorded as one of the substantial men of the Cumberland Valley.

JOHN SWARTZ, tailor, Shepherdstown, was born in Silver Spring Township, this county, and from the age of fourteen years has been a resident of Shepherdstown. His parents, John and Nancy (Mohler) Swartz, lived near the tan-yard in Silver Spring Township. John Swartz, Sr., learned the carpenter's trade of John Snavely (who died in 1849) early in life, and worked on the State House at Harrisburg. John Swartz, Sr., was born in this county in May, 1791, and died in August, 1866. His wife, Nancy Mohler, was born in September, 1799, and died in December, 1846. They had seven children, of whom John, Jr., is the fifth born. At the age of fourteen our subject came to Shepherdstown and became an apprentice to his uncle, Michael Hoover, who carried on a tailor shop in that village. When his trade was completed, in 1848, John Swartz, Jr., assumed control of the shop, and from that day to this has conducted business for himself. February 8, 1855, our subject married Magdalena Hetrich, born in East Hanover Township, Lebanon Co., Penn., June 25, 1834, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Urich) Hetrich. Mr. and Mrs. Swartz commenced house-keeping where they now reside and there their children were born, viz.: Sarah A., born September 14, 1856; Albert H., born June 17, 1859; William S., born April 8, 1864, died October 30, 1864; and Harry C., born September 9, 1867. The children received liberal educations and Albert has chosen the profession of teaching. Harry follows in the footsteps of his father and is a tailor; Sarah, is the wife of A. H. Mohler, doing business at Shepherdstown. Mr. Swartz was drafted during the late war of the Rebellion, but furnished money to procure a substitute, as he was a man of peace and not in favor of war. He has filled numerous township offices with credit; has been a member of No. 215, I. O. O. F., since 1851. During a residence of forty-three years Mr. Swartz has not been absent from Shepherdstown for two weeks at one time. His business, his family and his home are located there, and no man in the valley is more contented.

HIRAM WATTS, farmer, Shepherdstown, is the only one of his immediate relatives who came to this county, but his name is well known in this and adjacent counties. He was born in York County, Penn., January 21, 1824, and is second son of Andrew and Elizabeth Watts, who resided on a farm in Newberry Township, that county, and were the parents of two sons and seven daughters. Our subject came to Upper Allen Township, this county, in 1846, engaging with George Nebenger to work on a farm. December 3, 1848, he was married to Sarah A., daughter of Charles and Susan (Keiper) Bingaman, formerly of Lancaster County, but who came as early as 1820 to Shepherdstown (then known as Jennystown). Of the two sons and six daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Bingaman, Mrs. Eliza A. Morrett, Mrs. Catharine Kohler, Mrs. Rebecca Blosser and Mrs. Watts are still living. The year after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Watts commenced housekeeping near Shepherdstown, and afterward built themselves a cottage in the village. For eleven years he worked at the carpenter's trade, earning the money which gave him a start in the business world, and in 1855 commenced farming. He prospered, and, in 1876, purchased the nice farm on which he now resides, and there were born his children: Lewis, Charles, Lizzie, Ira and Clara. Lewis married Mary Miller, and resides at Dillsburg; he is engaged in the drug trade. Charles is employed in the office of the Cumberland Valley Railroad at the same place. All the children are finely educated, and well fitted to attend to any business or grace any position in society. The parents live on the farm, surrounded by their children, and enjoy the comforts which come to those who have lived long, useful lives. When it is taken into consideration that Mr. Watts left the parental roof at the age of eight years, made a living, accumulated a fine property, and, besides, has maintained and educated a family that ranks second to none in the land, he certainly deserves great credit. He was judge of elections in 1857, and for many years served in an official capacity on the school board.

WILLIAM WESTHAFER farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, is of German ancestry. His grandfather, Abram Westhafer, who settled in Lancaster County about 1792, was married to Catharine Eschleman, and reared a family: George, Jacob, Peter, Susannah and Rebecca. Peter Westhafer married Maria Baker, a resident of York County, Penn. (where he was then living), and who died three years later. August 20, 1829, he married Annie M. Stave. In 1860 Peter Westhafer and wife came to this county and settled near the Chestnut Hill Cemetery, on the Bosler farm. Their children, Jacob, William, (four deceased,) Leigh, Lucy A., Catharine, John, Edward, Eli, Abraham, Susannah and Maggie, were all born in York County. Of this family William, Lucy, Leigh and Kate live in Cumberland County at the present time. Most of Peter Westhafer's time was spent in farming, although he was by trade a shoe-maker; he, also kept the National Hotel in Me-

chanicsburg at one time, and afterward owned and operated a dry goods and grocery store. He was considered one of the most enterprising men in the county, and always did his share to advance the business and social interests of the community. He died greatly regretted; his widow still resides in Mechanicsburg. William Westhafer was married, in 1861, to Miss Marian, daughter of George A. and Margaret (Ressler) Balsley, one of the oldest and most highly respected families of the county. George A. and Margaret Balsley were married February 19, 1832, by the Rev. Nicholas Stroh, and were the parents of seven children, only three of whom are now living: Joseph, Mrs. Westhafer and Catharine. Our subject commenced farming for himself in the spring of 1861, on the old Bosler farm, and from the start has been very successful; everything he touched prospered, and his profits accumulated until he bought a couple of lots and erected a house at the corner of Marble and York Streets in 1865. His next purchase of real estate was on the opposite side of the street and a lot of twelve acres near Mechanicsburg which he still owns. In 1878 he moved to the Levi Eberly farm, and is now making money as easily as he did in his younger days, besides his farm interests he is also an extensive dealer in live stock. To Mr. and Mrs. Westhafer have been born three children: George E., born in 1863, and William B. and Grant S. (twins), born October 5, 1871. All are active promising young men, who have received a practical education, and are worthy to bear their father's name. Mr. and Mrs. Westhafer have been consistent members of the United Brethren Church since 1873. Politically our subject is a Republican.

SARAH WORLEY, Shepherdstown, is a daughter of George and Anna M. Daugherty, one of the old and prominent families of York County, Penn., where they were born and bred, and reared a family of nine children: Sarah, Ann, Maria, John, George, William H., Emma J., Rachael E. and Thomas L. Though these children were all born in York County, all live in Cumberland County except Emma and Thomas L. Our subject was born April 23, 1828. March 26, 1854, she was married to William W. Kline, a son of William and Jane (Goudy) Kline. They commenced housekeeping near Siddensburg, where Mr. Kline, a millwright by trade, worked at his business for some time. They came to Shepherdstown in 1855 and took charge of the only hotel in the place, and there prospered. To Mr. and Mrs. Kline were born five children: Mary H., born January 28, 1855, is the wife of John E. Acker, of Mansfield, Ohio; Benjamin, married to Ella T. Brubaker, manages a hotel at Hogestown, this county; Jane A., William R. and Ella M. W. W. Kline entered the army in 1861, served nine months, and then re-enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the thickest of the fight at the bloody battle of Gettysburg, and in many a hotly contested skirmish of the Virginia campaign. While his regiment was guarding the railroad at Weldon, N. C., it was captured by the rebels and the men confined in Libby prison, the name of which is yet spoken of with horror by every one who was unfortunate enough to experience the sufferings entailed upon the miserable victims confined within its walls. Three months after his captivity, November 25, 1864, the veteran soldier, kind husband and loving father was borne from that miserable place an emaciated corpse. Death had released him from suffering further privations; hunger, thirst and cold were remembered no more; of wife and children were his last thoughts. In 1868 Mrs. Kline was again married, this time to J. B. Worley, a well known business man of this county, and after their marriage again engaged in hotel business in New Cumberland, and prospered. No children were born to this union. In 1875 Mr. Worley died, leaving his widow and step children well provided for. The mother of Mrs. Worley, who still lives with her son George, has attained the ripe old age of eighty years.

DAVID W. WORST, justice of the peace, Shepherdstown, was born October 2, 1839. His father David Worst, who was born in Frankford Township, this county, December 26, 1797, was a carpenter by trade, and carried on business in this county, many substantial buildings still standing as monuments to his industry. He also went to Cuba and erected a large number of sugar houses for planters on that island. January 30, 1834, he was married to Mary Ann Zearing, who was born November 7, 1814, and was a lineal descendant of the celebrated Rapp family. David and Mary Ann Worst were the parents of the following named children: Jacob, Sarah A., Daniel, David W., Eliza A., Susan A., Sarah A., Jacob H. and Mary E., all of whom were born in Mechanicsburg, Penn. David Worst, Sr., died in 1859, and his widow subsequently married John Lininger December 29, 1851, and bore him three children: Catharine, Elizabeth and Alice V. David W. Worst, our subject, at the age of eleven years was turned out to shift for himself, and was engaged by Jacob Houser on a farm. At the age of eighteen he commenced a clerkship with Messrs. Goswiler & Zook, in Shepherdstown, continuing with them a number of years. May 31, 1866, he was united in marriage with Annie M., daughter of ex-Sheriff Bowman, and by this union are the following named children: Carrie I., Annie G., Mary E., Edith G. and Martha W. All are making rapid progress with their education and form a pleasant family circle, where books, music, etc., are prominent features. Mr. Worst's popularity in his county is shown in the fact of his being elected prothonotary of Cumberland County in the autumn of 1872, which position he held three years with honor to himself and credit to his constituents. The people residing in his township nominated

him justice of the peace in 1877, and re-elected him in 1882, his official term expiring in 1887, and during his public life he bears a clean record. He is a straight Democrat and one of the most prominent local politicians in his township. Liberal in every thing which advances the interests of society, he is ranked among the best citizens and most public spirited men of the county in which he has for a number of years been a central figure.

CHAPTER LX.

WEST PENNSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

JONATHAN BEAR, farmer, P. O. Plainfield, was born July 4, 1819, in West Pennsborough Township, Cumberland Co., Penn. His father, Samuel, a son of John Bear, married Miss Sarah, daughter of Philip Zeigler, and settled in what is now known as Bear's District, West Pennsborough Township, and here resided until his death, which occurred April 30, 1855, in his sixty-eighth year; his widow died in Plainfield December 26, 1871, aged eighty years and five months. They reared eight of their ten children: Mrs. Catharine Steiner, Jonathan, Mrs. Mary Seitz, Rebecca, Elizabeth, John (deceased), David and Philip (deceased). January 11, 1849, our subject married Miss Maria, daughter of Henry and Polly (Bear) Bear, from Lancaster County, Penn. They resided on the farm near Conodoguinet Creek until August, 1884, when they moved to their present residence, and now own a fine farm of 132 acres, besides a beautiful home of six acres where they reside. To them have been born nine children, of whom the following are now living: Abner, Mrs. Mary Eppley, Sarah and Lizzie. Ellen died at seventeen years of age, Emma when fifteen, Samuel when nineteen years old, and Refeca and Catharine when small. Mr. Bear and family belong to the Reformed Mennonite Church. He takes great interest in the education of his family and has given them good opportunities.

HENRY BEAR, retired farmer, Plainfield, was born March 17, 1824, in West Pennsborough Township, this county. About 1690 Michael Bear, a Mennonite minister, of Switzerland, fled from persecution to accept the generous offer of William Penn of a home in Pennsylvania. He settled in Berks County and has a large number of descendants. Michael, his son, had a son, Henry, who came to West Pennsborough Township, this county, in 1804, with his sons, Michael, John and Samuel. Of these, Michael was twice wedded, and by his first marriage (with Miss Esther Alter) had two children: Benjamin, who died in Summit County, Ohio, and Mrs. Esther Stephens, who died in this county. His second wife, Hannah Wax, was a daughter of Peter Wax, a Revolutionary soldier, who settled in Frankford Township, this county, coming from Schuylkill County, Penn., and lived to be ninety-four years of age; his wife died aged eighty-seven. Mr. and Mrs. Bear settled near Plainfield. To them were born seven children, five of whom attained maturity: Henry, Mrs. Margaret Greason (deceased), Maria, Maurice (deceased) and Mrs. Rachael LeFevre, of Carlisle. Mr. Bear was a very effective local preacher of the United Brethren faith; he died very suddenly December 16, 1849, while officiating in the pulpit, being striken down by apoplexy. He was a very active man, and exerted a wide influence for good. Henry Bear, who has lived on the home-farm all his life, owns a fine farm of eighty acres besides his handsome residence and farm of four acres where he resides. He was married, February 3, 1848, to Miss Margaret LeFevre, who died about two and a half years afterward. He next married, May 15, 1856, Miss Catharine Longnecker, and by her has one daughter, Mary. Mr. Bear, of Federalist descent, was formerly a Whig, afterward a Republican. He takes a deep interest in public affairs, and has rendered important services as a campaign orator. As a speaker he is clear, logical and forcible, and carries the weight of his own convictions in his addresses. He is one of the leading influential citizens of Cumberland County.

JOHN K. BEIDLER, merchant, Plainfield, was born April 2, 1828, in Lebanon County, Penn., son of John and Anna (Kaufman) Beidler, the latter of whom died in that county. His father, who afterward married again, located in West Middleton Township, this county in 1840, and now lives a retired life in Plainfield, this township, aged eighty-three. Our subject married, in November, 1851, Miss Sophia Zeigler, of Middlesex Township, this county. He enlisted, in August, 1862, in Company F, Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry; was assigned to the Army of the Potomac under Gen. Hooker, and took part in many of the historic engagements of the Virginia campaigns. He received an honorable discharge in 1863, on account of disabilities received in the service. He left a fine record as a brave and faithful soldier, always ready for the

call of duty. In 1866 Mr. Beidler established, and for three years carried on, a general store at Sterrett's Gap, Perry County, three years conducted business in Plainfield this county, then for three years at West Hill, and then purchased property at Oakville and built a fine store building. There Mrs. Beidler died in March, 1877, leaving one daughter, Mrs. Lizzie M. Mickey, now living at Oakville. In the fall of 1877 Mr. Beidler again located at West Hill. He was married, on second occasion, December 6, 1877, to Miss Anna M. Matthews, of Berks County, Penn., and by this union has one son, Earl J. Mr. Beidler owns a fine business property in Plainfield and carries a complete stock of dry goods, groceries, hats, caps, boots, shoes, hardware, notions, and a full line of general merchandise. By strict attention to business principles and courtesy to all, he has built up a large and flourishing trade. Personally Mr. Beidler is a man of portly build and fine physique; genial and social in his disposition, he makes friends wherever he goes. He is recognized as one of the leading business men and influential citizens of Cumberland County.

WILLIAM BLOSER, retired, Plainfield, was born December 11, 1818, in West Pennsborough Township, this county. Henry Bloser came, with his family, from Lancaster County, Penn., to Frankford Township, this county, in very early times. His son, Daniel, was twice married; on the first occasion to Eve Keihl, a native of this county, and settled near Hays Mill, this township. Mrs. Daniel Bloser died in 1824, and he subsequently married Sarah Rex, and moved to Richland (now Crawford) County, Ohio, in about 1840, where they resided until she died, when he lived a retired life with his son until his death. Our subject, the second born by the second marriage, and only one living of his mother's five children, received his education in the schools of the home district and early apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade, which he has followed nearly all his life. He married, February 14, 1851, Miss Sarah Waggoner, a native of Frankford Township, this county, and to this union were born nine children, five of whom are living: Mary, Mrs. Kate Corman, Elizabeth, Mrs. Alida Smith and Anna. Mrs. Bloser died November 5, 1866, and Mr. Bloser subsequently married, April 7, 1868, Miss Mary A. Kendig, a native of this township, and who moved to Franklin County, Penn., at six years of age, with her parents, Emanuel and Anne (Bowers) Kendig, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., but residing in Cumberland County from childhood. They resided at Orrstown at the time of their death; Mr. Kendig dying April 11, 1863, and his widow, February 3, 1869. To Mr. and Mrs. Bloser were born one son (William Edward) and one daughter (Nora, deceased). Mr. Bloser has been industrious and successful in life and has acquired a fine farm of 204 acres in Frankford Township. In addition to this he owns a fine home in Plainfield and a handsome plat of four acres, on which is established the Plainfield Cemetery, located in 1867. Mr. Bloser and his worthy wife and family are members of the Church of God, and he has been an elder ever since the church was established. He is a life-long Republican and an earnest advocate of the principles of temperance.

WILLIAM C. BRADLEY, retired, P. O. Newville, was born near West Chester, Chester Co., Penn., in 1813, son of Joseph and Hannah (Carpenter) Bradley, who were the parents of eight children, of whom William C., Jason, Thomas, Caroline and Emmor are living. Our subject received a liberal education, and his first venture in a business way was with Robert Coleman, at Martick Forge, in Lancaster County, in 1836. At that time the Colemans were the best known iron manufacturers in the State, and from a small beginning the business has grown, until now their interests are second to none in the United States. For a number of years our subject was book-keeper, and afterward managed the business at Lebanon, Speedwell and Martick Forge. From Speedwell he went to Oregon, Baltimore County; from there to Columbia, Lancaster County; and thence to Harrisburg, where he took charge of Mr. McCormick's iron works, and, later, was interested in the manufacture of iron near Harper's Ferry on the Potomac. At numerous places in the Cumberland Valley and along the Potomac, he has managed the business of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Mr. Bradley has chiefly been interested in the iron trade, and is well known by all the manufacturers. He was married, in 1840, to Harriet Thomas, and this union was blessed with eight children, of whom five are living: Sallie (wife of T. C. Babb, of Philadelphia, Penn.), Susie (wife of George C. Kelly, of Lewisburg), Caroline, Albina and Harriet, who reside with their father in the pleasant mansion near the borough of Newville. Mrs. Bradley died in 1879, and the daughters now make the old home pleasant for their father, and amid the many comforts which surround men of wealth and refined tastes, his days are serenely passed. Our subject's life has been an active one, but his step is still elastic, though his hair is white as snow. He has now retired from active business and bears a name never smirched with dishonor.

FRANKLIN PIERCE BREHM, manufacturer, Plainfield, was born September 20, 1853, in Frankford Township, this county, where his father, Henry Brehm, still resides. Our subject followed farming until he was twenty one years of age, when he began learning coach making under George Strohm, of Plainfield, this county, completing his apprenticeship in three years, and then worked four years for Mr. Strohm. He located at Good Hope, this township, in 1880, and established a general coach house, which he continued until he built his present large and commodious establishment in the fall of 1885, into which he moved in the first week of December following. He has a large three-story

building, 45x60 feet, well fitted up, where he carries on a very extensive business, manufacturing buggies, carriages, spring wagons, sleighs, etc., employing from nine to twelve hands. His goods have an excellent reputation, and besides supplying the home demand, he has quite a large shipping trade throughout the East and West. In addition to his business property, Mr. Brehm has built himself a very handsome residence not far from the station. He married, February 7, 1872, Miss Katie A. Beidlow, and has two children: Bessie Maude and Harry LeRoy. Mr. Brehm is an enterprising business man and an upright and useful citizen. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and has been for seven years superintendent in the Sabbath-school at Plainfield. In politics he is a Democrat.

DAVID BRICKER (deceased), a native of Lancaster County, Penn., was a son of David Bricker, who immigrated to that county from Germany with his brother Christopher before the Revolutionary war. He raised his family in that county, and there resided until his death. He had a son—Christopher—who was a soldier in the Revolution. David Bricker, our subject, married a Miss Erb; came to Newville, Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1794, and acquired an estate of over 400 acres, including a part of the town of Newville. He lived to be nearly ninety years of age, his wife having died about four years before his death. They raised a family of six children: Levi (died in Westmoreland County, Penn.), John, Jacob (died in Mechanicsburg), David, Mrs. Mary Dork and Mrs. Margaret Ann Heffleman, all died at Newville, this county. The second son, John, married Miss Eliza House, and settled in the Cross Roads District, in West Pennsborough Township, and here resided until his death. He died February 16, 1875, at the age of eighty-four years; his widow now resides in Newville. They raised a family of five sons: John H.; William H., of Beaver Falls, Penn., the present register of Beaver County; P. D., an attorney at Jersey Shore, Penn.; Samuel, of North Vernon, Ind.; George S., of Newville.

JOHN H. BRICKER, farmer and nurseryman, P. O. Newville, was born March 13, 1836. He married Miss Catharine Shannon June 8, 1858, and after living in Monroe Township about four years, settled on the present home farm. Mr. Bricker enlisted, in August, 1861, in the Third Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the Virginia campaigns of that year, receiving disabilities in December necessitating his discharge. Returning home he has devoted himself to the arts of peace. He established a nursery on his farm in 1867, and now does a large and successful business, supplying the large home trade and shipping to the West and South. Mrs. Bricker died February 18, 1873, leaving two children: William, of Williamsport, Penn., and Mary. Mr. Bricker afterward married, in September, 1875, Miss Julia Bolen, and to this union have been born two children: John F. and Ellen. Mr. Bricker is a supporter of the Republican party; takes a deep interest in the cause of education, and has served his township as school director for about twelve years; is an upright and useful citizen, and enjoys the respect of the community.

HENRY J. BRINKERHOFF, merchant and postmaster, Mount Rock, was born November 19, 1855, in Gettysburg, Adams Co., Penn. His father, John J. Brinkerhoff, a native of same county, and a descendant of one of the oldest families in the county, married Miss Sophia Saltzgiver, of the same county. He was a merchant; died in 1855, leaving a daughter (now Miss Clara Grammar, of Altoona), and a son (Henry). Mrs. Brinkerhoff afterward married John Peoples, and now resides at Lisburn, Penn. Our subject was brought up in the family of his uncle, M. G. Saltzgiver, in Cumberland County, principally in Dickinson, Monroe and Newton Townships. When about seventeen years old he began clerking in a general store in Leesburg, afterward carrying on a store for three years, at Huntsdale, for Mr. Ernst. In 1878 he embarked in business for himself at Barnitz Station, this county. In March, 1883, he established himself at Mount Rock, under firm name of Brinkerhoff & Co., and here keeps a full stock of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, notions and a complete line of articles necessary to supply the wants of the community. By his courtesy to customers and strict attention to business he has built up a large and flourishing trade. He was appointed postmaster of Mount Rock at the time he took charge of the store; was also instrumental in establishing the postoffice at Barnitz, which he held during the time he lived there. Mr. Brinkerhoff was married, in 1875, to Miss Anna M. Watson, of Stoughstown. To this union have been born three children: George Erskin, William Henry and Sallie Bertha. Our subject is an earnest Republican, and takes a deep interest in public affairs. He is an enterprising and successful business man and an upright, useful and respected citizen.

THOMAS R. BURGNER, miller, P. O. Plainfield, was born July 14, 1838, in Lebanon County, Penn., son of Jacob and Anna Maria (Raub) Burgner (the latter was a member of an old and influential family in this county). They located on the old homestead of Mr. Burgner's family, where Mrs. Burgner still resides at an advanced age, but in robust health. Mr. Burgner died July 13, 1886, aged seventy-four years. Our subject, the eldest in a family of ten children, learned the miller's trade in 1854; enlisted, October 17, 1862, in the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, and was assigned to the Army of the James. Early in 1863 he was recommended, and passed an examination, for the position of military librarian, and had charge of the historical collections and artillery-school stores at Fortress

Monroe, Va., until the expiration of his term, and during this time he also held the position of reporter for general courts-martial and military commissions. He was discharged October 17, 1865, leaving an excellent military record. Our subject was married, December 1, 1857, to Miss Lizzie Eckert, of Newville, this county, a daughter of John Eckert, who was born near Carlisle, this county, moved to Virginia in 1860, and died in 1880 at the age of eighty years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Burgner were Mary Agnes, John E., of Nebraska, Alice C., Frances Henry (deceased), Lizzie A., Emma C., Ida Margery, Bertie Ray, Thomas U. S., Carrie Lucretia and Arthur LeRoy. Mr. Burgner has spent three years in the nursery and mercantile business at Shiremanstown, six years in the employ, as miller, of T. B. Bryson, of Mechanicsburg, and for the past twelve years has been engaged in milling on Conodoguinet Creek, this township. He was elected auditor of Cumberland County, on the Republican ticket, in 1875; re-elected in 1878, and during his term of service many reforms were accomplished in county affairs, due to his energy and interest in the welfare of the people. Personally Mr. Burgner is a gentleman of portly and commanding physique, genial and courteous disposition, and has a host of warm friends in Cumberland County.

HENRY CARL, postmaster and mechanic, Plainfield, was born April 14, 1836, in Spring Township, Perry Co., Penn. His father John Carl, a native of same county, married Miss Elizabeth Smee; was a carpenter and weaver, and resided in this locality until his death in 1880, when seventy-three years of age. His widow, who survives him, resides on the same place, and is seventy six years old. Of their children, Mrs. Catharine Snyder, Mrs. Sarah Ellen Hood, Mrs. Jane Sponsler and John A. reside in Carlisle; Emanuel lives in Landisburg, Mrs. Amelia Fenicle and Adeline are still in Perry County. Our subject came to Cumberland County at sixteen years of age. He was married February 23, 1860, to Miss Sarah A. Watson, and after farming for twelve years moved to Plainfield in 1872, and here he has followed his trade, that of a carpenter and joiner, ever since. He was appointed postmaster of Plainfield October 1, 1885, and at the time established a confectionery in the same room. He has been industrious and successful in life, and has accumulated a comfortable home property in Plainfield. To Mr. and Mrs. Carl were born four children: Charles Edwin, William W., Anne E. and Effie M. Mr. Carl has ever been a Democrat. He has served this township three years as school director. He and his worthy wife are members of the Church of God.

WILLIAM CAROTHERS (deceased) was born January 12, 1789, in West Pennsborough Township, this county, son of Andrew and Margaret (Geddes) Carothers, early settlers of Cumberland County. Our subject was twice married; on first occasion to Miss Ann, daughter of Abraham Line, one of the sons of the original George Line. They settled at once on the family homestead, on the Chambersburg Pike, and here Mrs. Carothers died in 1838. To this union were born four children—two of whom died in infancy, Ann Rebecca died soon after her marriage with James M. Carothers, and Margaret Jane. Mr. Carothers, who afterward married Miss Esther McFeeley, died March 9, 1870, in his eightieth year, his widow following him January 19, 1873, in her eighty-ninth year. Mr. Carothers, who was an enterprising and successful farmer, acquired a fine farm of 200 acres, on which he had a handsome residence and substantial farm buildings. He was a conscientious member of the Presbyterian Church. Miss Margaret Jane Carothers, the daughter who survives, now owns the family homestead, where she resides, and is also the possessor of a fine farm of 184 acres of fertile, well-improved land. She is a consistent member of the Evangelical Association, and is a lady of estimable Christian character, having the respect of the community.

JAMES M. CAROTHERS, farmer, P. O. Plainfield, was born August 4, 1829, in the house where he now lives, in West Pennsborough Township, this county. His father, William M., a son of Armstrong Carothers, and also a native of this township, married Miss Fanny, daughter of George Clark, of Frankford Township Cumberland Co., Penn., and granddaughter of William Clark, a colonel in the Continental Army during the Revolution. About 1828 William M. Carothers and family located in the McAllister District, West Pennsborough Township, this county, and here resided until his death. Their children are as follows: George, in Frontier County, Neb; Jane; Armstrong, who died in Wood County, Ohio; William W., in Big Spring, this county; Mrs. Martha Eliza Duffy, in Mount Holly Springs, this county; Rev. Martin J., a presiding elder in the Evangelical Association at Milton, Northumberland Co., Penn.; Mary (deceased) and James M. William M. Carothers ended a useful life July 21, 1864, and his esteemed widow followed him November 29, 1872, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. They were an upright pioneer people, and their memory will long be honored. Our subject completed his education under Prof. R. K. Burns, at Plainfield Academy, this county, and early adopted the profession of teaching, which he followed for six years, leaving an honorable record as a faithful and efficient teacher. He remained at home and took care of his aged parents until their death. He has purchased the interest of the other heirs in the homestead and owns a fine farm of fifty-two acres of fertile and well-improved land. Mr. Carothers was married March 30, 1866, to Miss Ann Rebecca, daughter of William and Anne (Line) Carothers, and who died October 14, same year. She was a lady of estimable Christian

character, and her early death was mourned by a large circle of friends. Mr. Carothers was married on second occasion February 23, 1871, to Isabel J. Kernan, of this township, and has one daughter, Mary J. Mr. Carothers is a life-long Democrat, with strong temperance principles. He and his worthy wife are consistent members of the Evangelical Association, in which he is class-leader.

JAMES A. DAVIDSON, farmer, P. O. Kerrsville, was born July 11, 1837, in West Pennsborough Township, this county, son of Alexander Davidson. He was brought up on his father's farm, and received his education principally in the schools of the home district. September 1, 1853, he married Miss Nancy C., daughter of William Nettle, of this township, and they have resided on the family homestead here ever since. To them were born ten children, seven now living: Mrs. Jane Ellen McKeehan, Lucy Cordelia, Mary Alice, Mrs. Nannie Merrette Green, William Alexander, Anna Amelia and Carrie Rebecca. Mr. Davidson is a life-long Republican, and takes a deep interest in public affairs. He has served his township acceptably as school-director, assessor, and in other capacities, and is a highly respected citizen.

JOHN S. DAVIDSON, farmer, P. O. Kerrsville, was born March 2, 1829, in West Pennsborough Township, this county. His father, Alexander Davidson, also a native of this county, and a son of John Davidson, married Miss Jane, daughter of John and Jane Woodburn, of Dickinson Township, this county, and settled on a farm in the Kerrsville District, where they acquired an estate of about 500 acres of farm land. In 1858 they retired from active labor and located in Newville, where they resided until their death, Mr. Davidson dying October 19, 1865, aged seventy-eight, and his widow August 19, 1879, aged eighty-years and eight months. To them were born eight children. Our subject completed his education in the academy at Lititz, Lancaster Co., Penn.; was engaged in mercantile business in Plainfield, this township, from 1851 to 1859, and while there, January 1, 1856, was married. In 1859 he retired from mercantile business and located on the farm of 150 acres, where he now resides, and which, in early times, was owned by Rev. Joshua Williams, a Presbyterian minister, who built the handsome residence in which he resides. Mr. Davidson is a director in the First National Bank of Newville, as was also his father before him. He is a Republican in politics, and takes a deep interest in public affairs. He has served the township many years in the school board, and was appointed government assessor of internal revenue for Dickinson, West Pennsborough and Frankford Townships.

HENRY DONER, retired farmer, Plainfield, was born August 4, 1818, in West Pennsborough Township, this county. His parents, Daniel and Elizabeth Doner, of Lancaster County, Penn., located in Frankford Township, Cumberland County, Penn., in 1805, and after four years finally settled in West Pennsborough Township, where they took up a new farm, which they cleared and developed. They raised a family of ten children, all of whom married: Mrs. Elizabeth Hale died at Upper Sandusky, Ohio; Abraham (deceased); Daniel died in Johnson County, Iowa; John, in Pennsborough Township; Nancy Waggoner, of Newville; Jacob; Mrs. Fannie Line (deceased); Mrs. Maria Rudy, of Dauphin County, Penn.; Henry and David. Mr. Doner died February 25, 1853, in his seventy-second year; his widow followed him March 7, 1875, at the advanced age of ninety-six years, two months and twenty-six days. They were industrious pioneers, and their memory will long be honored. Our subject was brought up on the farm on which he now resides, and received his education in the schools of the home district. August 3, 1848, he married Miss Mary Ann Leidick, of Silver Spring Township, this county, where she was born March 2, 1830, daughter of John and Margaret (Albert) Leidick, natives of this county, where they passed their entire lives. Mr. and Mrs. Doner have resided on the homestead farm ever since their marriage, and own a fine farm of 135 acres of fertile and well improved land, with elegant residence and out-buildings. To them were born four children: Elizabeth Ann, who died at seven years of age; Mrs. Margaret Ellen Bear, living on the homestead; Henry Calvin, who died in his twenty-second year, and Mrs. Laura May Moyer, who died in her twenty-first year. Mr. and Mrs. Doner are consistent members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Doner is a Republican in politics. He is an upright, useful citizen, a man of firm principles, and enjoys the highest respect and esteem of the community.

DAVID DONER, farmer, P. O. Kerrsville, was born April 6, 1820, in West Pennsborough Township, Cumberland Co., Penn., son of Daniel and Elizabeth Doner. He was brought up on his father's farm, and received his education in the schools of the home district. He married, October 26, 1845, Miss Susan Miller, who was born in York County, Penn., and moved to Mifflin Township, this county, in girlhood, with her parents, Henry and Elizabeth Miller. After living eighteen years on their farm on the banks of the Conodoguinet Creek, this township, Mr. Doner finally located on the State road, where he now resides and owns a fine farm of 114 acres, with handsome residence and farm buildings, besides another place of 106 acres on the creek. To Mr. and Mrs. Doner were born four children: Daniel Henry, who died in childhood; Joseph, who died at twenty-four years of age; Mrs. Elizabeth Bear, living on the home place, and Alfred M., of Plainfield. Mrs. Doner died April 5, 1885. Mr. Doner is an earnest Republican. He has lead

an active industrious life, devoting himself mostly to the management of his farm. He is an upright man of strict integrity, highly respected by the whole community.

ROBERT H. FULTON, farmer, P. O. Newville, is the grandson of Francis Fulton, who was born June 24, 1765, and with his parents came from Scotland and settled in Juniata County and had a large family of children. Francis Fulton was married to Sarah McKinstry, born March 17, 1768, and they settled at "Quarry Hill," now in Penn Township, this county. "At that time the Indians, who claimed a large part of this county, were very troublesome, and they captured grandfather's father and mother and all the rest of the family, except grandfather, and burned the house and killed one little boy. Grandfather was pursued, but he wrapped his clothes in a bundle, placed it on his head, and swam the Juniata River and crossed over to Cumberland County. The rest were taken to a French settlement and sold, and after some time were released and settled where the city of Cincinnati now stands. Grandfather never knew what became of some of his brothers." On the Quarry Hill farm were born twelve children: Jennie, the eldest, born July 13, 1786, followed by Mary, John, Elizabeth, James, Sarah and Annie, all born prior to 1800; Nancy, born January 16, 1802, now the widow of John Duncan, and resides at Peoria, Ill.; Francis H.; Isabella; Keziah, and Matilda. All this family lived and died in this valley except Nancy Bell and John. James (father of our subject) was born October 10, 1795; was married to Grizzella, daughter of Robert Blean, of this county, and commenced domestic life on his wife's father's farm, and there the first daughter, Mary, was born. In 1834 James Fulton purchased the Duncan tract, purchased in 1788 of James Irwan and Isabella, his wife. On this farm was born Sarah (the first of the children married), wedded Robert Hood; Mary Craig, is the wife of Rev. John S. McCullough; Francis, married Mary Jury; David B. died unmarried; Martha, unmarried, is a resident of Springfield, and James married Kate Bistline. Our subject, who was reared on the farm and educated in the Big Spring Academy, enlisted, in 1862, in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Col. D. B. McKibben. Most of Mr. Fulton's service was in North Carolina, but the regiment also did duty in front of Richmond. He was promoted from corporal to sergeant of his company, and received his discharge August 18, 1863. November 26, 1863, his marriage with Minnie H. McCune occurred, and the young bride was taken to the old stone mansion, so many years in the possession of the Fultons, and which to-day is one of the oldest inhabited houses in the Cumberland Valley, and as substantial as ever. Robert Fulton and wife had following named children: Hugh Brady McCune (born November 14, 1864), Ellie Blean, Jennie Belle, Albert William, Robert Howard, Orthelia, Mary Bell and James Bruce (Jennie B. and Orthelia are deceased). This interesting family are the representatives of the grand old name they bear. Mr. Fulton and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Newville, in which he has been a trustee for a number of years.

ROBERT M. GRAHAM, farmer, P. O. Plainfield. The Graham family is one of the oldest and most reputable in the county. Four of its members have been associated with the legal profession for more than three quarters of a century, serving also continually in official positions. William Graham (father of subject) was born in 1811, in Frankford Township, this county, son of Arthur and Nancy (McClure) Graham, and was married, in 1836, to Nancy Davidson, who bore him six sons: Robert M., John D., James M., William F., Arthur H. and Alfred M. All the sons, excepting Alfred M. (deceased), married and reside in Cumberland County. The eldest son, Robert M., was born November 12, 1837, and, from eleven years of age, resided with his uncle, Robert M. Graham. He received a liberal education in the schools of his township, and when twenty one commenced teaching school and for seven years followed this profession in Frankford Township this county (F. K. Ployer was one of his pupils). Having been raised on a farm, and preferring agriculture to a professional life, he subsequently took charge of his uncle's farm. In 1868 he was married to Rebecca J. McKechan, whose ancestry dates back more than a century. She is a daughter of Joseph and Jane M. (Skiles) McKechan. The married life of Robert and his young wife was commenced on his uncle's homestead, which has descended from father to son since the days of William Penn, from whom they have the original grant. On this farm were born their children, Joseph M., William F. and Clemens McFarland. Our subject's present home was the paternal homestead of Mrs. Graham, to whom it descended by inheritance. The first official term served by Robert M. Graham was commenced in the autumn of 1878, when he was elected prothonotary and returned as deputy by his successor and still continues in this office. In 1884 he was elected justice of the peace in this township, and as a conscientious official, public-spirited citizen and good business man, he has few equals, and his neighbors unite in saying of him that "truly he is a man of the times."

JAMES D. GREASON, farmer, P. O. Greason, was born April 2, 1822, in West Pennsborough Township, this county. His father, James Greason, born November 25, 1776, in this county, was a son of William and Agnes (Waugh) Greason. James Greason, Sr., completed his literary course in Dickinson College, Carlisle, graduating in 1795, being a school mate of President Buchanan. After graduating he pursued a legal course at Carlisle, and was admitted to the bar. He married Miss Mary Carothers, of this county,

about the latter part of the year 1804, and at once retired to a farm in Silver Spring Township, but soon moved to a farm in West Pennsborough Township, a portion of the Carother's estate, to which he added, until he finally possessed about 800 acres in the Greason School District. He erected buildings on most of the farms during his life. He died July 4, 1855, his wife having preceded him in 1854. Our subject completed his education in the academy at Shippensburg, and, in the spring of 1843, opened a drug store in that town, where he continued until 1845, when he established himself in the same line of business at Nashville, Tenn. He returned from there in December, 1847, and has lived in Cumberland County ever since. January 10, 1854, he married Miss Elmira J. Bitner, and located at once on the family homestead, where they now reside, and where his father lived from 1826 until his death. They have here a fine farm of 150 acres, on which they have erected a fine residence, and also own 110 acres adjoining, and also 135 acres from his father-in-law's estate. To Mr. and Mrs. Greason have been born two children: Henry Bitner (deceased in infancy) and Ralph. They have also brought up in their family Miss Grace Eppley, Mrs. Greason's cousin.

JOHN GREIDER, retired farmer, Plainfield, was born October 1, 1812, in Silver Spring Township, Cumberland Co., Penn. His parents, Jacob and Anna (Bowers) Greider, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., were among the early settlers of Silver Spring Township, this county. Jacob Greider was stricken down with apoplexy in 1827; his widow survived him until 1858, and was nearly eighty-five years old when she died. Of their nine children three are living: Henry, of Kosciusko County, Ind.; Mrs. Anna Railing, of Des Moines, Iowa, and John. Our subject was brought up on his father's farm, and attended the schools of the home district. He was married, September 4, 1834, to Miss Catharine, daughter of John and Catharine (Keiser) Heikes, the former a native of York County, and the latter of Perry County, Penn., and who settled in West Pennsborough Township, this county, in very early times, and now lie buried on the farm. Of the six children of Mr. and Mrs. Heikes all lived to an advanced age: Mrs. Rachel Paul, George, Mrs. Elizabeth Leas, Mrs. Catharine Greider, David, Mrs. Rebecca Weisley—all now deceased but Catharine. Mr. Greider, after farming for three years, kept store three years at West Hill and in 1844 located on Conodoguinet Creek, and has resided here since that year. They possessed a fine estate of 300 or 400 acres at one time, most of which they have divided among their children, but still own the West Hill Mill, which is a fine property. To Mr. and Mrs. Greider have been born eight children—six of whom are now living: Mrs. Rachel Zolen (of Steele City, Neb.), Jacob, John, David and Mrs. Anna Diller (twins, now living near Steele City, Neb.) and George (of Belle Plain, Kas.). Mr. Greider, though a Republican in politics, has not cast a vote since he voted for Henry Clay, in 1844. He was an acquaintance and admirer of Bayard Taylor. He has been a man of very active life and industrious habits; has been a careful and extensive reader, a close observer of men and affairs, and being a natural orator has been called to preach at funerals, etc., for the past twenty-five years. His children, all well educated, are taking a high position in business and society.

GEORGE GROVE, physician, Big Spring, has been one of the most active members of the medical profession, and is to-day the oldest practicing physician in the Cumberland Valley. He was born August 11, 1811, in Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn., son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Welsh) Grove, three of whose daughters, all widows, are still living: Mrs. Nancy Seibert, of Chambersburg; Mrs. Jane Pfeiffer and Mrs. Mary Jeffries, of Philadelphia. Our subject received his scholastic education in Chambersburg; graduated with honor, in 1836, at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Penn., his diploma bearing the signatures of some of the most noted men in the State: Granville S. Pattison, M. D.; George McClellan, M. D., father of Gen. George B. McClellan, and also of Samuel McClellan, M. D., who is one of the finest obstetricians in the United States. Dr. Grove was married, April 6, 1837, to Miss Louisa Horn, of Hagerstown, Md., who bore him four daughters and two sons (both named George, the first of whom died in infancy, and the second enlisted in Company D, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, when only seventeen, and died a few weeks later in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn.). The daughters are Josephine, Mary, Elizabeth and Emma L. Josephine and Emma are living, and in every respect inherit the noble qualities of their mother, who died October 27, 1847. Dr. Grove subsequently married Mrs. Martha Burkhardt, who bore him one son, Diller, now a resident of Carlisle. The Doctor's third wife was Mary A. E., daughter of John and Louisa Trego. He was an iron manufacturer and merchant of Cumberland Valley. After fifty years of active practice the Doctor is still hale and vigorous, his hair is raven black, and his step is as sprightly and elastic as that of a youth of twenty. Possessed of a liberal education and brilliant mind, he has for many years been considered an authority on medical matters in this and neighboring counties, and his position is a really enviable one among the faculty in the State. His daughters have also received a liberal education, and their accomplishments afford additional pleasure to their father, who has devoted so much of his valuable time to them.

JOHN C. KEISER, merchant, Plainfield, was born September 29, 1833, in Perry County, Penn., son of Jacob and Catharine (Ritter) Keiser, natives of that county, who

located in West Pennsborough Tp., Cumberland Co., Penn., in early times, but afterward moved to Perry County, and there resided until their death. Our subject, the youngest in a family of five sons and three daughters, at ten years of age entered the store of his brother-in-laws, D. & J. Kaercher, at Loysville, Perry County, and there remained until he was twenty years old. He spent four years in the West, engaged in mercantile pursuits in Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa. He came to Cumberland County and established a general store at Greason in 1859, which he has carried on ever since, locating at different times at West Hill, Good Hope, Mount Rock, Heberlig and Mansfield. He settled down permanently at his present stand in Plainfield in the spring of 1885, and here keeps a full stock of dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. He has built himself a fine residence and store building, and has, besides, a farm of eighty acres in Bertron County, Minn. By strict attention to business Mr. Keiser has built up a large trade with the surrounding community. He married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Hunter, of Carlisle, Penn., in 1860, and they have had five children, David K., Mrs. Cora C. Smith, Mary E. (deceased), Anna R. and Grace R. Mr. Keiser is a Republican in politics. He held the appointment as postmaster at Plainfield from 1875 to 1877, Mount Rock from 1878 to 1880, Heberlig in 1881. Mr. Keiser is one of the active enterprising business men, and is respected by all who know him.

WILLIAM KERR, a native of Huntingdon County, Penn., was born October 30, 1791, and came to West Pennsborough Township, Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1825, and on June 26, the same year, married Miss Eliza Belle, daughter of David and Isabel Sterrett, natives of this county and very prominent pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr lived one year in Huntingdon County after their marriage and then settled permenently in West Pennsborough Township, this county, in 1826 and here acquired a fine estate. Mr. Kerr was a very active, public-spirited citizen, devoting most of his attention to the management of his estate. He was one of the original founders and a member of the board of directors of the banking house of Kerr, Brenham & Co., since known as the First National Bank of Carlisle. His useful life ended September 20, 1874, his wife having preceded him December 23, 1844. Of their children four attained maturity: Elizabeth Jane and Mary Isabel (both deceased), William A. and David S., living.

WILLIAM A. KERR, farmer, P. O. Kerrsville, was born November 30, 1829; acquired his education in the academies of Huntingdon Mount Joy, Lancaster County; Juniata County, and Good Hope, of this township. He married, January 10, 1854, Miss Elizabeth B. Orr, of Franklin County, Penn., and then settled down where they now reside. To this union have been born two children: Mary Eliza and William Orr.

DAVID STERRETT KERR, farmer, P. O. Kerrsville, was educated in common school and Mount Joy Academy, and has resided on the homestead farm all his life. These gentlemen have made many valuable improvements in the estate handed down from their ancestors.

T. FRANK KING, proprietor of Valley View Mills, P. O. Newville, was born April 19, 1836, in Georgetown, now a part of Washington, D. C. His father, John H. King, a native of the eastern shores of Maryland, was a son of a sea captain, and his mother was born in the Carlisle Garrison, this county. John H. King early engaged in mercantile business at Georgetown, and there married Miss Ellen Harriet, who was born in Monroe Township, this county. Her parents were also natives of this county. After a long and prosperous business career, Mr. King retired to Georgetown Heights, where he resided until his death, about 1855; his esteemed widow survived him until March, 1885, dying while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Anna Ingraham, of Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y. Our subject received his education in the academies and colleges of Washington City; came to Carlisle, this county, at about nineteen years of age, and learned his profession at Henderson's Mills. He married Miss Anna C. Bowers, a daughter of Daniel and Margaret Bowers, of Carlisle, the ceremony being performed December 17, 1857, by Rev. C. P. Wing. After living at Georgetown three years; at Seneca Mills, Md., about two years; near Spring Mills, this county, two years; Bucher's Mills, Silver Spring Township, two years; Newville, two years, and two years at Roxbury, Franklin County, they purchased the Shellaberger Mills on the Conodoguinet Creek, West Pennsborough Township, this county, in 1873, and have resided here ever since. Here they own a fine mill with four run of burrs, doing a fine trade with the surrounding community, and shipping to more remote points. Mr. King is also deeply interested in the culture of bees, and has an extensive apiary of fifty hives, from which he realizes from one to two tons of honey annually. To Mr. and Mrs. King have been born two children: Mrs. Margaret Mentzer and Harry M. Our subject has been successful in life, and has acquired a fine property in residences and lots in Newville, besides the mill and farm where he resides. He is past master in the F. & A. M., and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

GEORGE LANDIS, farmer, P. O. Newville, a son of George and Elizabeth Landis, was born in Franklin County, Penn., January 30, 1826, his father dying a few days before. Our subject came with his mother and other children (Jacob and Anna) to Mifflin Township, this county, in February, 1826. They were quite poor, and after coming to Mifflin Township the mother supported her family by the labor of her own hands until they were

able to care for themselves. Mrs. Landis was married to John Negley about 1831, and by him had one son: John, now a resident of South Middleton Township, this county. George Landis remained with his step-father, working for his board and clothes, until he was thirteen years of age, when he was indentured to Andrew Snoke to learn the blacksmith's trade, which apprenticeship he completed in four years, and then found himself the possessor of $100, having received $25 per year for his services, he furnishing his own clothes. He worked the next year for his brother Jacob, for $5 per month, nearly all of which he saved, and then for five years worked in Newville, saving during that time enough money to establish himself in business. Having won the affection of Elizabeth H. Hoover, they were married, February 17, 1848, and in the spring moved to Mifflin Township, this county, where Mr. Landis worked four years at his trade, and then purchased the farm now owned by George Hosler. Full of enterprise, he rapidly improved his farm, for which he paid $1,800, and a few years later sold it for $6,000. Since then he has purchased other farms, and now owns not only his fine homestead in this township, but another farm in Mifflin Township. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Landis, eight now living: Margaret E., widow of John Lay; Eliza J., wife of P. A. Ployer; Levi F., married to Mary A. Brehm; William H., married to Elizabeth Brehm; George A., married to Ella Strohm; John M.; Harvey and Samuel (the last three named are still single). The success of Mr. Landis has been phenomenal. He still does his own smithing, has followed the trade in all forty-seven years, and is one of the oldest blacksmiths in the county.

JOSEPH A. LINDSAY, miller, P. O. Newville, is a great-grandson of Samuel Lindsay, of Scotch origin, who early settled in this township and married Jane Martin, about 1766, and by her had five children: William, Robert, Jane, Margaret and Nancy. Robert Lindsay, who was a noted teacher in this county, married Elizabeth Conley, February 21, 1797, and was father of the following named children: Nancy, Joseph C., Samuel and Lacy. Of these children Joseph C. (father of our subject), was born in West Pennsborough Township, this county, in 1802; learned the miller's trade at the Shellabarger Mills (with the owners of that mill), and during his life-time followed that occupation and at the time of his death had engaged forty years continuously in the business. He (Joseph C.) was married December 24, 1829, to Elizabeth Shellabarger, born September 15, 1809, by whom he had five children: Ann M., John, Lacy, Mary J. and Robert (the latter was burned to death in the Hays Mill in Frankfort Township, this county, March 2, 1849). The death of Joseph C. Lindsay's first wife occurred February 19, 1841, and September 20, 1845, he married Mrs. Barbara (Bear) Stevick (who by her first husband was the mother of David B. and Sarah A., wife of W. Scott McGaw; David B. Stevick married Ellen Black and resides in Carlisle). Mr. Lindsay's second marriage was blessed with one child: Joseph A., born June 27, 1846. The second wife died in 1885. Our subject learned his trade with his father and, after the death of the latter, purchased the mill, in 1880. He was married, in 1867, to Clara, daughter of John and Rebecca Rhodes, residents near Middle Spring, Franklin Co., Penn. Of the five children born to this union two are living: Ralph and Laura.

GEORGE LINE, farmer, P. O. Greason, was born July 6, 1826, in Dickinson Township, this county, son of David Line and grandson of William and great-grandson of George Line, which William Line served as a minute man in the Revolutionary war. He was in the service at the time of the Trenton and Princeton battles, and to his lot it fell to take some of the Hessian prisoners as laborers on the farm. His sword is still held as a relic of the family. William Line married Maria Bear, and their children were Emanuel, George, David, Mrs. Mary Spangler, Mrs. Catherine Eby, Mrs. Nancy Musselman, Mrs. Sarah Tritt, Mrs. Susan Myers, Mrs. Rebecca Givler, Mrs. Lydia Myers and Mrs. Rachel Snyder. David, son of William Line, married Miss Sarah Myers, who bore him the following children: John (deceased), Dr. William Line (of Nebraska City, Neb.), George, David, Samuel C., Mrs. Mary A. Greason (deceased), Mrs. Matilda Huston, Mrs. Sarah Jane Huston and Frances (deceased). David Line died January 31, 1864; his widow followed him June 1, 1882, aged eighty-one years. George, the son of David and Sarah (Myers) Line, married November, 1851, Mrs. Isabella W., daughter of Jonathan and Amy (Spear) Huston, the former of whom, a native of this county, was a son of John and Margaret (Huston) Huston; the latter, a native of Maine, came here with her mother and step-father, Mr. Wheeler, who went the next year to Morgan County, Ohio. After living in South Middleton Township, this county, until 1872, Mr. and Mrs. George Line settled permanently in West Pennsborough Township, this county, where they now reside and have a fine farm of 136 acres, besides 100 acres in South Middleton Township, which 100 acres is a part of the tract purchased from Gen. John Armstrong in 1778. Their living children are Arthur Wing and Dionysius Page; four died of diphtheria within two weeks, in October, 1862. Mr. Line has lived a long and useful life in this county; is a Republican in politics with strong temperance principles; is an upright, useful citizen.

JOHN A. LINE, farmer, P. O. Greason, was born April 9, 1834, on the homestead farm, Dickinson Township, this county. During the time when the French Huguenots were settling in Switzerland, George Line, a native of Switzerland, sailed, with his wife and son, for America, but died on ship-board, and his widow located in Lancaster County,

Penn. where the young lad George grew up, and in course of time married Salome Zimmerman. He was for many years proprietor of the famous Green Gardens, in Lancaster County, purchasing the property of Gen. John Armstrong, in Dickinson Township, this county, and settling here in 1778. He paid £9,000 Continental currency for the farm. Of George and Salome Line's sons, George L. died November 5, 1885, David died in Lancaster County, and William, Abraham and John lived in Dickinson Township, this county. John married Miss Anna Barbara Le Fevre, and had three daughters: Salome (deceased), Mrs. Catharine Tritt (deceased), and Mrs. Mary Coulter, now living in Vermillion, Marshall County, Kas.; and three sons: George L., Daniel, burned to death in childhood, and John, who settled in Warren County, Ill. George L. Line married Miss Maria Line, daughter of Emanuel Line and granddaughter of William Line, and to this union were born four children: Mrs. Elizabeth M. Hemminger, John A., Emanuel C. and Abraham L. Mrs. Line died November 27, 1869. John A., the eldest son, completed his education by taking a short course at Good Hope Academy and in White Hall Academy, near Harrisburg, Penn. He married, December 29, 1868, Miss Mary B. Bowman, and March 30, 1869, they settled where they now reside, in West Pennsborough Township, this county, and have a fine farm of 82 acres of fertile and well-improved land. Their children are Miriam (deceased), Herman Bowman, Charles Eugene and John Raymond. Mrs. Line is a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Line, formerly a Republican in politics, is now a Prohibitionist. He has served his township in various official positions. He took a thorough course in civil engineering and does a large business as surveyor in this county.

JOHN K. LONGNECKER, farmer, P. O. Plainfield, was born September 29, 1839, in West Pennsborough Township, this county. His father, Benjamin Longnecker, a son of Isaac Longnecker, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., and an early settler in the lower part of Cumberland County, was born near Fairview, this county, and there married Miss Mary Reif, a native of Middleton, Dauphin Co., Penn., and settled permanently in Plainfield in 1833, where they died. Mr. Longnecker March 11, 1869, and his widow in 1885, aged eighty-five years. They reared nine of their eleven children: Mrs. Nancy Howenstine of Decatur, Ill.; Mrs. Mary Bear, of Wichita, Kas.; Mrs. Catharine Bear; Mrs. Eliza Strohm; Mrs. Susan James (deceased); Mrs. Rebecca Carl (deceased); Sarah; Benjamin F., of Decatur, Ill.; and John K. At nineteen our subject engaged in teaching, and after following the profession four years, completed his education in the State Normal School, at Millersville; then continued teaching at Plainfield seven years, making eleven years in all in the place. He enlisted October 16, 1862, in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; served under Gen. Foster, at Middlebury, N. C., being detailed as clerk in the quartermaster's department during the entire term of service. He married Miss Sarah Belle Peffer, of Dickinson Township, this county, January 5, 1865, and then settled where he now resides, on the old family homestead. They own here a farm of 70 acres, with handsome residence and buildings, all of which they have acquired by their own industry. To them have been born four children: Benjamin H., Mary R., Myrtle B. and Willie P. (deceased). Mr. Longnecker is a Republican in politics. He has served as school director five years and takes a deep interest in the cause of education.

BENJAMIN McKEEHAN, farmer, P. O. Kerrsville, is a grandson of Benjamin McKeehan, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, whose first settlement in Cumberland County, Penn., was near the Conodoguinet, in what is now West Pennsborough Township. At that time he was only eleven years of age, but three brothers came with him: John, James and Alexander; they were the possessors of plenty of ready money, for an immense tract of land was purchased, extending from within a half mile from Newville to Mount Rock. Benjamin McKeehan was a Revolutionary soldier, and after the close of the war returned to this township, a few years later he married Margaret Wilson, and their first daughter Mary, was born June 15, 1782, followed by the birth of Chrissy in 1784, Jane in 1787, John in 1789, William in 1793, and Margaret in 1797. This pioneer couple died, the father October 23, 1814, and the mother April 24, 1829. The youngest son, father of our subject, was married, in 1833, to Rebecca, daughter of James McManes, who came from Ireland when a young man, and settled near Plainfield; was married to Ann Holtzapple, and had the following children: Irvin, Esther, Rebecca and John. To William McKeehan and wife six children were born: Margaret, Benjamin, Thaddeus S., Grizz H., Rebecca C. and Jane M. Thaddeus S. was a volunteer in Company E, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and fell in the memorable battle of Antietam, upon which bloody field he was buried. William McKeehan lived a long and useful life, and died in April, 1874. His good widow finds a pleasant home with her son and daughter in the old mansion where her married life has been spent, and has passed her eighty-first birthday, having lived to see Cumberland Valley transformed from a forest into elegant farms, dotted with fine residences and prosperous villages. The children are of that intelligent class that may be expected from those who carry in their veins the blood of a Revolutionary soldier.

JOHN D. MAINS, farmer, Newville, was born in 1852, at Shippensburg, within a short distance of the Cumberland County line. His great-grandfather, Marshall M.

Mains, came with his family from Bucks County, Penn., almost a century ago, and of his children Marshall M. (grandfather of subject) married, and had the following children: Marshall M., William, Griselda and Sarah; of these William and Marshall inherited the large farm near the then village of Shippensburg. The elder son married Sarah M. Bell, by whom he had five sons and two daughters: Thomas B. (enlisted in the Second New York Cavalry, and, for bravery, was promoted first lieutenant of a colored regiment, and met his death while gallantly fighting in the battle of the Wilderness), William J., James M., John D. (our subject), Robert K., Jane M. and Margaret S. On the maternal side Mrs. Mains was a direct descendant of the Dunlaps, who for more than a century lived in West Pennsborough Township, and in their day were a numerous and influential family. John D. was in his third year when his mother died, and he then came to reside with John, Sarah, Nancy and Mary Dunlap, who lived in Mr Mains' present residence, and here he was reared and educated. Sarah Dunlap, who was born in the old log house that stands near by, in 1792, died at the patriarchal age of ninety-three. John D. Mains became heir in part to the original Dunlap estate. Our subject chose farming; was married, December 1, 1875, to Emma J., daughter of David G. and Griselda (Linn) Duncan. Their married life has been passed on the fine farm previously mentioned and their children—Glenn D., Sarah G., Robert M. and Thomas B.—were the first born in a house that for three-quarters of a century has been occupied by a renowned family.

ALEXANDER S. MONTGOMERY, farmer, P. O. Newville, is a grandson of James Montgomery, who was married, April 30, 1812, to Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander and Sarah Scroggs, who, at that date, owned all the land on both sides of the spring in the neighborhood where our subject resides. Alexander Scroggs, who, in an early day, always carried his trusty rifle on his back while plowing, one day discovered what he thought to be a painted savage following him while at work. The sharp crack of the rifle announced the shot that laid the marauder low, and after washing off the paint, Mr. Scroggs found that a white man instead of an Indian had attempted to murder him. On this farm bushels of arrow-heads have been unearthed, which were probably made and hidden by the Indians in an early day. Alexander Scroggs died in 1826, aged nearly seventy-seven years; his wife died in 1804. They reared a numerous family, the descendants of whom are all now deceased but our subject, who is also the last of the Montgomery family. James Montgomery and wife had two children: Robert and Sarah J. (married to A. L. Irvin in 1839). Robert was born September 12, 1814, and married, in 1847, Rachael Thompson, who was born in 1813, and to this union were born Elizabeth, Alexander S. and Jane. The eldest daughter is the wife of S. M. Skinner, with whom Jane resides. All were born in the ancestral Scroggs mansion, which, in an early day was used as a fort in which the family were frequently sheltered from the Indians. Robert Montgomery, the father, died April 11, 1879, and his wife October 20, 1862. Alexander S., the only son of this couple, was born March 17, 1851; was married November 14, 1877, to Clara, daughter of John and Maria Elliott, residents at that time of Plainfield, this county. The union of this young couple was blessed with three children: Sarah J., Rachael M. and Clara E., all of whom were born on the homestead, where four generations of the family have been born, and of which Mr. Montgomery is sole heir, who, no doubt, will, in his turn, transmit it to his children. In 1872 Robert Montgomery was elected associate judge, serving out his term with distinction. As a man and jurist he occupied the highest place in the estimation of the public, for his official life was characterized by many acts of kindness and public spirit.

MRS. EMILY W. MYERS, P. O. Newville, was born near Big Spring, Cumberland County, Penn., July 12, 1849, youngest daughter of Joseph and Mary S. (Woodburn) McKee, and was married, July 31, 1872, to John B. Myers, son of John B. and Eve (Bower) Myers, and born October 21, 1834. The original John B. Myers was of German descent; came to this county from Lancaster County, Penn., more than a century ago. He was the father of the following named children: John B., William A., Samuel, Catharine, Anna, Elizabeth, Maria, Sarah and Agnes. He purchased a farm (a part of the original Schuyler tract), and was one of the few who were able to withstand the terrible financial depression following the Revolutionary war, when the Continental money became worthless, and men holding thousands of dollars were reduced to poverty by the depreciation of this currency. Full of enterprise Mr Myers pushed bravely on, and instilled in his son the same enthusiasm characteristic of his race and name, and succeeded in holding the property and becoming quite wealthy. After the marriage of John B. Myers, Jr., and wife, they commenced their domestic life on the pleasant homestead where the widow still resides. Up to the age of forty-five years he had long resisted the match-making mammas, but the many charms of Miss McKee won him from the ranks of batchelordom, and to the time of his death occasion never arose for regret that he had formed this alliance with a daughter of one of the oldest and most noted families in Cumberland Valley. Mr. Myers was a successful farmer. He and his wife, devout members of the United Presbyterian denomination, were prominent in church work. Retiring in manner Mr. Myers had great love for home, his wife and his children—Mary E., Harriet J., Joseph Mc. John B., Sarah J. and Maggie Y., all living but John B. and Maggie. March 21, 1884, the death of the kind husband and father occurred, since which time Mrs. Myers has man-

aged the farm, her husband having such confidence in her ability that she was left sole executor, and well does she preform her trust. Her home is neat, cheery and attractive, and the bright children evince a careful training.

In connection with this sketch Mrs. Myers says: "I consider it very important in writing the biography of the lives of different persons to know for what purpose they have lived, whether the life of each has been a success or a failure, a blessing or a curse. In writing my own history, I would, in the spirit of meekness and deep humility, say that my object in life has not been to accumulate riches, neither have I coveted the honors and emoluments of this world, nor was it any good in me but through the free grace and loving kindness of our Heavenly Father. I was led in very early life to accept the Savior, and ever since my heart's desire and prayer have been that I might be instrumental in leading precious souls to Christ, independent of rank or station, color or nation. Much of my time and means has been employed in devising ways by which the cause of missions might be more rapidly advanced, thereby bringing glory to God and so rescue the perishing. And last, not least does my soul go out to the glorious temperance cause, and oh! how I long to be helpful in emancipating the millions of precious souls who are held captive under the terrible curse of the rum traffic, and which is swe ping over our beloved land like a mighty flood; the sin, if not being repented, will bring down the vengeance of an offended Deity, and cause this great Nation to be obliterated from the face of the earth. I would add, in conclusion, when we were married my husband was not a Christian. I officiated as priest at the family altar and at the family board, and, having grace administered to discharge my duty faithfully, I soon had the sweet consciousness of being the feeble instrument in my husband's conversion, and had his dying testimony as I saw his spirit leave the clay tabernacle to that 'house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.' These few facts I have hastily penned, in the hope they may be productive of good as a stimulus and encouragement to some devoted wife who has an unregenerate husband, and as a legacy to my children to follow in my footsteps only in as far as I have followed Christ, and my earnest desire has been that each of their lives may be one constant sacrifice to labor for the Savior who has bought them at such an immense cost, even the shedding of His own precious blood."

BENJAMIN MYERS, retired, P. O. Big Spring, was born April 8, 1816, on the homestead owned by John Armstrong. Rev Abraham Myers was the first of the Myers family to come to this county, probably in 1760, and was the first minister of the United Brethren faith in this locality. He subsequently married a Miss Baker, who bore him three sons: Abraham, Benjamin and John. The reverend gentleman not only engaged in farming, but for many years rode over a large territory while preaching, and his own house was one of the regular appointments. He died about 1825. Abraham, the eldest son, was born in 1789 on the farm now owned by Mrs. James Greason. He was married to Nancy Myers, whose parents were also early settlers in the valley. Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Myers settled on the farm now owned by John Armstrong, and there reared a family of seven children: Samuel, James, Benjamin, Abraham, William G., Mary A. and Elizabeth. Of this family, William G., an M. D., practiced medicine for many years in this county, and now resides near Carlisle with his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Hosler. The other sons were farmers, but Benjamin is the only one residing in this township. In 1847 our subject married Mary, daughter of Jacob and Rebecca Raber, of York County, Penn. (both now deceased), and to this union were born Samuel, George, Alfred, Joseph, John, Benjamin, Abraham, James, Ellen, Annie, Concordia W. and Flora. Mr. Myers' married life was begun on his father's homestead, but three years later he purchased an adjacent farm, and in 1855 bought his present home, where for so many years he has lived and prospered. Some of the children are in the West, doing well, and those remaining with the parents make joyous the old home hallowed by so many pleasant memories.

LEVON H. ORRIS, farmer, Newville, was born October 10, 1834, in Lizertzburg. His great grandparents, with their children, were forced to fly from Ireland, leaving behind them a large estate. When Christopher Orris (grandfather of subject) was a mere lad he came to North Middleton Township, this county, and remained in the employment of Abraham Wagner until his marriage with Anna M. Bistline. John, the eldest son, was born in August, 1809, followed by Elizabeth, Margaret, Maria, Christopher, Sarah A., Catharine, Susan, George B. and Zacharias. When the war of 1812 broke out Christopher Orris started to Carlisle, intending to volunteer, but the tears and entreaties of his wife and young children caused him to relinquish the idea. He was a good man and reared his family in the Lutheran faith, of which church he was a member. J hn Orris was married October 10 1833 to Elizabeth Kaser, whose people were among the first settlers in the neighborhood, and many of the relationship are yet residents of Cumberland County. Levon H., Margaret and Rebecca were born prior to their parents' removal to Frankford Township, near the Lutheran Church, where the other children were born: John, Eliza J. and Sylvester, all now deceased, Sylvester dying in defense of his country at Alexandria, Va., during the late Rebellion. Levon H. Orris learned the tailor's trade with his father, working for him until 1855, when he married Nancy A., daughter of Moses and Maria (Sullenberger) Wheeler, when he began farming in Mifflin Township on his wife's land. In 1859 he purchased a nice farm in Frankford Township, this county, residing

there twenty-one years, during which time John S., Harvey H., Levon H. and Nannie M. were born (the birth of the first child occurring ten years after marriage). Mr. Orris has not only been a very enterprising man, but a liberal one, and many have had cause to remember him with gratitude. Mr. Orris has filled many offices of trust, and was chosen to represent the Democratic party as treasurer from a list of twenty-two candidates, was elected by a good majority in 1873, and served his official term with credit. In 1881 he purchased his present farm near Newville, and pays attention entirely to agriculture and stock-raising.

MERVIN LINDSEY RALSTON, farmer, P. O. Carlisle, was born in West Pennsborough Township, this county, February 15, 1857. His father, Andrew Ralston, a son of David and Lucy (McAllister) Ralston, was born in Mifflin Township, this county, October 6, 1827, and was married February 26, 1852, to Jane E. Lindsey, a native of West Pennsborough Township, this county, and daughter of James Lindsey. She died February 26, 1857. Of their children, Mervin L., the subject of this sketch, is the only survivor. After the death of his first wife, Andrew Ralston married Miss Anna B. McElwaine, who died, leaving three children: Joseph B., Ella N. and Harry M. Andrew Ralston departed this life July 1, 1885. After the death of his mother Mervin L. Ralston was reared in the family of his uncle, James M. Ralston, in Dickinson Township, this county, until he was nine years of age; since then he has resided on his father's old farm, which he now owns, having purchased the other heirs' interest in the same. He has here a fine farm of 102 acres of fertile and well improved land. March 15, 1883, Mr. Ralston married Josephine Duffy and they have one daughter: Florence I. Our subject is an enterprising, successful young farmer, an upright and useful citizen, highly respected by the community in which he lives.

JOSEPH RITNER (deceased), ex-governor of Pennsylvania, was born where the city of Reading, Berks Co., Penn., now stands, March 25, 1780. His grandfather, John Ritner, a descendant of one of the noble families of Silesia, located for some time in Alsace, then a part of France, but afterward came to America and settled in Berks County, Penn.; his son, Michael, who was a soldier of distinction in the Revolution, serving until its close, swam Long Island Sound, being one of the very few that escaped by that route, and he was in the service at the time of the birth of his illustrious son. He followed the trade of weaver, locating in turn at Lancaster, Carlisle and York, where he died. Our subject, at twelve years of age, was hired out by his father to Jacob Myers, a farmer near Churchtown, this county, but who afterward moved to near Newville, and there Joseph Ritner lived until his marriage, May 26, 1801, with Miss Susan, daughter of Jacob Alter. In 1803 they moved to Westmoreland County, Penn., with her father, of whom Mr. Ritner bought a tract of land in Washington County (about six miles west of Washington and three north of Taylorstown), and there devoted himself to the development of his estate; he served under Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812; was nominated to the Legislature, without his knowledge, in 1821, on the Democratic ticket, and triumphantly elected. He was re-elected six consecutive terms, serving as speaker three terms, being unanimously elected the last time—the only instance on record in this State. He was a candidate of the Democratic Anti-Masonic party for governor in 1829, 1832 and 1835, being elected the last time. The acts of his administration were in the highest degree beneficial to the people of Pennsylvania. It was during this time (in 1836) that the present efficient school law was finally enacted and the State debts reduced over $100,000, a striking contrast to the administration immediately preceding and succeeding. He took a decided stand against the formation of monopolies in coal, land and railroads; opposed re-chartering State banks, then making application, and pointed out the evils that would result if they were successful. His veto was disregarded, and the evils he predicted speedily followed, causing general financial distress throughout the State. The great statesman, Thaddeus Stevens, was his intimate friend, and the plans marked out by Gov. Ritner were generally followed by Mr. Stevens. Of the circumstances of his last race, in 1838, it is sufficient to say that had there been a more fair and honest election the State might have been spared the unfortunate administration of Gov. Porter. At the close of his term Mr. Ritner purchased the bank farm, formerly owned by Gen. Foster, at Mount Rock, West Pennsborough Township, this county, where he resided the remainder of his life. He was an intimate friend of Gen. Harrison, who favored him whenever the opportunity offered. He devoted his attention to managing his estate until his retirement in 1848, continuing to take an active interest in public affairs. He lived a temperate and regular life, enjoying robust health. Personally he was of medium stature and portly build, weighing about 240 pounds during the latter half of his life. He passed away painlessly, through natural decay, ending his eventful and useful life October 19, 1869, in his ninetieth year. Gov. Ritner was a man of clear, quick perceptions, strong and persevering will, and of unimpeachable honesty, ever interested in the welfare of the people. He was opposed to the institution of slavery, a foe to secession, and at the decline of the Whig party became a Republican. During his service in the Legislature he was cotemporary with Dr. Jesse R. Burden, William M. Meredith, Joel B. Sutherland, Jonathan Roberts, James L. Gillelen and other illustrious men, from among whom he was chosen to the highest positions and received the most distinguished honors. Gov. Ritner's beloved wife died in 1853. They reared nine children,

all of whom reared families but one. Joseph, a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, but who resigned from the army, married, and took a professorship in Washington College; afterward received a commission as first lieutenant in the army, but died at home in 1833, before assuming his duties; he had served with great distinction in the Black Hawk war. Abraham, a conductor on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, died at Chambersburg, Penn., in 1852; Henry was killed by a railroad accident at Burlington, Iowa, in 1863; Michael died in Bloomfield, N. J., in 1872, was a civil engineer on the Morris & Essex Railroad. Jacob, a farmer, died in South Middleton Tp., this county, in 1871; Mrs. Susan Kreichbaum died in 1854; Emma died in 1876; Mrs. Margaret Alter is now living at Kirkwood, Mo.; and Peter, the only surviving son, and who was born September 13, 1818, in Washington County, Penn., completed his education under Prof. Alfred Armstrong, of Harrisburg, Penn., came to West Pennsborough Township, this county, with his father, in 1839 and here cast his first vote for Gen. Harrison in 1840, and has supported the Whig and Republican parties ever since. He remained on this farm with his father, which place he purchased in 1856, and still owns, having here a fine farm of 156 acres. He married, February 16, 1843, Miss Mary Jane, daughter of William Davidson, and who died June 5, 1845, leaving one son, William D., now a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. Mr. Ritner married, in 1848, Miss Amelia Jane, daughter of Alexander Davidson, and she died October 18, 1870, leaving four children: Anna M., Mary D., Walter Clark and Joseph Alexander, having lost three in infancy. Mr. Ritner subsequently married, November, 1872, Mrs. Jane Mary McKeehan. Mr. and Mrs. Ritner and daughters are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a worthy descendant of a noble father, a man of education and wide influence.

JACOB G. SHAW, farmer, P. O. Newville, was born in Penn Township, this county, July 10, 1838. His grandfather came to Cumberland County in 1792, emigrating from Ireland, was married to Hannah Rippet in 1802, and had the following children: John F., Isabella, Mary A., James R., Alexander, Joseph and Benjamin. (The last named was killed by Indians while trading between Fort Leavenworth and Santa Fe.) James R., subject's father, a native of Penn Township, this county, married Catharine Goodheart, after attaining his majority, and had four children: Hannah A., Mary M., Jacob G. and Joseph A. (he was one of the brave soldiers who fell during the civil war; he enlisted in 1862, and after his term had expired re-enlisted for three years in Company D, One Hundred and Eighty seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and in 1864 met his death at the battle of Weldon Railroad, Va.) Jacob G. was reared on a farm, attended the public schools, completing his education in the normal school, and for twelve years engaged in teaching in this county. December 21, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Jane M., daughter of William and Rebecca McKeehan, of West Pennsborough Tp., this county, and who were among the most prominent of the pioneer families in Cumberland Valley. To this union have been born the following named children: Ira E., Ralph Mc. and Jesse H. One term of school was taught after Jacob G. Shaw's marriage, when his inclination turned to agriculture, and he purchased the handsome farm on which he resides, and in 1872 donned the habiliments of a granger, and with the energy characteristic of his people has made this business a success. He is now serving his third term as an official in the public schools of this township.

ISAAC D. STEINER, farmer, P. O. Plainfield, was born July 26, 1845, in Upper Allen Township, this county, son of Dietrich and Mary (Kaufman) Steiner, natives of York County, Penn., who located in Upper Allen Township, this county, about 1830, and here resided until their death. Mr. Steiner dying in 1863, and his widow in 1864; they reared seven of their eleven children. Our subject, the next to the youngest, was brought up on his father's farm and attended the schools of the home district. He followed lumbering six years in Cameron, Elk and Clearfield Counties, Penn., and one year in northern Michigan. Returning to Cumberland County, he married, December 28, 1875, Miss Rebecca Jane Waggoner, of North Middleton Township, this county, daughter of the well known Jacob Waggoner. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Steiner have resided in Middlesex Township six years and in West Pennsborough Township eight years. Their children are Anna Mary, Robert W. and Clara Blanche. Mr. Steiner is a Republican in politics and takes a deep interest in public affairs. He has served his township in various offices of trust.

GEORGE STROHM, manufacturer, Plainfield, was born September 18, 1815, in Lebanon County, Penn., son of George and Mary (Nipe) Strohm, natives of the same county, and who settled in Frankford Township, this county, in 1819, where they spent the active part of their lives, but afterward moved to North Middleton Township, where George Strohm, Sr., died January 6, 1864, in his eighty-second year, and his widow February 5, 1866 in her seventy-fifth year. They were the parents of the following named children: Mrs. Susan Shaw (deceased), George, Mrs. Mary Wagner, William, Mrs. Sarah Wagner, Mrs. Eliza Wagner, Mrs. Anna Wetzel, John (died at Decatur, Ill.), Mrs. Catharine Priest (deceased), Mrs. Leah Barnetts (of Decatur, Ill.) Mrs. Rebecca McKeehan (deceased) and David (died at Decatur, Ill.). Our subject was united in marriage, February 1, 1838 with Miss Eliza Longnecker, and resided on the farm until 1848, when he followed fence-making for several years. About 1854 Mr. Strohm began wagon-making at West Hill, this township, gradually enlarging his business (by making buggies, sleighs, carriages, etc.),

and in 1860 established his present coach shop at Plainfield, this county, purchasing a farm, adjoining, of 36 acres, to which he has since added 27 acres more. His trade has steadily increased, so that he is now occupying three buildings and employing from eight to ten hands. He has admitted into partnership his son, David, who has worked in the establishment for twenty one years, since he was twelve years old. They do a large business, making carriages, buggies, spring wagons and sleighs, and keep a complete line of light vehicles. Their goods have an excellent reputation for first-class material and superior workmanship, and they supply a large domestic trade for Cumberland Perry and Adams Counties, besides shipping to the East and West. To Mr. and Mrs. Strohm were born nine children: Mrs. Mary Ann James, Benjamin (of Battle Creek, Iowa), Mrs. Sarah Jane Myers (of Carey, Ohio), Joseph Silas, George (of Battle Creek, Iowa), David E., John W., Horace L. (of Anthony, Kas.) and Mrs. Lizzie G. Paul (of Wellington, Kas.). Mr. and Mrs. Strohm are members of the Church of God. He is an upright, useful citizen, and enjoys the respect and esteem of the community.

JOSHUA E. VAN CAMP, physician and surgeon, Plainfield, was born February 22, 1844, in Perry County, Penn., son of William and Melvina (Huffman) Van Camp, natives of the same county. Among the Holland settlers in Delaware was a family of Van Camps. Three of the sons, William, Maj. Moses and Jacobus, were farmers, and were among the Indian fighters of the early colonial wars and also of the Revolution. Their history is very fully depicted in Dr. Egle's History of Pennsylvania. William, above mentioned, was the great-grandfather of our subject through his son Andrew and grandson William, who all lived in Perry County, Penn., and the original estate is still in possession of the family. The property is on the Juniata, within four miles of Newport. There our subject was brought up among the wild beauties of one of nature's most charming spots. After completing the course the schools of the home district afforded him, he took a literary course at the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. He took up the study of medicine in the spring of 1867, under Dr. J. E. Singer, of Newport, and graduated from the Michigan University, with the degree of M. D., March 30, 1870. After practicing two years in Markelsville, Perry Co., Penn., he located in Plainfield, this county, in 1872, and practiced his chosen profession. He has made a fine reputation as a skillful and scientific physician, and has built up a large and influential practice. In the fall of 1880, the Doctor established a drug and grocery store, which he still carries on. He was married, November 3, 1870, to Miss Rachael M., daughter of David Keiser, of Middlesex Township, this county, and to this union have been born three children: David W., Anna M. and Rosa Alberta. During the late war, Dr. Van Camp enlisted, in August, 1862, in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; re-enlisted in September, 1864, in Company E, Two Hundred and Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Fort Steadman, Black Water and the final charge on Petersburg. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, with rank of sergeant.

RICHEY WOODS, the first of this name to locate in this neighborhood, came from Scotland, more than a century ago, and took up the lands on which the family still resides. Richey Woods remained a bachelor; his nephew, Nathan Woods, married Jean Means and reared five children: Nathan J. Ramsey, Richard C., Joseph McCord, Martha J. and Margaret R. Of these Nathan J. Ramsey married Charlotte H., daughter of Jonathan and Eliza Holmes, of this county, and granddaughter of Commodore Richard O'Brien, a man, the merits of whose public services were acknowledged by four successive Presidents. He died February 16, 1824. Nathan J. Ramsey Woods engaged in teaching school at Huntingdon, Penn., but after his marriage came to the ancestral home of his father and engaged in farming. On the manor farm have been four generations of the Woods, the last being the children of our subject: Nathan, Holmes, Elizabeth, Jennie, James, O'Brien and Lottie, of whom James, O'Brien and Lottie survive. Nathan J. Ramsey Woods was an ardent Democrat, a Presbyterian by faith, and a practical business man. He died January 28, 1866. The massive stone structure in which the family reside was completed in 1812, and in all possibility will remain a landmark and as a monument to uncle Richey for a century to come.

ANDREW YOUNG, farmer, P. O. Plainfield, is a native of York County, where he resided until 1852. His father, Abraham Young, who resided in York County during the war of 1812, married Miss Elizabeth Glessing and reared six children, five of whom are living: Mrs. Lydia Yinger, John, Joshua, Andrew and Mrs. Catherine Ward. Mr. and Mrs. Young located in West Pennsborough Township, this county, in 1852, and here resided until their death, the former dying in 1871, and the latter in June, 1878, each about eighty years of age. Our subject remained on the family homestead, taking care of his aged parents. In the fall of 1867 he was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Warner, of this county, who died February 14, 1871, leaving three children: Charles Edwin (deceased), an infant son and Addie Justina. Mr. Young was again married, March 19, 1878, this time to Miss Eliza Jane, daughter of George C. Carothers. The children born to this union are Pearlie Catharine and an infant, latter deceased. Mr. Young owns the homestead farm consisting of seventy acres of well improved land. He is a life-long Republican. Mrs. Young is a member of the Evangelical Association.

PART III.

HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY.



HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

I.

THE interest excited among the good people of Adams County in the year of the Nation's Centennial, by the action of Congress and the President of the United States, was most timely fortunate in arousing the attention of those citizens who could rescue from a fast coming total oblivion many of the important facts and dates of the early settlement and times of this portion of the State. The history harvest had grown over-ripe, and already the golden grains had begun to fall to the ground and waste, before the Centennial reaper and gleaner came. Nearly a century and a half had been reeled off into Time's swift flying shuttle. Generations had been born, grew to lusty, struggling life, and then joined the silent multitude. The busy, ceaseless loom of the universe had beaten and interlaced as one the webb and woof of history, the record of living man, that strange eventful story that historians are always telling and that is never told.

But for this action of the Centennial year, the best efforts now of the historians would have been but shreds and patches of history of the eventful times of the earliest settlers; an incoherent story, mostly, "without form, and void," so swiftly does Time cover with impenetrable oblivion the flitting ages.

Innumerable details of the first half century had already been irretrievably lost; details that the annalist of a hundred years ago would have deemed tedious or trifling, and probably passed by in silence; but the very abundance of these details now would be the richest materials to the hands of the historian, of absorbing interest, and laden with instruction to the people of this generation. Among others the Hon. Edward McPherson, H. J. Stahle, D. S. Buehler, John A. Renshaw (of Pittsburgh), Hon. John K. Longwell, of Westminster, Md., Rev. J. K. Demarest, Rev. W. S. Van Cleve and J. S. Gitt have gathered and at times have had published in the *Gettysburg Compiler*, and in the *Star and Sentinel*, many valuable facts, from ancient family papers, documents and the oldest records in this county, and in York County, and the recollections of themselves and the many descendants of the early pioneers, now

growing to be tremulous, venerable and white haired men. Their publications in the local papers created a wide-spread interest among all classes of people, and ancient Bibles, old account books and yellowed manuscripts, that had lain in darkness and untouched for generations, were eagerly overhauled, and valuable facts brought to light: old grave yards were visited and the fast fading inscriptions upon the crumbling stones above the dead were closly scanned and many dates and facts here secured for the historian, that the rust of a decade more of years would have blotted out forever. There are many others than those named above to whose intelligent researches and recollections of the olden times these pages are deeply indebted, and to whom we here return generous thanks; many of these the reader will find in the credits given to them on the pages where facts furnished are given. To the leading citizens of the county everywhere are due lasting obligations for the valuable and willing aid and the cordial reception given the corps of laborers engaged in the preparation of the work.

II.

We have attempted in this work to do more than to merely give in the order the annals of the people, commencing with the earliest settlers and bringing the account to the present time—we present the varied pictures of that panorama of the generations, and then assign events and their results, and draw truthful deductions, and trace actions to that large and broad field that adds something to real history, the molding and influencing the human mind, that subtle power that has slowly but surely laid the foundations and built thereon the present and the coming civilization that is sun-lit with man's best future hopes and aspirations, and whose distant murmurs are music to the true philosopher's soul, like unto the "multitudinous laughter of the sea waves."

The difficulties in the pathway of the annalist, or the historian, are great and varied. He should be a stranger to all the prejudices, passions, loves and hates, idols and the despised of those of whom he writes. He must accept no conclusions of the greatness or meanness of the contemporaries, as the interested and prejudiced judgments of men of the times of which he writes. He must hear all sides patiently and then form his conclusions without a trace of the bias of those who bring him the account. He must keenly distinguish between real greatness and noisy notoriety, and, hence, he must not be a man-worshiper. He must absorb all the facts and reject the coloring that comes of preconceived prejudices.

To these he must add the power to picture to his readers the people as they actually lived, dressed, worked, played, loved and hated, moved and acted, publicly and privately, and this picture should be like the impression of the picture upon your mind of the friend from whom you have just parted on the street.

When this has been done, there then comes the most difficult part of all; namely, to apply effects to causes, and trace these subtle and far reaching influences and correctly join them together, interpret them to demonstrations about which there can be no more future field for argument and disputation than there is about a demonstration in a problem in mathematics.

The historian cannot stop with the relation of the mere facts as he finds them in tradition and in the annals as written by eye witnesses of occurring events. He must interpret all afresh, and properly divine causes and tenden-

cies. So immeasurably large is the field before him that he cannot institute new inquiries as to facts, but must accept these as they come to him, though he may well know how uncertain the most of them are. He sits in the high court of last appeal, recasting the characters of the men and women who lived and acted in the periods of which he investigates, condemning and praising, and telling why they acted as they did, and what has come to their fellow man as the results of their existence here upon the earth.

III.

It is impossible to form a just judgment of these men if we confine our investigations and circumscribe our view to the day they are found in this new, wild country. Such a study would fill us with error, and we would rise from the perusal of such a history with grotesque and irrelevant conclusions, and that would be unjust to the memories of our forefathers and a wrong to ourselves and future generations.

There must be some general comprehension of that age—the bent of the world's controlling peoples, and the mighty religious struggles that were at that time culminating in drama, tragedy, blood and revolutions, and in the end liberty for all mankind. When William Penn was traveling through the Old World hunting for recruits for his province, it must be remembered that the "flaming sword" was uplifted high; a religious frenzy had seized the people; the soldiers marched the public streets and drove the people to attendance upon divine worship; turmoil and frenzy reigned supreme, and the wildest insanity was turned loose. There was no separation between theory and practice, between private and public life, between the spiritual and temporal. Inspired corporals in the army clambered into the pulpits and launched the thunders of God's wrath at the heads of their superior officers. The historian Neal, in speaking of England, says: "They wished to apply Scripture to establish the kingdom of heaven upon earth; to institute not only a Christian Church, but a Christian society; to change the law into a guardian of morals, to compel men to piety and virtue; and for a while they succeeded in it." * * Then the discipline of the church was at an end. There was nevertheless an uncommon spirit of devotion among all people; the Lord's Day was observed with remarkable strictness; the churches were crowded three and four times a day; there was no traveling on the roads or walking in the fields.

Religious exercises were set up in private families; family prayers, repeating sermons, reading the Scriptures and singing psalms were so universal that these were the only sounds you could hear in the city on the Lord's Day. Theaters were razed and actors whipped at the cart's tail. Parliament set apart one day of each week to the consideration of the progress of religion, and the species of speeches delivered the moment this subject was entered upon were wild, incoherent, ranting and savage denunciations of real and imaginary sins against subtle and curious dogmas; and bills of attainder and the penalties of the stocks, whipping post, burning holes in the tongue with hot irons, slitting the ear and nose, throwing into dungeons, and banishment and death for the most trivial offenses of speech or acts were the daily and hourly transactions everywhere. In order to reach crime more surely they punished pleasure. Human ingenuity was exhausted in the hunt for victims to consign to the most shocking punishments.

But they were unlike all other religious fanatics who had yet appeared, for

while they were austere against others, they were equally so against themselves, and they practiced the virtues they exacted. Two thousand ministers, after the Restoration, resigned their cures and faced certain starvation for themselves and families rather than conform to the new liturgy. In turn the persecutions heaped upon them were shocking and cruel. And from here came the people to this country, of whom Taine, the historian of "English Literature" says: "But others, exiles in America, pushed to the extreme this great religious and stoic spirit, with its weakness and its power, with its vices and its virtues. Their determination, intensified by a fervent faith, employed in political and practical pursuits, *invented the science of emigration*, made exile tolerable, drove back the Indians, fertilized the desert, raised a rigid morality into a civil law, founded and armed a church, and on the Bible as a basis built up a new State."

The English, the Dutch, the Scotch-Irish, the Germans, the Welsh, Swiss, Danes and French came together here to be welded by the logic of fate into one people. The Anglo-Saxon, most fortunately, dominated all and shaped the ideas that controlled and influenced this heterogeneous mixture of opposites. All brought with them their variety of religious sects, their hates and jealousies of each, their intense prejudices of races and religions, their gloomy fanaticism and severe morals. But the supreme force in welding into one this mass was the love of liberty among all, and the vivid recollection of the persecutions that had exiled them to this new world.

Here were some of the controling conditions antecedent that have resulted in the glories of this great age. This was the alembic which distilled the new spiritual life, the new race, the new civilization, the epoch and age that, like the genial rays of the spring sun, has circled the globe and made vocal with joy where all was icy despair and dreariness. Bearing these great antecedent facts in mind, we can proceed with the story.

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIANS—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—MARY JAMISON, THE INDIAN QUEEN HANCE HAMILTON—MCCORD'S FORT—ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN YORK COUNTY IN 1756.

THE discoverers of America found the Indians in possession, in the Indian's way, of this Continent, or to that portion of it that was known to them. Their ideas of possession of the land, personally, were nearly as vague as that of the wild animals that would use certain districts, when unmolested, for breeding purposes, and other portions as feeding grounds, to which they would migrate with the seasons. In their natures they were wild and roving, and their round of life was simply one of ignorant savages breeding ignorant savages. Hunt for something to eat and war for fun and glory was the measure of his type and race. They seemed to possess nothing that could advance them even toward the light of civilized beings. They were lazy, cowardly, filthy and densely ignorant, and every evidence we now possess of them leaves the inevitable conclusion that, had this country remained unknown and unoccupied by the white man through all ages, the Indians would have continued stationary, and persistently non-progressive.

The French and Indian war upon the English settlements commenced in 1755. The particulars of that bloody struggle and much of the story of the terrible sufferings of the border settlements are given in the preceding part of this work, in the history of Cumberland County. The people of what is now the territory of Adams County were fortunately spared the terrible experiences of all the other border settlements. The invaders came from the north, and the South Mountains seemed to have placed bounds to a great extent to their savage visitations, and there were but few of the roving bands, in small squads, that made stealthy raids upon the helpless people. We, therefore, content ourselves with a short account of what transpired here, so far as can now be gleaned from the different historians of those days.

Hazzard, in *Vol. V. Penn. Reg.* says: "In 1775, the country, west of the Susquehanna, possessed three thousand men fit to bear arms, and in 1756, exclusive of the provincial forces, there were not one hundred; fear having driven the greater part into the interior." This plainly indicates how the terror stricken people were compelled to abandon their homes and everything, and flee for their lives.

Loudon's Narrative, after reciting a long list of captures and massacres, says: "May 29, 1759, one Dunwiddie and Crawford, shot by two Indians, in Carroll's tract, York County." These were Adams County men, whose names figure prominently in the records of the first settlers here. How briefly is the murderous story told! There is something blood curdling in its very brevity. From that we can judge that such reports were flying over the country in appalling iteration. On the same page in the same paragraph is this entry: "April 5, 1758, one man killed and ten taken, near Black's Gap on the South Mountain. April 13, (same year) one man killed and nine taken near Archibald Bard's, South Mountain." The chronicler, it seems, was making a futile endeavor to enumerate the killed and captured and scalped, and names of

the victims were lost in the multitude, something like the glory of a soldier whose grave is marked "unknown."

Again, "July 27, 1757, one McKisson was wounded, and his son taken from the South Mountain."

"August 17, 1757, William Waugh's barn burnt in the Tract (the Manor), York (Adams) County, by the Indians."

April 13, 1758, the house of Richard Baird (Bard), who owned a farm and resided on the southeast side of South Mountain, near the mill now known as Myer's mill, on Middle Creek, about one and one half miles from Fairfield, was surrounded by nineteen Delaware Indians, and the occupants of the house made prisoners, as follows: Richard Bard, his wife and babe six months old; a bound boy; a little girl named Hannah McBride; Thomas Potter, nephew of Bard's; together with Samuel Hunter and Daniel McManimy, who were at the time working in a field; and also a lad, William White, who was coming to the mill. Having secured their prisoners the savages plundered the house and fired it and the mill.

July 3, 1754, a battle was fought at Ft. Necessity, or Great Meadows, about fifty miles west of Camberton, Md. The French and Indians won a signal victory over the English.

Immediately after this battle the situation became very alarming to the settlers. The borderers in what is now Adams County erected a block-house near the present village of Arendtsville.

Mary Jamison—The Indian Queen. The strange story of Mary Jamison is a tragedy and romance in strong colors and remarkable contrasts. It could only have happened upon the borders in the early times.

One of the earliest settlers in the southwest of Adams County, near the source of Marsh Creek, was Thomas Jamison (his wife was Jane Erwin). The first of the Scotch-Irish in that part of the county came in 1735–36, while Jamison and wife came in 1742 or 1743. When they sailed from Ireland they had three children—two sons and a daughter. During the voyage on the ship another daughter, whom they named Mary, was born, and whose birth upon the storm-tossed ocean foreshadowed the terrible and sad experiences of her life.

Thomas Jamison was a thrifty, industrious man and an excellent and greatly respected citizen, and he soon had a fine large farm and was comfortable in this world's goods. Two more sons were born to the family after reaching this country. In 1754 he moved his residence upon another part of his land and this brought him into the Buchanan Valley. One of his closest neighbors was James Bleakney, who survived and lived until 1821, and died at the age of ninety-eight years. And it was Bleakney's granddaughter, Mrs. Robert Bleakney, who lived to a great age, from whom was learned by the present generation the important facts of the Jamison family. She gave the facts to Mr. H. J. Stahle and informed him that she had heard her grandfather often tell all the details, and the year the terrible tragedy was visited upon them. She pointed out the farm and the place where the Jamisons had lived, and the two trees under which the man murdered by the Indians had been buried.

Of her capture Mary Jamison said: "Our family as usual, was busily employed about their common business. Father was shaving an axe-helve at the side of the house; mother was making preparations for breakfast; my two eldest brothers were at work near the barn; the little ones, with myself, and the woman with her three children, were in the house. Breakfast was not yet ready when we were alarmed by the discharge of a number of guns that seemed to be near. Mother and the woman before mentioned almost fainted



Edward McPherson
Clerk H. R. U. S.

at the report, and every one trembled with fear. On opening the door the man and horse lay dead near the house, having just been shot by the Indians. They first secured my father, then rushed into the house and made prisoners of my mother, my two younger brothers, my sister, the woman and her three children, and myself, and then commenced plundering the house. The party that took us consisted of four Frenchmen and six Shawanese Indians. They took what they considered most valuable, consisting principally of bread, meal and meat. Having taken as much provision as they could carry, they set out with their prisoners in great haste, for fear of detection, and soon entered the woods." The two eldest boys, Thomas and John, fortunately escaped. They were at the barn when the band attacked, and hid in a hollow log and were not discovered. Eventually they went to Virginia, to their maternal grand father.

The captors with their ten captives rapidly traveled westward. They would lash the children cruelly to make them keep up, and all day and all night they gave them no water or food. Toward noon of the next day they passed a fort, now Chambersburg, and the evening of the second day reached the border of a "dark and dismal swamp," into which they were conducted a short distance to camp.

In some way the savages ascertained that they were pursued. A determined band of Jamison's neighbors, headed by a Mr. Fields, had started in pursuit and were gaining on the fugitives. Fearing to be overtaken if they continued to encumber themselves with so many prisoners, the savages (white and red) massacred and scalped eight of them, viz.: Thomas Jamison, his wife, their daughter Betsey, their two sons, Robert and Matthew, Mrs. Buck and two of her children. Mary Jamison and the little son of Mrs. Buck were spared. The naked and mangled bodies of the slaughtered victims were found in that dismal swamp by the parties that had gone in pursuit.

Mary was taken by the two Indian squaws in a small canoe down the Ohio River to a small Seneca Indian town called "She nan-jee." There she was arrayed in a suit of Indian clothing, was formally adopted as a member of the family, and received the name of "Dick-e-wa-mis," which, being interpreted, means "a pretty girl."

The Six Nations gave to Mary Jamison a large tract of land, known as the Garden Tract, and this grant was confirmed afterward by the Legislature of New York.

On the 19th day of September, 1833, life's long nightmare dream was over, and Mary Jamison peacefully sank into that dreamless and eternal sleep. She was buried in the grave yard of the Seneca Mission Church, and a marble slab erected over her grave.

While these acts were being perpetrated by the Indians, the white men of now Adams County were not mere idle spectators, or terror stricken fugitives from their homes. During this French and Indian war Capt. Hance Hamilton raised and commanded in person 200 men, who were his neighbors, and many of whose descendants are now here.

On the 4th of March, 1756, McCord's fort, on the Conococheague, was burned by the Indians, and twenty seven persons were killed and captured. Pursuit was made and the enemy overtaken at Sideling Hill where a stubborn battle was fought. The losses in Capt. Hamilton's command were—killed Daniel McCoy, James Robinson, James Peace, John Blair, Henry Jones, John McCarty, John Kelly and James Lowder, and five others (names not given) were wounded.

In the *Penn. Archives* is given by Richard Peters, then Secretary of the colony, a "list of the associated companies in York County in 1756." In all

there were at that time eight companies, and four of these were Adams County men, certainly commanded by Adams County men who had recruited the companies, and at that time men were cautious to enlist, only under men they personally knew. The following were the companies: One, Hugh Dunwoody, captain; Charles McMullen, Lieutenant; James Smith, ensign; 66 privates. Two, James Agnew, captain; John Miller, lieutenant; Sam Withrow, ensign; 60 privates. Three, David Hunter, captain; John Correy, lieutenant; John Barnes, ensign; 100 privates. Four, Samuel Gordon, captain; William Smiley, lieutenant; John Little, ensign; 100 privates. Thus there were at that early time 326 men from what was this sparsely settled territory.

In a list of officers published in the Province, say in 1756, with date of commissions, we find the following in the Second Battalion: "Capt. Hance Hamilton, commission dated January 16, 1756, Lieut. James Hays, commission, May 22, 1756, ensign John Prentice, commission, May 22, 1756."

CHAPTER III.

THE MASON AND DIXON LINE—GERMAN, SCOTCH-IRISH AND JESUIT IMMIGRATION IN 1734 -LORD BALTIMORE AND WILLIAM PENN—BORDER TROUBLES—TEMPORARY DIVIDING LINE—MASON AND DIXON—THEIR SURVEY—THOMAS CRESAP—"DIGGES' CHOICE"—ZACHARY BUTCHER.

AS stated elsewhere the proprietary of the province was compelled to send settlers west of the Susquehanna, at an earlier period than was intended, in order to head off the encroachments that began to be made by those claiming from Lord Baltimore. The Germans came into what is now Adams County, in 1734, led by Andrew Shriver. The Scotch-Irish came about the same time under the lead of Hance Hamilton. The Catholics (Jesuits) simultaneously (possibly before) came into the southern portion of the country from Maryland. They were (that is their priests, when traveling over the country of south Pennsylvania and portions of Virginia and Maryland, over a century and a-half ago) subjected to many persecutions and often outrageous assaults, more than once mobbed and beaten, and the writer has an account of one who, pursued by a mob, mounted his horse and swam the river as the bullets were flying thick about him. Two hundred years ago it seems nearly all men were illiberal in their religion, and believed in ghosts and witches. They would persecute all of opposing sects, and then persecute themselves with the fantastic antics of imaginary witches. They had active imaginations. They wrangled, argued, discussed and fought savagely about the wildest and silliest mysticisms. The most of them had been driven to the wilderness, by the cruelest persecutions, to a land of liberty—to enforce with an iron hand their own incomprehensible dogmas.

Fortunately, beyond all else, Lord Baltimore, a Catholic, and William Penn, a Quaker, became the proprietors of the adjoining provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania. In the history of many centuries of the world, here were two of the finest types of great and humanitarian statesmen —two men of peace, guided in their religious and temporal affairs by the lofty conceptions of that higher religion of the common brotherhood of man that is so incomparably superior to those impassable lines of divisions of sects into mere names and church formulas.

Under the control of the average ruler or statesman of that day, the dispute in regard to the true line dividing the two provinces would have rushed swiftly to a bloody issue. So indefinite were the grants to Penn and Calvert from the English king that each was honest in claiming ground that the other believed to be his own. Then on each side of the line of contention were peoples of different religious denominations, and the difference was the serious and highly inflammable one of Catholic and Protestant, each of which could point to their martyrs, horrid persecutions, long, implacable and bloody wars of faith against faith. Here was every element, every circumstance to lead to a terrible calamity to the people of the two young provinces, to the country and to mankind. Sectional lines and hates first arose among the people in reference to the dividing line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Long before States were formed, long before our Union was dreamed of, here was the little cloud no larger than your hand that was the true type of sectional contention that eventually culminated in the bloodiest civil war of history.

The border troubles commenced in 1683 and raged with stubborn obstinacy for nearly a century—the Catholics of Maryland with the battle cry "Hey for Ste. Marie!" and the Puritan shouting as he fought, "In the name of God, fall on!"

In 1739 Thomas and Richard Penn, grandsons of William Penn, and Frederick, Lord Baltimore (great-grandson of Cecelius Calvert), jointly organized the first commission to run a temporary dividing line between the provinces. The commission never completed its labors. Consultations and negotiations between the proprietaries continued at intervals. Partial surveys would be made, but these were unsatisfactory to each party, and then steps would be taken for an additional survey.

On the 4th day of August, 1763, the Penns and Lord Baltimore employed, in England, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two eminent mathematicians and surveyors, to take charge of the work. They arrived in Philadelphia and received their instructions in December, 1763. Early in 1764 they commenced their labors, and the work in the field was completed in 1767, and finally marked in 1768.

In the autumn of 1764 they had completed the preliminary surveys necessary to get their proper point, and ran the parallel of latitude line west to the Susquehanna, thus commencing the famous line which bears their name and which is now the dividing line between Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The actual work of Mason & Dixon extended 244 miles from the Delaware, and within thirty six miles of the whole distance to be run. At this point, in the bottom of a valley marked on their map "Dunkard's Creek," they came to an Indian war path, and here their Indian escort informed them that the Six Nations said they must stop. The remainder of the line was run by other surveyors in 1782, and marked in 1784.

A stone, marked on one side with the arms of the Penns and on the other side with those of Baltimore, was set every five miles. The stones had all been prepared and sent from England. The amount paid by the Penns alone under these proceedings, from 1760 to 1768, was £34,200, Pennsylvania currency.

The border troubles at first were solely between the peoples of the Penns and Baltimore. The noted champion of Maryland was the famous Capt. Thomas Cresap, a squatter at Wright's Ferry, on the west bank of the Susquehanna. A serious fight of himself and son (afterward Capt. Michael Cresap, the slayer of Logan, the Mingo chief) with the Pennsylvanians in 1739, in which Thomas Cresap was captured and led, a fettered but defiant captive, in triumphal procession to Lancaster, where he was held a prisoner, and indicted

and threatened with trial for murder, and this finally led to a settlement between the provinces and arbitration of all questions in dispute, and the release of Capt. Cresap. The troubles among the people changed about this somewhat in form. Cresap had told the Dutch not to pay taxes to the Penns, and Maryland felt too doubtful of her title to be very exact in collecting her taxes. In time there became a fixed belief among the people that they occupied a neutral and independent strip of land, and they began to feel that they owed allegiance to no one. They trespassed on "Digges' Choice," who held his grant from Baltimore, and they resisted Penn's authority on the Manor of Maske.

In 1757, at a place on "Digges' Choice" near what is now Jacob Ballinger's Mills, in Conowago Township, in a dispute about the land titles, in which there were warlike demonstrations on both sides, Dudley Digges was fatally wounded by Martin Kitzmiller. Fortunately for Kitzmiller the Pennsylvania authorities first secured possession of him as prisoner, and the Maryland authorities were thwarted in their efforts to secure him as their prisoner, and he was taken to York and tried. He was acquitted, as it was claimed by the prisoner and believed by the jury, that the killing was accidental. Such were the sectional prejudices a century and a half ago, that Kitzmiller's friends would have been loth to have trusted his fate to a Maryland jury.

In 1741 Zachary Butcher, deputy surveyor of Conowago, was ordered by the governor to do some surveying on the "Manor of Maske." This "manor" had been established by Penn in 1740. The land title disputes are well portrayed by a quaint letter to the governor from the surveyor, from which the following extracts show the temper of the people: * * * "the Inhabitants are got into such Terms, That it is as much as a man's Life is worth to go amongst them, for they gathered together in Conferences, and go in Arms every Time they Expect I am anywhere near there about, with full resolution to kill or cripple me, or any other person, who shall attempt to Lay out a Mannor there."

The settlers threatened personal violence to Penn's surveyors, and would break the surveyor's chain and drive him off. These manor disputes were all settled by compromises in 1765, the boundaries of the different manors marked off, and the names of the settlers on these tracts of land designated, and the long continued border troubles were happily ended.

CHAPTER IV.

First Settler, Andrew Shriver—Extracts from Hon. Abraham Shriver's Memoir—Early Settlers—French Huguenots—Their Settlement in Pennsylvania.

THE border troubles about the dividing line between Penn and Lord Baltimore were the real cause of the first adventurous pioneers coming into what is now Adams County. Lord Baltimore, as he construed his grant from the crown, extended his possessions several miles north of what is now the dividing line between the two States, and Penn claimed that his grant extended to the south, and covered even a fraction more territory than is now within the State limits to the south. This rivalry of contention was the real stimulating cause of the first settlers coming at the time they did. The particulars of these proprietary grants are given in detail in preceding chapters, and in this

chapter we will only inquire as to who it was that first opened the way here to his fellow white men.

Mr. John A. Renshaw, of Pittsburgh, in a communication to the *Star and Sentinel*, dated March, 1876, makes the claim upon what seems to be documentary testimony, which, so far, bears the best evidence yet found on this question, that Andrew Shriver (ancient spelling, Schreiber), was the first actual settler in the county. Mr. Renshaw says:

"The memoir from which these facts are gathered was prepared by Hon. Abraham Shriver, now deceased, for many years resident judge of the County Court of Frederick City, Md., being the result of his researches from various sources within his reach, and covers a period from the year 1673 to the year 1829, the latter being the date of the original manuscript."

The memoir states that Andrew Schreiber (Schriver or Shriver) and family were natives of Alstenbarn in the Electorate Palatine, Germany, and immigrated to this country in the year 1721, landing at Philadelphia, afterward removed into the country in the neighborhood of Gashehoppen, near the Trappe, on the Schuylkill, where they made their home for some years.

The father, Andrew Schreiber, died here, and one of his sons, "Andrew, then learned the trades of tanner and shoe-maker, and, having completed his apprenticeship in the year 1732, continued to work at his trade for one year, in which time he earned £18. In the spring of 1733, being then twenty-one years of age, he married Ann Maria Keiser, and the following spring (1734) moved with his wife to Conowago, then in Lancaster, now Adams County, where, after paying for sundry articles wherewith to begin the world, he had ten shillings left.

"In moving to Conewago, Andrew Schreiber's step brother, David Jung (Young), came with him and helped to clear three acres of land which they planted in corn, and Young then returned home. During this clearing (about three weeks), they lived under Young's wagon cover, after which Andrew Shriver pealed elm bark, and made a temporary hut to keep off the weather, and by fall prepared a cabin. The wagon that brought him to this place passed through what is now called Will's bottom, and in the grass, which was as high as the wagon, left marks of its passage which were visible for several years. There was no opportunity of obtaining supplies for the first year short of Steamer's mill, near the town of Lancaster."

He purchased 100 acres of land, where he stopped, of John Digges, and the agreed price for this land was "one hundred pairs of negro shoes." And this debt was paid according to contract to Digges, and afterward Shriver bought more land of the same party and paid the money therefor. The nearest neighbor at the time he settled here was a family of the name of Farney, living where the town of Hanover now stands. The public road coming from the south was made and passed by Shriver's improvement.

The memoir says: "At the time of his settlement here the Indians lived near him in every direction." And then follows this historical item: "At this period (1734–35), and for several years thereafter, the Delawares and Catawba tribes were at war, and each spring many warriors passed by, when they would display in triumph the scalps hooped, painted and suspended from a pole, which they had been able to obtain from their enemy, and they would require the accommodation of free quarters, to which, as there could be no resistance, of course none was attempted. The consequence was they were very social, and smoked around the pipe of peace and friendship, without any attempt at wanton injury."

The land first occupied by Andrew Shriver became the homestead of George

Basehoar. It lies about three miles east of Littlestown, and five miles northwest of Hanover, near Christ Reformed Church. In the ancient grave-yard of this old church rests the dust of many of the early pioneers of this county.

Unfortunately the paper does not give the dates of the coming of those who followed Andrew Shriver. The first to come were Ludwig Shriver, a brother, David Young, mentioned above, Middlekauf, Wills and a few others that, in the words of the memoir, "followed in a few years," and made settlements near him.

Among the early settlers in this region, who followed the Shrivers, and with whose families they intermarried, were the Ferrees and Le Fevres, of the Huguenots, who had been driven from the towers of Linden, France, in the year 1685, by the cruel persecutions of Louis XIV, and took refuge in Germany, when hearing of the province of Pennsylvania, then under the great and good William Penn, they made their way to London, and there embarked for America and settled in Pequea, Lancaster County, and afterwards came to Conowago, where their descendants still occupy some of the farms in this rich valley.

Here then was the first little fringe of civilization planted deep in the dark old forests of Adams County, sheltered under the wagon cover of Shriver's and Young's wagon, the *avant couriers* of the increasing sweep of that grand race of men who created the greatest empire in the tide of time; fertilizing its seed with the spirit of independence and liberty that was to leven the human race all over the world and yield the rich blessings of mental and physical freedom that we now enjoy. Shriver was a typical representative of the American pioneer, the most admirable, the greatest race of men and women that have appeared upon the earth in nineteen hundred years. The just judgment of the great men of the world is the full measure of the results that flow out from their actions. This is the sole criterion by which the last final and irrevocable judgments are to be made, and, by this standard, there is nothing to raise a question when intelligent men come to hunt out their real heroes—their truly great—in awarding the world's meed of praise to the pioneer. These lowly, silent, obscure men of the wilderness and the solitudes—full of gloomy religion, quaking with superstitious fears, stern, inflexible and often grotesque in their ideas of moral tenets, illiterate generally, illiberal, nearly always, reading only their old family Bibles, and laboriously spelling out from this good book, precepts upon precepts, that to them and their families were literally "the law and the gospel," that were administered upon those in their care and themselves with rods of iron; rude in dress and manners, crude in thought and practice, with coarse, scanty fare, generally wretchedly served in brush and pole tents and cabins on dirt floors, unwashed, unkempt, without books, without papers, without a polite literature, without information and without culture mostly; they had been long yet willing sufferers of cruel persecutions for conscience sake; they had been beaten with many stripes, imprisoned, starved, branded with hot irons—naked fugitives from their native land, in sorest poverty, seeking a refuge in the unknown world, among the red savages and the wild beasts of the forests.

What a school! What a grand race of men it bred! Men of iron and action. No braver men ever lived. They were brave physically and morally. They absolutely knew no fear of anything mortal. Their hard school had superbly developed their minds and bodies for the great work they had sought out to do. They were men of large bone and muscle and brain, and knew nothing of the enervating influences of wealth and idleness. The spirit of religious persecutions pervaded the old world, and no class of men in civilized or semi-civilized people are so pitilessly cruel as the religious fanatic and bigot; and their scourged and banished victims were the seed of that civilization that has overthrown the bloody tyrants and liberated a long suffering world.

Behold the magnitude of the results, and the paucity of means. In the world's history of great social or political movements, there is nothing at all comparable to that of the fruits and labor of the pioneers as we have the results to-day. Their only school was the world's saddest travail, and, in their direst suffering, no murmur escaped their tongues, in the darkest hour of their long gloomy night, no cry for succor found breath in their lips. They walked with God. They knew no anger, because they knew no fear.

CHAPTER V.

SECOND ARRIVALS—PENN'S PURCHASE—"MANOR OF MASKE"—SURVEY—OBSTRUCTIONS—COMPROMISE—"CARROLL'S DELIGHT"—LIST OF EARLY SETTLERS ON THE MANOR, AND WARRANTEES—"OLD HILL" CHURCH—PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION IN CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP.

IN the year 1736 William Penn purchased all the region lying west of the Lower Susquehanna from the Indians. There is strong evidence that as soon as the purchase became known to the borderers east of the river, they began to move across to these rich and beautiful lands. Prior to that time, doubtless, some of them had, in friendly visits to the Indians here in their hunting and trapping expeditions, looked from many of those elevations about us over the enchanting sweep of valleys, the gently rolling hills, and drank of the cool crystal waters that went rippling down nearly every hill side. They had described what they saw to their friends and a few of the most adventurous came across.

There is no record or tradition now to tell exactly who they were or when they first came.

In 1739-40, as the Dutch then were rapidly coming, Penn laid out, in what is now Adams county, a reservation for himself and family, and called it the "Manor of Masque," after the title of an old English estate belonging to some of his distant relatives. He had laid out "manors" before this in the eastern part of the State.

*He, Penn, sent surveyors to run out the "Manor of Masque" and the order for the survey, bearing date June 18, 1741, is as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA S.

SEAL. BY THE PROPRIETARIES.

These are to authorize and require thee to survey or cause to be surveyed a tract of land on the Branches of Marsh Creek on the West side of the River Susquehannah in the County of Lancaster containing about thirty thousand acres for our own proper use and Behoof and the same to return under the name and style of our Manor of Maske in the County of Lancaster aforesaid into our Secretary's office, and for so doing this shall be thy sufficient warrant. Given under my hand and the seal of our Land office at Philadelphia this eighteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty-one. THOS. PENN.

To BENJ. A. EASTBURN,
Surveyor-General.

But the matter must have been determined upon at an earlier date than the issue of the order, for in the archives of Pennsylvania is a letter dated June 17, 1741, from Zachary Butcher, a deputy surveyor, in which he alludes to his effort, two weeks prior to that, to make the survey. The whole letter has

*Extracts from notes by Hon. Edward McPherson, who has a collection of old records and family papers which is now largely the only insight into the history of the early settlers, extant.

interest for the descendants and the successors of the "unreasonable Creatures" who then inhabited this region, and it is as follows:

SIR:—I was designed about two weeks ago to have Laid out the Mannor at Marsh Creek, but the Inhabitants are got into such Terms, That it is as much as man's Life is worth to go amongst them, for they gathered together in Conferences, and go in Arms every Time they Expect I am anywhere near there about, with full resolution to kill or cripple me, or any other person, who shall attempt to Lay out a Mannor there.

Yet, if the Honble Proprietor shall think fit to order such assistance as shall withstand such unreasonable Creatures, I shall be ready and willing to prosecute the same with my utmost Endeavor, as soon as I come back from Virginia. I am going there on an urgent occasion. I am yours to serve,

CONEWAGO, *June* 17, 1741. ZACH. BUTCHER, *Dpt.*

Below is a list, as printed at the time, of the settlers on Marsh Creek, who obstructed the survey, 1743:

1 Wm. McLelan,
Jos. Farris,
Hugh McCain,
2 Matw. Black,
3 Jam. McMichill,
4 Robt. McFarson,
Wm. Black,
John Fletcher, Jr.,
5 Jas. Agnew (cooper),
Henry McDonath,
John Alexander,
6 Moses Jenkins,
7 Rich'd Hall,
Richard Fossett,
Adam Hall,
John Eddy,
8 John Eddy, Jr.,
9 Edw'd Hall,
10 Wm. Eddy,
11 James Wilson,
12 James Agnew,
John Steen,
John Johnson,
John Hamilton,
13 Hugh Logan,
John McWharten (says he shall move soon),
Hugh Swainey,
Titus Darby,
Thomas Hooswick.

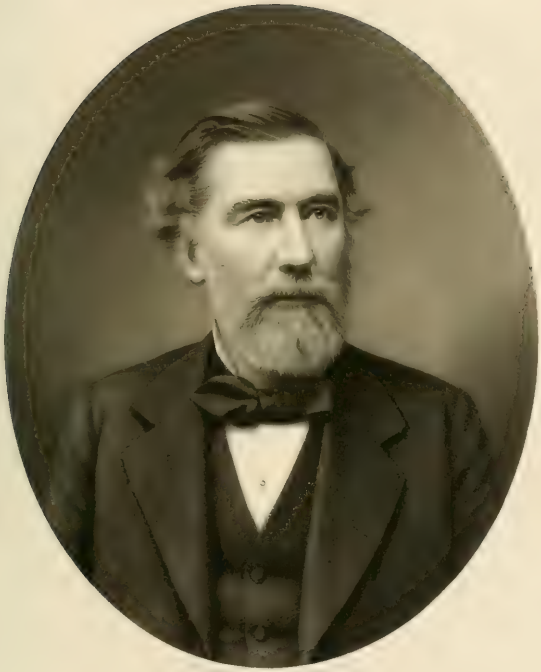
Declares yt if ye chain be spread again he would stop it, and then took ye Compass from ye Surveyor-Gen.

"The first thing which strikes me," says Mr. McPherson, "is the number of persons in this list of 'settlers,' whose names do not appear on the only authentic records yet found of the settlement. Of the twenty-nine persons named, nearly one-third represent families of whose settlement there is now no trace; and there are some mistakes in names. 'McLelan' stands for McClellan; 'McCain' for McKean; 'McFarson' for McPherson; 'Swainey' for Sweeney; 'Hooswick' for Hosack; 'Eddy' for Eddie."

No further steps were taken in the direction of a survey of the manor until 1765. A compromise was effected early in that year through the agency of James Agnew and Robert McPherson, who acted as a committee for the settlers, and who secured the concession that the lands taken up prior to 1741 should be subject to the "common terms," and that the others should be liberally treated. The boundaries of the manor were thereupon marked in 1766, and were made to include 43,500 acres instead of 30,000 as originally ordered.

A list of names of the first settlers, with the date of their settlement, was returned to the land office, to prove the incipiency of their title. After the resistance of 1741 and 1743 no warrants whatever for land in the manor were granted by Penn's agents. But in April, 1765, thirty-seven were granted; in May, nine; in June, three, and in other months of that year twelve, making seventy-one warrants in all.

The manor is separated by a narrow strip from Carroll's tract, or "Carroll's Delight," as it was named. This was surveyed under Maryland April 3, 1732, and patented August 8, 1735, to Charles, Mary and Elinor Carroll. It was sold to some extent and warrants given by Carroll's agents, they supposing it lay in Frederick County, Maryland, and to be a part of Lord Baltimore's grant from the King. The Carroll tract contained about 5,000 acres.



David Wills

The early settlers upon the Manor of Maske located on Marsh Creek. A paper published in the *Compiler*, January 16, 1876, gives an interesting account of an old record paper found in the possession of the county surveyor. It is a report to Penn's agent of a list of settlers on the manor who had filed their claims upon lands, and included those who had taken out warrants as well as those who had not. To this valuable list of early settlers are added the names of those who took out warrants between 1765 and 1775, as appears on the records of the Department of Internal Affairs at Harrisburg.

Agnew, James and Thomas Douglas, in trust for Presbyterian meeting house in forks of Plum Run, 5 acres, April 15, 1765.
Agnew, James, September, 1739.
Agnew, James, 500 acres, April 15, 1765.
Agnew, James, Jr., 250 acres, April 16, 1765.
Agnew, Samuel, May, 1741.
Agnew, Samuel, 125 acres, April 16, 1765.
Anan, Rev. Robt., May, 1741.
Armstrong, John, April, 1740.
Armstrong, Quintin, April, 1740
Armstrong, Q. (Mount Airy), 300 acres, October 7, 1765
Baird, W. (surveyed to Robert McPherson, 200 acres), October 7, 1765.
Beard, John, heirs of, September, 1740.
Beddle, James, May, 1740.
Bigham, Robert, 50 acres, October 8, 1774.
Black, Robt., heirs of, March, 1768.
Black, Robt., May, 1740.
Block, Robt., 400 acres, June 22, 1773.
Block, Robt., heirs, 300 acres, May 18, 1765.
Boyd, John, March, 1740.
Boyd, John, 120 acres, October 7, 1765.
Boyd, Thomas, heirs, March, 1741.
Boyd, William, 200 acres, May 15, 1765.
Brown, John, May, 1741.
Brown, Samuel, May, 1741.
Brunfield, Robert, September, 1739.
Buchanan, John, 400 acres, May 15, 1765.
Buchanan, John, May, 1740.
Buchanan, Margaret (widow), May, 1740.
Buchanan, Walter, September, 1739.
Carson, John, April, 1741.
Carswell, William, 300 acres, April 20, 1773.
Catton, Henry, April, 1741.
Catton, Henry, 200 acres, October 2, 1765.
Cishinger, John, April, 1741.
Clugston, Joseph, April, 1741.
Craig, James, May 1741.
Craig, John, heirs, April, 1739.
Creighton, Robert, June, 1739.
Darby, John, heirs of, April, 1739.
Davis, Hugh, April, 1739.
Davis, Hugh, 60 acres, October 7, 1765.
Dean, Matthew, May, 1740.
Douglas, Thomas, 200 acres, April 17, 1765.
Douglas, Thomas, May, 1740.
Douglas, Thomas, 200 acres, April 16, 1765.
Dunwoody, David, April, 1741
Dunwoody, David, 400 acres, April 16, 1765.
Dunwoody, Hugh, April, 1741.
Dunwoody, Hugh, 400 acres, April 16, 1765.
Edie, Samuel, May, 1741.
Erwin, James, September, 1739
Erwin, William, September, 1739.
Evans, Duncan, October, 1736.
Ferguson, James, September, 1741.
Ferguson, Hugh, September, 1741.
Fletcher, John, June, 1739.
Fletcher, John, 300 acres, April 16, 1765.
Fletcher, Robert, May, 1741.
Frazier, David, March, 1738.
Gettys, Samuel, May, 1740.
Gettys, Saml., on Middle Creek, May, 1741.
Gettys, Saml., 250 acres, June 17, 1765.
Gibson, Jean, May, 1741.
Gibson, Jane, 100 acres, April 16, 1765.
Gibson, Robt. and William, October, 1736.
Gibson, Samuel, October, 1736.
Gilmore, Jennett, 200 acres, August 27, 1765.
Hall, Edward, March, 1741.
Hall, James, April, 1741.
Hamilton, Hance, April, 1741.
Herron, Andrew, April, 1740.
Hosack, John, March, 1740.
Hosack, John, March, 1740.
Hosack, John, 150 acres, April 22, 1765.
Hosack, Thomas, 300 acres, April 22, 1765.
Innis, James, May, 1740.
Jenkins, Moses, May, 1740.
Jenkins, Moses, 200 acres, October 7, 1765.
Johnston, Ephraim and Isaac Robinson, William McClean, James Stevenson, Stephen McCorkle, Samuel Knox, 150 acres, April 22, 1765.
Johnston, Robert, April, 1741.
Johnston, Robt., 150 acres, April 16, 1765.
Karr, George, 350 acres, April 16, 1765.
Kerr, George, October, 1740.
Kerr, John, April, 1741.
Leard, John, September, 1739.
Latta, Thomas, May, 1740.
Latta, Thomas, 200 acres, April 16, 1765.
Latta, Thomas, 350 acres, October 7, 1774.
Latta, Thomas (called Rapho), April 16, 1765.
Levenston, Andrew, May, 1740.
Livingston, Andrew, 100 acres, September 16, 1765.
Linn, Adam, May, 1741.
Linn, John, April, 1740.
Linn, Robt., April, 1740.
Linn, Robt., 150 acres, April 13, 1767.
Little, John, May, 1741.
Long, Robt., September, 1739.
Long, Robert, 200 acres, April 16, 1765.
Lesley, Hannah, April, 1741.
Martin, Thomas, May, 1741.
Miller, John, April, 1741.
Moore, David, March, 1741.
Moore, Joseph, March, 1740.
Morrow, John, 200 acres, April 16, 1765.
Murphy, James, 200 acres, May 21, 1765.
Morrison, Archibald, May, 1740.

Morrison, Archibald, heirs, 200 acres, April 19, 1775.
Morrison, John, 300 acres, Sept. 11, 1765.
Morrison, Joseph, 200 acres June 27, 1765.
Morrison, Robert, 200 acres, June 4, 1765.
Murphy, John, April, 1741.
Murphy, John, 160 acres, August 13, 1767.
McAdams, Quintin, April. 1741.
McAllister, Gabriel, April, 1741.
McCarley, Moses, April, 1739.
McCarley, Moses, 200 acres, May 15, 1765.
McCleary, Thomas, May, 1740.
McClelland, David, 300 acres, April 16, 1765.
McClelland, Jacob, May, 1740.
McClelland, William, May, 1740.
McClelland, William, 300 acres, August 30, 1767.
McCluer, James, in right of William Davison, September 26, 1740.
McColcock, Samuel, May, 1741.
McConaughy, David, Hans Hamilton, Robert McPherson, Samuel Edie, John Buchanan, in trust for Presbyterian Church, in Cumberland Township, 100 acres, May 25, 1765.
McCormick, Benjamin, October, 1736.
McCracken, Thomas, September, 1740.
McCracken, Thomas, 300 acres, Oct. 7, 1765.
McCreary, William, April, 1740.
McCreary, William, 300 acres, April 29, 1774.
McCulloch, Samuel, 160 acres, April 16, 1765.
McDonald, Duncan, April, 1740.
McDonald, Duncan, assignee, 120 acres, September 15, 1766.
McDonogh, heirs, April, 1739.
McDowell, John, April, 1741.
McFarlan, John, October, 1738.
McFerran, John, May, 1741.
McFerran, William, May, 1741.
McGalvey, John, 450 acres, April 16, 1765.
McGaughy, John, April, 1741.
McGaughy, James, April, 1740.
McKean, James, 12 acres, April 23, 1775.
McKean, Alexander, March, 1738.
McKean, John, heirs of, March, 1738.
McKeeman——, September, 1740.
McKinley, William, April, 1741.
McKinney, Robert, May, 1740.
McMullen, Charles, May, 1740.
McMullen, Mary, May, 1741.
McNair, Alex., April, 1741.
McNair, Alex., 150 acres, October30, 1772.
McNair, Alex., 250 acres, October30, 1772.
McNaught, James, May, 1740.
McNaught, James, 100 acres, Jan. 16, 1767.
McNea, John, April, 1741.
McNeil, Robert, April, 1740.
McNiel, John, March, 1740.
McNutt, John, fifty acres, May 18, 1765.
McPherson, Robert, 222 acres, Oct. 9, 1738.
McPherson, Robert, 300 acres, Oct. 17, 1765.
McPherson, Robert and Samuel Edie, in trust for heirs of Thomas Boyd, 150 acres, January 16, 1767.
McPherson, Robert and David Grier. 217 acres, October 17, 1767.
Nealson, Thomas, March, 1741.
Orr, James, May, 1739.
Parke, David, March, 1741.
Parke, John, March, 1741.
Paxton, John, March, 1741.
Paxton, John, 140 acres, May 28, 1765.
Paxton, Samuel, Sr., March, 1741.
Paxton, Samuel, Jr., March, 1741.
Paxton, Thomas, March, 1741.
Pearson, Henry, April, 1741.
Peden, Samuel, May, 1741.
Poe, Alexander, May, 1741.
Poe, Alexander, 200 acres, April 16, 1765.
Quiel, William, Sr., April, 1741.
Quiel, William, Jr., April, 1741.
Ramsey, William, May, 1740.
Reed, James, August, 1738.
Reed, John, November, 1740.
Reed, John, 200 acres, September 16, 1766.
Reed, Mary, September, 1740.
Riddle, James, 300 acres, January 16, 1767.
Rowan, Henry, June, 1739.
Rowan, Henry, 200 acres, April 17, 1765.
Russell, James, May, 1740.
Russell, John, May, 1740.
Scott, Hugh, September, 1740.
Scott, Hugh, 180 acres, April 16, 1765.
Scott, John, May, 1740.
Scott, John, 125 acres, April 16, 1765.
Scott, William, April, 1741.
Scott, William, 300 acres, April 17, 1765.
Shannon, Thomas, September, 1740.
Shannon, Thomas, 300 acres, April 16, 1765.
Sipes, George, 130 acres, April 16, 1765.
Simple, John, May, 1740.
Slemons, Rev. John, Hugh Ferguson, Amos McGinley and John Alexander, in trust for use of Middle Presbyterian Church, in Hamiltonban Township, joining lands of said Slemons and James Kimberlin, 10 acres, August 13, 1767.
Slemons, Rev. John (choice) 214 acres, August 13, 1767.
Slemons, Thomas, 165 acres, Aug. 12, 1765.
Smith, Robert, April, 1741.
Smith, William, April, 1739.
Smith, William Boyd B., March, 1740.
Spear, Robert, 192 acres (part in manor).
Steele, John (part in manor), Sept., 1740.
Steel, John (part in manor), 240 acres, April 16, 1765.
Stevenson, Samuel, May, 1741.
Stevenson, William, May, 1741.
Stewart, Robert, 100 acres, May 30, 1765.
Stuart, Alexander, April, 1741.
Stuart, John, April, 1741.
Stuart, John, 250 acres, April 16, 1765.
Stuart, John (Marsh Creek), March, 1741.
Sweeny, Myles, March, 1741.
Sypes, George, April, 1741.
Tedford, James, May, 1740.
Thompson, Andrew, May, 1741,
Thompson, Andrew, 125 acres, April 16, 1765.
Thompson, James, May, 1741.
Thompson, James, 260 acres, Oct. 7, 1765.
Vance, Charles, 300 acres, April 16, 1765.
Walker, Alexander, April, 1740.
Walker, James, May, 1740.

Watt, George, 186 acres, December 3, 1773.
White, James, 150 acres (part in manor), April 16, 1765.
Wilson, James, 600 acres, April 16, 1765.
Wilson, James, 538 acres, Feb. 23, 1767.
Wilson, Joseph, March, 1738.
Wilson, Thomas, 418 acres, June, 1764, and October, 1765.
Wilson, Joseph, 200 acres, Jan. 16, 1767.
Wilson, Thomas, 200 acres, June 24, 1768.
Winchester, Willoughby, November 28, 1740.
Woods, Hugh, March, 1741.
Work, Robert, 100 acres, April 15, 1773.
Young, James, 200 acres, April 16, 1765.
Young, Margaret, April, 1741.

The church referred to as in the "forks of Plum Run," is now the "Old Hill" Church, in Freedom Township, which, to this day, has its "five acres." The Manor line, when finally run out, passed through these five acres.

The tract given to the "Presbyterian Congregation in Cumberland Township" in 1775, became, in 1785, the "Upper Presbyterian Congregation of Marsh Creek," as is fully told in the chapter concerning that church.

CHAPTER VI.

THE "LITTLE CONEWAGO" SETTLEMENT—"DIGGES' CHOICE"—LAND PURCHASES IN 1734, 1738 AND 1742—RECORDS OF 1752.

THE settlement made by Andrew Shriver was in the proprietary tract, "Digges' Choice." John Digges, an Englishman, had received a grant from Lord Baltimore, whose conflicting claim with Penn's claims under his grant was the "disputed lands." Digges took out his warrant in 1727 and had it surveyed in 1732. It was the oldest land title and the earliest survey in the strip of disputed lands. The tract as surveyed contained 6,822 acres and was described as lying on "Little Conewago." It principally lay in what is now Adams County, but passed into York County. In this county it comprised the present limits of Germany and Conewago Townships. Littlestown is on the southwestern extremity of this tract.

As stated in a preceding chapter, the earliest settlement in this county was made by purchasers under Digges. Soon there came others who had purchased rights from Penn, and thus the conflict between Penn and Baltimore soon passed to the settlers, and turmoils and lawlessness, and at times violent acts with bloodshed, were for years continued, with many circumstances to make the lives of the settlers miserable. Digges commenced selling to settlers as early as 1731. In public documents relating to affairs of the earliest land transactions here are found as purchasers in 1734—the year Andrew Shriver came—the names of Martin Kitzmiller, William Logstone, Martin Ungefar and Valentine Eyler.

We give these dates from the records, not as positively indicating the year the purchasers came; because we can readily understand that ordinarily the settlers would be in the country some time before purchasing land, and in other cases they purchased before they actually moved onto the ground.

In the order of dates are found, in 1738, purchasers Jacob Youngblood and (on a branch of Codorus Creek) Derrick Youngblood, Peter Rysher, Peter Shultz, John Martin Inyfoss, Martin Brin, Abraham Sellers and Henry Sellers. In the same year, Nicholas and his son Mathias Ullery, Mathias

Marker, George Shriver, Conrad Ulric and his son Mathias, Peter Ensminger: 1742, William Oler, Jacob Banker, Herman Updegraffe.

In 1752 the records show there were forty persons living on tracts sold under Maryland rights, in York County, the majority of whom were in what is now Adams County, as follows: Martin Buyers, Michael Behler, Casper Berkhamer, John Counts, Adam Cook, George Coffman, John Digges, Conrad Eckron, Nicholas Farney, George Frush, Peter Gerson, Andrew Hainer, Phillip Kinspoor, Henry Cone, Cornelius McGean, Peter Middlecauf, John Morningstar, Joseph Moor, Henry Null, Robert Owings, Jacob Ports, Jacob Pinkhart, Anthony Sill, Andrew Shriver, George Shriver, Frederick Sheets, Philip Lower, Ludwic Shriver, Christian Stoner, Peter Shults, John Shreder, Mathias Ullery, Martin Ungefar, Stephen Ullery, William Wapplesplace, Robert Whitehead, Michael Will, David Young.

The next point of settlement made was on the "Manor of Maske," as related in the chapter on that subject elsewhere.

CHAPTER VII.

EARLY MARRIAGES—REV. ALEXANDER DOBBIN—HIS SON, JAMES—RECORD OF MARRIAGES DURING REV. ALEX. DOBBIN'S ENTIRE PASTORATE, 1774 TO 1808.

EXTENDED accounts of Rev. Alexander Dobbin are to be found in other chapters. He was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, born February 27, 1742 (O. S.), corresponding with March 7, 1743, and died at his home near Gettysburg, June 1, 1809. He was educated in Glasgow, and ordained by the Reformed Presbytery of Ireland and sent as a missionary to this country, coming direct to what is now Adams County, and took charge of the "Rock Creek" congregation that had "called" for him. He first preached in the old log church, a mile north of Gettysburg, near what became the site of Blocher's iron and wood works. The church stood on what is Mr. Hollinger's farm; in that day was owned by Minor Reed, as Blocher's was then owned by John Patterson. The exact date of the building of the "log church" cannot be now known, but it was prior to 1773. The road passing by this place to Gettysburg had not then been laid out, but there was a connecting road between the old Carlisle and the Mummasburg road, which struck the latter at a point just west of the Gate house, now occupied by S. Kitzmiller. The old church did good service for over thirty years, when it was torn down and the materials carried away, but the foundation marks were visible for many years. As related elsewhere the congregation moved to town and built a brick church, the first of the kind in Gettysburg.

Mr. Dobbin was a most exemplary and excellent man. He took an active part in the union of the Associate and Reformed Churches, which was effected in 1782. The United Church was known as the Associate Reformed Church of North America.

When Rev. John Murray, pastor of the "Old Hill" Church, near the border of Carroll's tract left, Mr. Dobbin became the pastor of that church also, dividing his time between the two congregations.

Mr. Dobbin was a man of superior mind and education. He was deeply interested in the temporal as well as spiritual welfare of the people. He opened

a school in his own house—the Dobbin property—the large old stone house standing near the forks of the Taneytown and Emmittsburg road in Gettysburg. This was the first classical school west of the Susquehanna. Among the children of this pioneer *alma mater* are well remembered Rev. H. R. Wilson and John Bowland, formerly professor of Dickinson College; Rev. M. Hays, author of a poem entitled "The Seasons;" Rev. Dr. McCamaughy, for many years president of Washington College; and the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, many years professor of languages in Union College; Judge Reed, of Carlisle, professor in Dickinson Law School; Judge Blythe, who became Secretary of the Commonwealth; J. H. Miller, M. D., professor in the Medical College at Baltimore. These and others who became eminent in the world and who had been so happily started along life's pathway by their loved and venerated teacher, Rev. Mr. Dobbin, were natives of this county. A large proportion of his pupils became eminent in the varied walks of life—a greater number in proportion to the whole than have ever come from any other high school perhaps in the State.

The remains of Rev. Dobbin lie buried in Lower Marsh Creek burying ground, where he, his two wives and several of his children are buried.

The above facts were chiefly furnished by Rev. Jameson, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church.

The second son of Mr. Dobbin, James, was a member of the bar of Adams County, and is well remembered for his many eccentricities of character. He was born January 14, 1777; died October 6, 1852. During the latter part of his life he had desk room in the office of A. R. Stevenson, Esq., who, from this circumstance, came into the possession of Rev. Mr. Dobbin's record of marriages during his entire pastorate; a most valuable paper, indeed, as it is a recovery of valuable information that otherwise could never have been gathered. There are 216 marriages recorded of the generation that has passed away. The large number shows, conclusively, that for this sacred office there was no one so sought after, far and wide, as the Rev. Mr. Dobbin.

We give them as they were transcribed from his record, preserving the spelling and the order of the entry; giving the names, dates of the ceremonies and the residences of the parties:

Balt. Kilpatrick and Agnis Patterson, March 24, 1774, Drummore . . . John Wade and Jennet Brownlie, April 19, 1774, Anti item (this is Antietam, evidently) . . . James Finney and Martha Crunely, April 20, 1774, Canigagig . . . Ephraim Wallace and Jennet McCullough, April 25, 1774, Canigagig . . . John McBride and Eliz. Gillmore, May 12, 1774, Cumberland Township. . . Samuel Wilson and Eliz. Morrow, June 2, 1774, Hamilton's Bann. . . . James Wilson and Isabel Mitchel, August 30, 1774, Rocky Spring . . . . Ebenezer Mitchel and Jesse Richey, December 12, 1774, Canniwago . . . . James McCormick and Mary Ridie, December 14, 1774, Cumberland.

Alexander Blackburn and Sarah McNaughton, March 1, 1775, Canniwago. . . . . Joseph Anderson and Agnes McMurry, March 16, 1775, Cumberland . . . Joseph Clark and Margaret Finly, April 13, 1775, Cumberland . . . John Dreata and Mary Robertson, August 8, 1775, Cumberland . . . Robert Walker and Mary Marshal, October 16, 1775, Westmoreland . . Alexander Ewing and Jene Anderson, November 28, 1775, Hamilton . . . William Fulton and Mary Ker, December 14, 1775, Mountpleasant . . . . Hugh Bond and Ann Anderson, December 26, 1775, Hamilton.

John Celler and Susanna Cruncleton, January 2, 1776, Antrim . . . . Samuel Scot and Elizabeth Wilson, February 14, 1776, Antrim . . . . Samuel Scat and Elizabeth Wilson, February 14, 1776, Cove . . . Joshua Morlin and Agni Mc Cullough, March 25, 1876, Canigagig . . . John Mitchell and Jene Wilson.

March 27, 1776, Marsh Creek....William Robison and Margery McNought, March 28, 1776, Canniwago....John Cochran and Sarah Mitchel, April 9, 1776, Rocky Spring....James Clark and Jene Cochren, April 10, 1776, Anti-item. ....Alexander McCibben and Sarah Peden, April 16, 1776, Philadelphia.... James Dinsmore and Rebecca Walker, September 4, 1776, Tom's Creek.... John Johnson and Elizabeth Cithcart, September 17, 1776, Cumberland Township....William Marshal and Sarah Marshal, October 24, 1776, Toghland Township....John Renken and Mary Muaray, November 15, 1776, Hamilton's Bann.

Robt. Jamison and Jene Wilson, February 25, 1777, Cove....Samuel Moore and Annie McFerran, March 31, 1777, Cumberland....Hugh Bockley and Sarah McCullough, June 19, 1777, Cannigagig....James McFerran and Susanna McFerran, September 16, 1777, Cumberland....John Ewing and Elizabeth Gray, November 25, 1777, Berwick.

David Dunwoody and Susannah Patterson, January 27, 1778, Mt. Pleasant. ....Thomas Porter and Mary Gibson, April 14, 1778, Cumberland Township. ....William McClelland and —— Anderson, June 16, 1778, Cumberland Township....James Blakely and Agnis McDowell, June 30, 1778, Cumberland Township....James Stewart and Mary Walker, September 14, 1778, Hamilton's Bann....William Moore and Jene McFerran, September 30, 1778, Cumberland....Mathew Richey and Rachel Wallace, October 13, 1778, Antrim. ....Alexander McFerson and Mary Brounlee, November 16, 1778, Maryland. ....Alexander Stewart and Mary Shannon, December 1, 1778, Cumberland. ....Hugh Murphy and Jennet Thompson, December 3, 1778, Cumberland. ....William Galbraith and Sarah Ker, December 29, 1778, Mountpleasant.

John Forest and Aguis Hurt, January 27, 1779, Antrim....Christopher McMichel and Martha Findly, March 1, 1779, Antrim....William Stewart and Elizabeth Leeper, March 7, 1779, Hamilton....Joseph Junkin and Elinor Cochren, May 24, 1779, Antrim....Isaac Walker and Mary Stewart, September 14, 1779, Marsh Creek....John Murphy and Ann Guthory, November 4, 1779, Hamilton's Bann....Archibald Findly and Mary Poe, November 9, 1779, Cumberland....John Renfrew and Sarah Ray, November 9, 1779, Cumberland....David Erwine and Susanna Wilson, December 7, 1779, Cove.

Moses Blackburn and Margaret McKnight, January 6, 1780, Canniwago. ....John McCaul and Jane Stewart, February 15, 1780, Cumberland....Josiah Ker and Sarah Reynolds, February 17, 1780, Cumberland....Samuel Findly and Mary Graham, February 22, 1780, Cumberland....William Reynolds and Sarah Wilson, March 28, 1780, Cumberland....James Nicol and Isabel Richey, March 30, 1780, Canniwago....William Thompson and Jene Mitchel, April 3, 1780, Letter Kenny....James Kilpatrick and Jene Findly, April 25, 1780, Cumberland....Robt. Love and Jean Gibson, May 22, 1780, Hamilton's Bann....Alex. McCutchen and Sarah Crunleton, June 27, 1780, Antrim....Charles Hart and Jennet Dale, July 6, 1780, Peters....James Burns and Jene Gebby, November 7, 1780, Maryland.

Robert Campbell and Martha Paxton, April 16, 1781, Letter Kenny.... Thomas Patterson and Elizabeth Brown, May 1, 1781, Midleton....James Dickson and Margaret Robinson, May 14, 1781, Cumberland....William Finny and Anne Morton, November 2, 1781, Westmoreland....James McClelland and Agnis Sinclair, November 13, 1781, Cove.

James Kirkland and Anne Colter, March 28, 1782, Cumberland....Robert Crunkleton and Anne Morhead, June 25, 1782, Washington....David Danton and Jene McEwen, August 20, 1782, Menellan....Samuel Cross and Sarah Dunwoody, August 20, 1782, Cumberland.

William Hall and Miriam Brandon, May 6, 1783, Huntington....John Monteith and Jennet Leat, June 24, 1783, Cumberland....Thos. Oxcond and Margaret Po, July 15, 1783, Cumberland....Benjamin Fowler and Deborah Fowler, July 28, 1783, Cumberland....Thomas McCleland and Agnis Fergus, August 19, 1783, Cumberland....John Bell and Isabel Russel, September 9, 1783, Rastrover....David Dunwoddy and Elizabeth Ker, November 2, 1783, Hamilton's Bann....Thomas Dunlap and Martha Ramsey, November 25, 1783, Cumberland....Hugh Lind and Margret Kane, December 18, 1783, Cumberland....Arthur Chamberlain and Margret Hodge, December 23, 1783, Reading....James Moore and Margaret Young, November 11, 1783, Hamilton's Bann.

Joseph Thompson and Jane Hunter, November 23, 1784, Cumberland.

James Douglas and Elinor Orr, January 20, 1785, Mountjoy....John Fergus and Elizabeth Douglass, February 1, 1785, Cumberland....Alexander Patterson and Jenney Porter, March 10, 1785, Mountjoy....Robert Taylor and Nancy Kerr, May 3, 1785, Hamilton's Bann....William Vance and Sarah Moore, September 20, 1785, Menallen.

Hugh Burns and Elinor Ramsy, January 22, 1786, Cumberland....Samuel Maxwell and Jennet Ramsy, March 7, 1786, Cumberland....Thomas Douglas and —— ——, March 28, 1786, Pipe Creek....John Krail and Elizabeth McCann, April 14, 1786, Menallen....William Donaldson and Isabel Gibson, July 4, 1786, Cumberland....Thomas Cochren and Margaret Knox, October 17, 1786, Hamilton's Bann.

Samuel Fergus and Mary Paxton, February 13, 1787, Mountpleasant....John Young and Rachel D. Fus, March 26, 1787, Mountpleasant....Robert Townsley and Nancy McCleland, August 7, 1787, Hamilton's Bann....William Bogle and Rebecca Peden, December 15, 1787, Hamilton's Bann....Samuel Smith and Jane Caldwell, October 16, 1787, Gettistown.

James Blakely and — Branwood, August 28, 1788, Franklin....John Swock and Anney Vanausdale, October 22, 1788, Mountjoy.

Albert Demoro and Mary Vantind, February 24, 1784, Mountpleasant.

John Stewart and Jane Stewart, March 5, 1789, Cumberland....George Kirker and Jane Gilmore, June 23, 1789, Hamilton's Bann....William Speer and Catarine Blakely, July 9, 1789, Menallen....Thomas Patterson and Agnis Blakely, July 9, 1789, Menallen....Samuel Knox and Rebecca Hodge, August 13, 1789, Reading.

William McCreery and Agnis Speer, January 5, 1790, Hamilton's Bann....Hugh Fergus and Sarah Gibson, January 4, 1790, Mountjoy....Joseph Walker and Elizabeth Stewart, January 14, 1790, Cumberland....James White and Peden, May, 1790, Hamilton's Bann.....John Young and Margaret Clugston, December 7, 1790, Hamilton's Bann.

James Wilson and Mary Young, March 17, 1791, Mount Pleasant....John Reynolds and Hanna McWilliams, March 29, 1791, Mount Pleasant....David Breden and Jane Coulter, May 5, 1791, Mountjoy....William Butler and Mary Bann, December 20, 1791, Hamilton's Bann....John Watson and Jenny Torrens, December 22, 1791, Mountpleasant....Thomas Jorden and Mary Barnwood, December 27, 1791, Franklin.

John Fleming and Anna Agnew, January 23, 1792, Hamilton's Bann....Hugh Dunwoddy and Martha Findly, April 12, 1792, Hamilton's Bann....John Ewing and Jane Bogle, May 14, 1792, Strabane....Samuel Cross and Littice Brandon, July 12, 1792, Huntington....William Baldridge and Rebecca Agnew, July 17, 1792, Pipe Creek....Hugh Dunwoody and Margaret Morrow, November 22, 1792, Hamilton's Bann.

John Speer and Sally McCallan, March 1, 1794, Cumberland....Richard McLaglen and Elizabeth Hatch, July 15, 1794, Emmittsborough.

Alex Young and Jennet McCreary, January 20, 1795, ———— .... Alex Horner and Jenny McCalen, February 12, 1795, Cumberland....James Crooks and Anne Ambros, June 31, 1795, Cumberland.

David Brines and Elizabeth Stewart, March 29, 1796, Gettistown....William Stewart and Jennet White, April 19, 1796, Tyrone....Henry Ferguson and Susanna Coulter, May 19, 1796, Strabane.

Samuel Hays and Polly Yanst, June 29, 1797, Strabane....William Patterson and Elenor Porter, September 19, 1797, Hamilton's Bann....James Patterson and Betsey Withrow, October 26, 1797, Hamilton's Bann.

George Ker and Nelly Wilson, March 11, 1798, Gettistown....Robert Taylor and Ruth Hunter, March 29, 1798, Cumberland....James Crooks and Sarah Dunwoody, April 5, 1798, Cumberland....David Hart and Sally Paxton, April 12, 1798, Hamilton's Bann....Daniel Murphy and Margaret Livingston April 23, 1798, Cumberland....John Hetzer and Elizabeth Geyer, June 26, 1798, Gettistown....Charles Golden and Assina Filson, December 18, 1798, Cumberland.

Samuel McKnight and Ebster Logan, May 9, 1799, Strabane....Joseph Walker and Mary Ann McMaster, July 2, 1799, Strabane....James Stewart and Elizabeth McCarter, July 18, 1799, Cumberland....Samuel Cooper and Jene Campbel, November 5, 1799, Baltimore....Mathew Longwool and Elizabeth Thomson, November 14, 1799, Hamilton's Bann....Alexander Caldwell and Dolly Agnew, December 3, 1799, Hamilton's Bann....Robert Morrison and Jenne Findly, December 12, 1799, Hamilton's Bann.

Mathew Steen and Margret Campbell, February 14, 1800, Hamilton's Bann. ....John Crooks and Elizabeth Jenkins, February 13, 1800, Franklin....William McFarland and Margery Beatty, March 25, 1800, Mountpleasant....John Magoffin and Kitty Casset, March 25, 1800, Mountpleasant....Thomas Breden and Jane Neely, April 30, 1800, Conowago....John McCay and Polly Ackrey, June 12, 1800, Hamilton's Bann....Thomas Carson and Mary Wilson, October 16, 1800, Hamilton's Bann....Alexander McGaughy and Rebecca Torrence, October 21, 1800, Mountpleasant....James Young and Jenney Orr, December 25, 1800, Hamilton's Bann.

John Kelly and Lydia Teat, March 31, 1801, Strabane....Hugh Garvin and Sally Stewart, April 6, 1801, Hamilton's Bann....Samuel Holdsworth and Ruth Caldwell, September 15, 1801, Mountpleasant.

John Keys and Kitty Slasher, March 23, 1802, Cumberland....Robert Hays and Rebecca Agnew, June 21, 1802, Cumberland.

Samuel Cobean and Betsey Cuningham, June 9, 1803.

Eli Bradford and Mary McEn Nay, February 7, 1804, Liberty....James Wilson and Mary Wilson, February 6, 1804, Cumberland... Samuel Carter and Nancy Cowan, April 24, 1804, Franklin....John Quigly and Agnes Paton, September 6, 1804, Mountpleasant....William Johnson and Mary King, November 12, 1804, Chansford....John Adair and Libi Ewing, December 6, 1804, Cumberland.

William Withrow and Sarah Cooper, March 7, 1805, Maryland....David Cuningham and Polly Stuart, March 14, 1805, Cumberland .... James Stewart and Susanna Peden, March 27, 1805, Liberty....John Deyernord and Jenny Gwin, April 4, 1805, Cumberland....Jacob Smith and Hanna Kip, May 23, 1805, Cumberland....William Cochren and Bekey Morrow, May 23, 1805, Liberty....William Wilson and Betty Dunwooddy, August 20, 1805, Cumberland....Samuel Reid and Mary Agnew, September 30, 1805, Cumberland.



Samuel H. Buehler.

Isaac Hulic and Sally Commongore, January 24, 1806, Mountpleasant.... John McCammon and Polly Proudfoot, March 25, 1806, Hopewell.... John McCleneghan and Rebecca McCleneghan, March 25, 1806, Antrim.

Thomas Reed and Sarah Peden, March 10, 1807, Strabane.... John McAlister and Jene Work, April 7, 1807, Cumberland.... Hugh Bingham and Esther Baily, October 13, 1807, Cumberland.

John Calter and Sally Heagy, February 23, 1808, Mountjoy.... Alex McKeelop and Sarah Skents, March 29, 1808, Mountpleasant.... Henry Ferguson and Rebecca White, April 12, 1808, Reading.... John Gourdly and Martha Caldwell, April 28, 1808, Mountpleasant.... William Hizlit and Elizabeth Steele, September 29, 1808, Cumberland.... John Agnew and Jane Wilson, October 27, 1808, Cumberland.

Here is a wide range for tracing family ties and the social and marriage relations of a great many of the early settlers. If we only had a similarly complete record from the other early ministers, what an invaluable record it would be! The descendants of those named above form a large part of the present population of Adams County, as well as having representatives in many of the States of the Union, especially the States west of this. They were the children of pioneers, and many of them took up the western march where their fathers stopped, and aided greatly in bearing our empire to the Pacific shores.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE REVOLUTION—ADAMS (YORK) COUNTY IN THE STRUGGLE—FIRST COMPANY FROM PENNSYLVANIA—THE INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY—FLYING CAMP—ROSTER OF OFFICERS, ADAMS (YORK) COUNTY.

IN a preceding chapter, in giving some account of the Indians, there is told the story of the participation of what is now Adams County (then a part of York), in the French and Indian war of 1755. This was the first taste of real organized war of the American people; it was a fitting training school of the people, gathering together the varied and somewhat discordant elements of nationality and religious sects and local prejudices, and molding and cementing the whole into one common element—educating the people for the distant but coming Revolution, and to recast the history of all mankind.

It is now twenty one years since the close of the late civil war. The longest lapse of time since the first war of no intervening struggles. Commencing with that of 1755, there has been a succeeding war on an average of every sixteen years. The French Indian troubles, the Revolution, the war of 1812–15; the Blackhawk war; Mexican war and the late civil war, and at various times the Seminole and other Indian outbreaks of only minor importance.

These wars and raids and minor skirmishes were all waged in behalf of the final peaceable and permanent possession of the country—the unity of our government. In short, they were fought out in behalf of the first great principle of self protection, and the perpetuation of a government by the people and for the people.

They have already tended to develop and more closely knit together the once somewhat discordant races of men who originally came here to harden the muscles and quicken the brains of a nation originally active, resolute, brave and jealous of the slightest invasion of their rights or liberties.

True, the histories of the world's bloody and cruel wars with their attendant sufferings, agony and woe is a hideous mental feast to set before the young minds of this enlightened age, and, save for the moral that they furnish—the key they give the mind strong enough to study out the obscure and otherwise undiscoverable secrets of the active influences in shaping and building the slow growths of our civilization—their glowing history had better never have been written.

Our two great wars were the Revolution and the late civil war. Each, it now seems, forever settled great principles of the profoundest interest to humanity—indeed, not only for all mankind, but for all coming time, at least, as we are now encouraged to hope.

The history of Adams County in these two great wars is but an inseparable portion of the history of our country during these eventful periods, and to give the county history in detail in either—the facts and results in the country's camps, hospitals, marches, sieges and battle-fields, would be nothing less, nor can it be detached from the voluminous general history of our common country. The heroic efforts, the failures, the defeats, the triumphs and the tremendous results of the great armies in wars of a nation, cannot be written in detached piece-meal. You had as well try to doctor small pox by commencing to dig about and cure the innumerable separate pits. Hence, here we shall attempt nothing more than the briefest skeleton outline of what occurred locally within the limits of Adams County.

When the Revolution was fought out Adams was a part of York County. This was then the remote backwoods point where even the important news of the day could but slowly reach. But in the very first movements in 1772, when the people of the country were stirred with sympathy for the suffering Bostonian, the spirit of the freemen was manifested here as soon as in any other portion of the country, and soon spread abroad the names and fames of men who moved the people to war for "liberty or death"—names in the country that are honorably borne by the worthy descendants of these truly illustrious sires. We seriously question if there is a spot in any portion of our Union where there is an equal number of names of historic interest that is to be found among the people of Adams County to-day, that is, in proportion to the population.

The people here, as early as 1765, began to show unmistakable signs of distrust of the acts of the British Government. In fact, as early as 1760, discontent was openly spoken at public gatherings. April 13, 1775, the people of the county met and by resolutions in behalf of the troubles of the people of Boston felt "feelingly for them." A committee was appointed to receive donations for Bostonians, and Heidelberg Township sent £36 17s. 5d.; Germany Township, £16 2s.; Manheim, by the hands of Adam Eichelberger, £5 15s. 6d., and by the hands of Michael Karl £5 9s. 9d.; by the hands of David Newman £3 16s. 3d. The entire county sent £246 8s. 10d., and the committee sent an open letter of sympathy to the people of Boston. This letter was signed by James Smith, president; George Eichelberger, Michael Doudle, David Grier, Michael Swope, Peter Reel, Thomas Hartley, George Furvin, James Donaldson, Michael Smyser, Balzer Spangler, John Hay. June 21, 1774, a meeting was held of which Michael Swope was president. An election was held in the county July 4, 1774, to obtain the sense of the people on the state of affairs. December 16, of this year, an election for assemblymen was held, and a county committee was also elected. Of the committee elected were Henry Slagle, George Eichelberger, John Hay, Archibald McClean, David Greer, Baltzer Spangler, Nicholas Bittinger, William McClellan, Joseph Donaldson,

George Irwin, David Kennedy, Thomas Fisher, John Kean, John Houston, George Kuntz, Simon Kopenhoffer, Joseph Jeffries, Robert McCosley, Michael Hahn, Daniel Mefferly, Michael Davis, Jacob Dahtel, Fredrick Fischel, James Dickson, all familiar names in Adams County. Then there were Patrick Scott, Michael Dantel, Michael Bard, Casper Reinaker, Henry Leibhard, John Maxwell, George Oge, John O'Blenes and Andrew Finley on this committee. They were not aware of it, but it was really organizing for war with the mother country.

July 1, 1775, the first company of soldiers marched from Pennsylvania to Boston. November 3, 1775, a county committee of correspondence was appointed. For all of York County there were elected twenty six committee men. At the head of this committee stands the name of Michael Swope; then there is James Smith, Thomas Hartley, John Hay, David Grier, George Eichelberger, Baltzer Spangler, John Huston, Thomas Armor, Christopher Slagle, Peter Wolfe, Zachariah Shugart, John Herbach, John Spangler, Francis Crezart, George Brinkerhoff, John Semple, Robert McPherson, Samuel Edie, William McClellan, John Agnew, David Kennedy, George Kerr, Abraham Banta, John Mickle, Jr., Samuel McCanaughy, Richard McAllister, Christian Graef, Henry Slagle, John Hamilton, Thomas Lilley, Patrick McSherry, James Leeper, Baltzer Kourtzer and others.

The committee gave notice that parties purchasing sheep to kill or sell to butchers, or attempting to drive through the county sheep under four years old, would be arrested and treated as public enemies.

The Independent Light Infantry Company was formed in December, 1775. Officers: James Smith, colonel; Thomas Hartley, lieutenant-colonel; Joseph Donaldson, Michael Swope, majors; George Irwin, captain; John Hay, first lieutenant; William Bailey, second lieutenant; Christopher Lawman, ensign; Paul Metzgar, Henry Walter, Jacob Gardner and John Shultz, sergeants; William Scott, clerk. There were 100 privates.

Recruiting throughout the county now went on rapidly. Five companies had been formed by the early spring of 1776. Another was organized in May. The first and second companies had dissolved and joined other companies.

In 1776 York and Cumberland Counties were required to each raise four companies. The men made a regiment, of which William Irvine was first colonel. Moses McClean was captain of one of the companies of York County, and Archibald McAllister was captain of the Third Company. In May, 1776, Capt. William McPherson and Lieut. Jacob Stake marched with a rifle company to Philadelphia.

The celebrated Flying Camp was organized in July, 1776, and marched to New Jersey. To this command York County furnished two battalions; five battalions had been sent, two were accepted into the Flying Camp and the others returned home. It is said the reason why so many more were called for than were accepted, was that the authorities wanted to test the spirit of the people.

The history of the Flying Camp briefly is as follows: June 3, 1776, Congress resolved that a Flying Camp be established in the middle colonies, to consist of 10,000 men. Pennsylvania to furnish 6,000 men and Maryland and Delaware the remainder. They were to enlist for six months. York County was required to furnish as its quota 400 men. The State convention resolved to add four additional battalions to the Flying Camp, York to thus furnish 515 men. The quotas were promptly filled and consisted of three brigades; James Ewing was brigadier general of the first brigade, consisting of three battalions, the first of which was commanded by Col. Michael Swope. There were eight companies in the last named battalion.

First Company.—Michael Smyser (Schmeiser), captain; Zachariah Shugart, first lieutenant; Andrew Robinson, second lieutenant; William Wayne, ensign.

Second Company.—Gerhart Græff, captain; Kauffman, lieutenant.

Third Company.—Jacob Dritt, captain; Baymiller, first lieutenant; Clayton, second lieutenant; Jacob Meyer, ensign.

Fourth Company.—Christian Stake, captain; Cornelius Sheriff, first lieutenant; Jacob Holzinger, second lieutenant; Jacob Barnitz, ensign.

Fifth Company.—John McDonald, captain; William Scott, first lieutenant; Robert Patton, second lieutenant; Howe, ensign.

Sixth Company.—John Ewing, captain; John Paysley, ensign.

Seventh Company.—William Nelson, captain; Todd, first lieutenant; Joseph Welsh, second lieutenant; Nesbit, ensign.

Eighth Company.—Williams, captain.

Nicholas Bittinger was captain in the second battalion.

Col. Swope's battalion suffered as severely as any during the war.

Capt. Gerhart Græff's company was captured at the battle of Long Island; only eighteen men ever returned to the regiment.

At Fort Washington, near New York, the soldiers from this section suffered severely. Nearly the entire command of Col. Swope was either killed or taken prisoners. In the list of prisoners were Col. Swope, Maj. William Bailey, Surg. Fullerton, Capt. Michael Smyser (spelled then Schmeiser), Capt. David Dritt, Capt. Christian Stake, Capt. John McDonald, Lieut. Zachariah Shugart, Lieut. John Hotzinger, Lieut. Andrew Robinson, Lieut. Robert Patten, Lieut. Joseph Welsh, Ensign Jacob Barnitz, Ensign-Adjt. Howe and Ensign Jacob Meyer. Of Capt. Stake's company, in addition to the officers named, we have the names of Serj. Peter Haak, Serj. John Dicks, Serj. Henry Counselman, Corp. John Adlum, David Parker, James Dobbins, Hugh Dobbins, Henry Miller (afterward removed to Virginia), John Strohman, Christian Strohman, James Berry, Joseph Bay, Henry Hof, Joseph Updegraffe, Daniel Miller, Henry Shultz and a mulatto, Bill Lukins. Capt. McCarter was shot through the breast, and died the fifth day after. Jacob Barnitz was wounded in both legs, and lay a prisoner for fifteen months. Years afterward one of his legs had to be amputated.

Congress fled from Philadelphia and met at Lancaster, September 27, 1777, the day Philadelphia was taken by the enemy, but Lancaster was deemed unsafe, and, September 30, Congress assembled at York, where it continued nine months.

The commander-in-chief's guard, organized by Gen. Washington in 1776, consisted of 180 men, and among these were John Dother, of Marsh Creek, and William Karnahan, of York. William McPherson was second lieutenant of Capt. Albright's company. McPherson was captured, August 27, 1776, at Long Island, and exchanged April 20, 1778. He died at Gettysburg, August 2, 1832, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

In the memoirs of Gen. Wilkinson is graphically described the gallantry of Col. Hand and Maj. Miller in checking the pursuit of the enemy in our army's memorable retreat across New Jersey.

Capt. John McClelland was promoted from lieutenant in the First Pennsylvania October 1, 1779. His company left York, under Gen. Wayne, in 1781, for the Southern service. He retired from service January 1, 1783, and resided on Marsh Creek in 1791.

August 18, 1781, Brig.-Gen. Irvine represented to the Council that "a number of spirited inhabitants, west of the Susquehanna, signified their intention of equipping themselves to act as light horse and volunteers." A com-

pany was raised, half at Hanover and the rest at Marsh Creek. The officers were William McPherson, captain; Robert Morrison, lieutenant; James Gettys, cornet.

Capt. Joseph McClellan's journal of date May 26, 1781, says: "Marched from York at 9 A. M., under command of Gen. Wayne, and encamped eleven miles on the road to Fredricktown (with 800 effective men).

"May 27, the general beat at daylight and the troops took up the line of march at sunrise, and halted near Peter Little's Town, it being fourteen miles;" from there they continued their march through Taneytown, to the Monocacy and "passed through Fredricktown about eight, where was a number of British officers, prisoners, who took a view of us as we passed through the town."

The Pennsylvania regiments, in January, 1781, were reduced to six, and re-enlisted.

Robert McMordie (spelled in the list McMurdie), of Marsh Creek, became brigade-chaplain July, 1779. He is fully mentioned elsewhere in the church history.

Serg. John Knox was from this county, in the Sixth Pennsylvania, also Corp. James Lawson, of Berwick, and Felix McIlhenny, James Hamilton, taken prisoners June 8, 1776; captured at same time was Edward Hickenbottom, of Cumberland Township.

The following names are found in Capt. Joseph McClellan's journal, as men of his company: James Allison, Phillip Breuils, John Davis, John Farmer, Nicholas Howe, Samuel Lecount, Valentine Miller, Daniel Notherhouse, James Sedgwick, Mathew Turney. There are other names, but they were citizens of York County.

Mathew Farney (or Forney), of Marsh Creek, was in the Thirteenth Pennsylvania.

Capt. Moses McClean's first lieutenant was Barnet Eichelberger, who resigned, and John Edie succeeded; John Hoge, second lieutenant, and Robert Hopes, ensign. Lieut. Edie was taken prisoner June 8, 1776, and exchanged April 10, 1778. He afterward became Gen. Edie. Ensign Hopes was rapidly promoted. He was killed at the battle of Brandywine.

Peter O'Neal enlisted from Cumberland Township. Joseph Russell entered the army at the age of nineteen years. Joseph Wilson same age. Lieut. Irvine received seventeen bayonet wounds.

A night attack was made at Paoli by the enemy, the command of Capt. Moses McClean suffered terribly. Of it Maj. Hay wrote: "The annals of the age cannot produce such a scene of butchery. All was confusion. The enemy amongst us, and your regiment (the Seventh) the most exposed, as the enemy came on the left wing. The enemy rushed on with fixed bayonets, and made use of them as they intended. * * Our loss: Col. Grier, Capt. Wilson and Lieut. Irvine, and sixty one non commissioned officers and privates killed just half the men we had. * * I went to see the wounded. The scene was shocking. The poor men groaning under their wounds, which were all by stabs of bayonets and cuts of light horsemen's swords."

In the First Battalion, the Seventh Company, were captain, Francis Bonar; first lieutenant, George Robinet; second, John Shroeder; ensign, William Beatty; 120 men. Eighth Company, Second Battalion, captain, Yost Harbaugh; first lieutenant, Peter Sholtz; second lieutenant, Jacob Rudisil; ensign, Micheal Ettinger; 56 men. First Company, Third Battalion, captain, Jacob Beaver; first lieutenant, Nicholas Baker; second, John Bare; ensign, George LeFevre. Fourth Company, captain, Chris Lauman; first lieutenant, Ephraim Pennington; second, John Fishel; ensign, Charles Barnitz. Fourth

Battalion, First Company, first lieutenant, William Hamilton; second, Joseph Pollock; ensign, Adam Heaver. Third Company, captain, William Gilliland; first lieutenant, Mathew Mitchell; second, William Helmery; ensign, Nicholas Glasgow. Fifth Company, captain, John McElvain; first lieutenant, John Range; second, Francis Claysaddle; ensign, James Geary. Seventh Company, captain, Samuel Erwin; first lieutenant, William Haughtelin; second, Henry Forney; ensign, William Reed. Eighth Company, captain, Thomas Stockton; first lieutenant, Jacob Cassat; second, Daniel Monteith; ensign, Andrew Patterson. Sixth Company, captain, William Miller; first lieutenant, James Porter; second, ————; ensign, Barabas McSherry. Seventh Company, captain, Thomas Orbison; first lieutenant, Robert McIlhenny; second, Joseph Hunter; ensign, Robert Wilson. Sixth Battalion, Fourth Company, captain, Fred Hurtz; first lieutenant, Mathew Baugher. Eighth Company, captain, Abraham Sell; first lieutenant, Jacob Kitzmiller. Seventh Battalion, James Agnew, lieutenant-colonel; John Weams, major. First Company, captain, Thomas Latta; first lieutenant, Robert Fletcher; second lieutenant, Samuel Cobean. Eighth Battalion, colonel, Henry Slagle; major, Joseph Lilly. Eighth Company, captain, Thomas McNery.

On the army returns of 1778, the whole number of men in the York County Militia was 4,624.

Of the three brigades in the Flying Camp, the First Brigade was commanded by Gen. James Ewing; it consisted of three battalions, Col. Swope commanding the first. The two battalions, formed out of the five York County battalions, they marched to New Jersey, and endured the severest fate of war. Michael Smyser (Schmeiser) was captain of the First Company, with Zachariah Shugart, first lieutenant; Andrew Robinson, second; William Wayne, ensign. Gerhart Græff, captain of the Second Company; Kauffman, lieutenant; Jacob Dritt, captain of Third; Baymiller, first lieutenant; Clayton, second; Jacob Mayer, ensign. Nicholas Bittinger was captain in the Second Battalion.

In 1775 York County was required to form five companies of minute men; the territory that is now Adams County, the companies of Cumberland, Hamiltonban, Strabane, Menallen, Mount Joy and Tyrone Townships to form the Second Battalion; and Heidelberg, Berwick, Mount Pleasant, Manheim and Germany, with other townships in what is now York County, to furnish the Third Battalion.

CHAPTER IX.

ERECTION OF COUNTY—DATE OF ITS CREATION—BOUNDARY LINE, AREA AND POPULATION—JAMES GETTYS SELECTION OF COUNTY SEAT—TAXES LEVIED—COUNTY BUILDINGS.

WHEN a question of greatest importance locally to the people of what was then this portion of York County came up, namely, the erection of a new county, then again to a slight extent became visible the race prejudice that had not wholly been eradicated by long companionship of misery that visited all the people of this country during the Revolution. Toward the close of the eighteenth century, as early as 1790, it became evident that there must be a new county formed. A large and rapidly increasing population had already found prosperous and happy homes in this southwestern portion of

York County, and they were without mails, courts, or marts for traffic, except to go all the way to the town of York. The question was started for discussion, and while all could see the imperious necessity for a change in this respect, yet many did not desire to risk the plunge from the sphere of the known evils into the regions of the unknown. The movement to form a county originated with the Scotch Irish, who largely held possession of the northern portion of the territory out of which the new county was to be formed, and the southern part of this territory was in the possession of the Dutch, with a very light sprinkling of Germans and a very few Scotch Irish. The Dutch did not desire to be stricken off into a new county with the Scotch Irish; they believed they would be outnumbered, outvoted, and in the end, from foretastes in elections in former times in York County, they were apparently justified in their apprehensions. The leaders of the Scotch-Irish were strong, active and aggressive men; at least they were never noted for great diffidence in laying claims to their plain and just rights. The leaders of the Dutch were slow, solid and, upon even slight pretexts, stubborn as the granite hills about them. But these incongruities were eventually overcome by the commanding necessities of the time, and a new county was created, called in honor of the then President of the United States—Adams County.

The act of the Legislature creating Adams County is of date January 22, 1800. And it goes without the saying that, with the division among the people, it was carried through the Legislature successfully by what in modern times has come to be called "log rolling;" that is, by combinations among parties in the Legislature. In numerous other parts of the State where new counties were wanted, or other wants were pressing upon the constituents of members, all these parties would join and vote in turn for each other's measures. In this case, at least, "log rolling" was a beneficent thing in the end for our people, and gave the great commonwealth one of her most prolific agricultural municipalities, almost literally a community of farmers with no great individual fortunes, and almost without a trace of extreme poverty and suffering. For, after all, the farm is the great *alma mater* of all—the factory, the railroads, commerce and the comforts and joys of our best civilization coming from that one common source.

The commissioners appointed to run the boundary line of the new county were Jacob Spangler, deputy surveyor of York County; Samuel Sloan, deputy surveyor of Adams County, and William Waugh, and they fixed upon the following boundary lines: "Beginning at the line of Cumberland County where the road from Carlisle to Baltimore leads through Trent's Gap; then following said road to Binders; thence on a straight line to Conowago Creek, opposite the mouth of Abbott's Run; thence along the line of Manheim and Berwick Townships westwardly, until it strikes the road leading from Oxford to Hanovertown; and from thence a due south course until it strikes the Maryland line; thence along the Maryland line to the line of Franklin County; thence along the line of Franklin and Cumberland Counties to the place of beginning." It contains 531 square miles in an area of twenty four by twenty-seven miles. The total acreage is 339,133 acres, originally all timber land; in farms and other improvements, the timber area has been reduced to 50,000 acres. When the county was formed there was a population, as given by the United States census of that year, of 13,172, including, as the tax books show, nine negro slaves. The owners of these slaves were James Gettys, two women; Widow McPherson, one man; William McClellan, one man; Alexander Russell, one woman; Reynolds Ramsey, one woman; James Scott, a man and a woman; William McPherson, two men. The highest assessed value of any

slave was $150. The assessor's books for 1801 show that this year there was added to the slave owners James Scott, "one negro man;" and the next year Alexander Cobean was assessed "one negro woman, $100," and Conrad Hoke "negro woman fifty years old," no value given. Slaves were now freely introduced and in considerable numbers, and some of the quaintest documents in the spelling and structure of sentences that we remember to have come across, are the few original bills of sale of slaves that have been preserved among old papers and documents.

The total number of "taxables" in Adams County in the year 1800 was 2,563, and the next year the total number of negro slaves was ninety-four.

In addition to the negro slaves (those people all then called their farms "plantations"), there were the indentured or bonded white men—men who had given so many years, as agreed upon where the capitalist made both sides of the bargain, of their labor, for money or sustenance, generally claimed to have been furnished to convey the servant to this country. These servants, or they and their time, were matters of transfer as any other property. There are no records by which the number of this class of people here can now be ascertained. But when a newspaper commenced to be published in Gettysburg it was a frequent occurrence to see advertisements offering rewards from 1 cent to $10 for the recapture of these runaways. They would grow tired of their cruel bargain and "go West to grow up with the country"—not even taking with them Greeley's historical half-dollar or perfected Hoe printing press.

The new county was about to be formed and its municipal machinery to be put in operation. The contention over the subject was of the deepest interest. The preponderance of population was along the east side of the county, with the Scotch-Irish in possession of the north and the Dutch of the south. Here were distinct interests, each determined to do the very best they could in securing an advantageous location of the county seat. It was a tempting morsel, and a field-day to sections of the county, contending communities, and even to nearly every individual who owned a tract of land, on which he had a shanty and a truck patch cleared, that did not lie on the extreme borders of the county. Many of these excited owners of "plantations" no doubt saw his shanty and small clearing blown in a night into embryo county capitals, and could almost see the future great city, with its teeming population, factories, grand avenues, palatial residences, baronial castles, its towers and minarets gleaming in the early morning sun, and chink in his pockets the fabulous prices per front foot the incoming rush of humanity would thrust upon him. Like other elections or selections all could not realize their fond dreams.

James Gettys, a man of brains, force of character and resources, had opened a farm, a very large farm for that time, where the borough of Gettysburg now stands. The improvement included nearly all of the present town limits. He had built a small shanty near a spring—of which there were many in the locality—on the north side of the hill, some distance north of where the McClellan house now stands, or a little northeast of the triangle. And as soon as he had fairly got his farm opened the talk commenced about forming a new county, to include substantially the present county boundaries, and this early suggestion, or perhaps even earlier than this, the natural location of the place and the settlements north and south and around it suggested to Gettys to lay out a town on his land. It cannot now be ascertained what was the true date of the commencement to build a town here. He put up a spacious two story log house, the first real residence built here, which, with the kitchen and outbuildings standing upon the elevation, made quite a show. This house stood a short distance north of where the "Globe Inn" now is—northeast of the triangle.



He opened this as a hotel. The house stood as he built it until a few years ago (1880) when it was burned; a remarkable fact being that it stood for a century, the first house put up, and was the first residence in the place consumed by fire.

To return a little, by way of explanation, it is necessary here to say that in 1790 the subject of forming a new county progressed so far as to appoint three commissioners to select a county seat, and James Cunningham, Jonathan Hoge and James Johnston had been chosen commissioners to make the selection. They selected a tract belonging to Garret Van Orsdel, in Strabane Township, "between the two roads leading from Hunters and Gettystown to the brick house, including part of said road." Then in 1791 the subject was again put in motion, and Rev. Alexander Dobbin and David Moore were chosen to select the county seat location. The matter ran along with nothing further done until 1799, when Gettys, in order to be in apt time, deeded to Dobbin and Moore, for the use of the new county, 200 lots, with the quit rents, and also a lot for a "gaol" and a court house lot. James Gettys purchased the land now occupied by the borough in 1790, and it is probable, though no official or other evidence as to dates are now to be found, he soon after conceived the idea of making the future county seat, and so announced to the world, and offered inducements for people to come here and settle. One of the conditions in his deed to the trustees was the "enhanced value of the remainder of the property from the location of the town seat here." The ground rent upon each of the lots donated to the county was 7s. 6d. The long document is signed by James and Mary Gettys.

In the meantime other parties were as busy as was Gettys in the effort to secure the future county town. The most formidable rival was Hunterstown. The strong champions of this place were Dickson, Brinkerhoff, Shriver and others. It was then very near the center of population of the county, while Gettystown was very near the geographical center. The latter was championed by such strong men as the McPhersons, McCleans, McSherrys, Horners, Cobean, Crawford, Dunwoody and many others of nearly equal force of character.

The commissioners, Alexander Dobbin and David Moore, as early as required by the act, had fixed upon Gettysburg, and on the 23d of February of that year they deeded the lots and property conveyed to them by Gettys to the county in the name of the three county commissions, Robert McIlhenny, Jacob Grenamire and David Edie. In Gettys' deed he gives the name of the place as "Gettystown." On further examination of the act creating the county it seems that the friends of "Gettystown" managed this part of their work as shrewdly as they had that of forming the county. They had the Legislature fix the county seat at this place; and the tempting inducement to do this was a bond shown the members of the Legislature, signed by prominent men, offering to pay a large sum toward erecting the county buildings.

The act authorized the county commissioners to levy a tax of $3,000 for public buildings on the county, and it was agreed that the additional $7,000 for that purpose should be contributed by private subscriptions. The act recites the essence of the bond, which is signed by Henry Hoke, James Scott, William McClellan, George Kerr, William McPherson, Alexander Cobean, Alexander Irwin, Alexander Russell, Walter Smith, William Hamilton, John Myers, Emanuel Zeigler and Samuel Sloan, and was for the sum of $7,000, to be paid one-third in six months after the passage of the bill, and the two-thirds in equal annual payments thereafter. Then for the first time in this act of the Legislature it is called "Gettysburg." This strong and effective bond, effective in making this the county seat, was in the hand-

writing of Alexander Russell. The venerable document is without date, and was long ago marked across its face "Cancelled." It had been paid according to its tenor. The people, moved by a generous public sentiment, and as many had pledged, no doubt, the signers of the $7,000 bond, started subscription papers. Five papers were circulated, and the following receipt explains fully the result of this movement:

Received January 6, 1801, of Reynolds Ramsey, Henry Hoke, Alexander Russell, Alexander Cobean, Mathew Smith, Alexander Irwin, George Kerr and James Scott, five subscription papers, wherein a number of the inhabitants of Gettysburg and its vicinity had subscribed certain sums of money supposed to be eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-three cents, for the purpose of erecting publick buildings in a county proposed to be struck off the county of York. From whom I am directed to collect the sums set opposite the respective names of the aforesaid subscribers.

[Signed] ROBT. HAYES.

There is no doubt there was a mistake of a year in the date of this instrument. This is made plain by the sentence "in a county proposed to be struck off."

Robert Hayes, then, was then commissioner to collect subscriptions and the county fund, and make the payments on the public buildings—court house and jail. Like all general subscription papers this was a hard work to perform, and all the time he was giving notices to "pay up" —threatening suits against delinquents, etc., etc. The most of them paid by labor and materials furnished.

William McClellan, Henry Hoke and William Hamilton were appointed by law commissioners to contract and superintend the erection of the county buildings.

February 29, 1804, the commissioners made a statement, in which they charge themselves with $3,000 received from the county, and $7,000 from Robert Hayes; total, $10,000.

They are then credited with $9,802.70, money paid for labor and materials on the court house and jail. This would indicate the cost of these buildings. Walter Smith, Henry Hull and Michael Slagle were the commissioners of the county who, on January 28, 1804, certified to the correctness of this report. The largest single item in the list of payments is $3,913.12½, paid Alexander Cobean for building the jail.

The court house was constructed after the one style of all such buildings of that day—of brick, with stone foundation, and square. The lower floor was the court room, a door in the north and south, the south door only being used, as the judge's bench was placed against the north door. The house stood in the center of the public square. On each side of the south door was a stairway leading to the galleries, the left stairway also leading to the three rooms on the upper floor, grand and petit jurors' rooms. About one-third of the space in the main court room was given to juries, on the right and left of the judge, and the attorneys sat in front of the judge. Two great wood stoves heated the room. This was the court house room and accommodations that served well for over fifty years. The building, now the store of Weaver & Co., on the northeast corner of the square, was occupied by the county officers, clerks, etc.

When the business of the courts and county officers, and the needs of the inhabitants had long outgrown the accommodations of the old court house, the people began to importune the grand jury to put up a new and suitable building. All the leading citizens saw the urgent necessity for this, and yet they dreaded the great expense. The Democrats had only fairly got in power in the county, and shrewd party leaders were nervous when they thought of a heavy tax upon the people for even the best of purposes. But the people prevailed, and in March, 1858, the new court house, as it now stands, was contracted

for, and in 1859 it was completed and ready for occupancy. The building is a credit to the county—ample in proportions, strong and solidly built from foundation stone to turret, commodious and well appointed in its court room and offices, with strong fire proof vaults, and crowned with steeple containing bell and town clock. It is a perpetual testimony to the good judgment and integrity of the authorities under whose auspices it was built, especially when it is known that, in its completion, the whole cost was less than $20,000. There are many counties in the country that have paid from $40,000 to $120,000 for their court houses, that in every respect were not superior to the Adams County Court House.

A great improvement to the town was tearing down the old court house in the public square, and throwing these grounds open to the public use.

The jail, after a fashion, held the few criminals committed to its keeping; that is, like all jails, held some, while others escaped. In 1832, "when the stars fell," there was a murderer in the jail, and it is supposed this awful display of heavenly fire works frightened the poor fellow so that he broke out, went to the blacksmith shop, filed off his shackles and fled to the woods, and, as he forgot to come back and give himself up to be hanged, it may be inferred he is still fleeing from the "stars" that do not pursue. On the night of January 7, 1850, there was discovered a bright fire burning in the jail. The discovery was made by a young man of Gettysburg who had been out late interviewing his sweetheart, and he gave the alarm; but it was too late to save the building, and it burned to the ground. Two men, Toner and Musselman, who were demented to some extent, were confined in the building, and one had in some way started the fire, as it had commenced in his cell, and Musselman's body was almost wholly consumed. Toner was suffocated. The jail, as it now stands, was built in 1851.

The county hospital originally built in 1817-18. The building stands a few rods northeast of Gettysburg. The new part was built in 1878, and this and the other building that had been previously constructed at different times, give ample accommodation and comfort to the county's poor unfortunates. These are the county buildings. The economy and honesty exercised in their construction and management are well attested to by the assessor's books calling upon the people to pay the bills. Then, in addition to these county buildings, the county is most abundantly supplied with stone and iron bridges and free turnpike roads. And to all this we can add no word of commendation to the two generations of men who have controlled and performed all these splendid and durable public improvements, than to call the attention of the reader to the light county tax—a little less on the average than three mills—that is levied on the people. In these respects no county in the Union has been more fortunate. Literally, no stealing from the public has so far blurred the fair name of Adams County.

CHAPTER X.

BY AARON SHEELY, A. M.

NATURAL HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY—GEOLOGY—MINERALOGY—THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN—THE "BARRENS"—DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS—STREAMS—ELEVATIONS—SCENERY—TREES AND SHRUBS—FISH—BIRDS.

GEOLOGY.

THE geology of Adams County is its physical history, and has for its object the investigation of the causes which have produced the phenomena exhibited both by its exterior and interior rock formations. This history is written in the layers and masses of mineral matter which constitute the crust of the earth comprised within the limits of the county, and becomes intelligible in the investigation of the successive changes to which this portion of the earth has been subjected.

The first geological survey of any portion of the county under governmental direction was made in pursuance of an act of Legislature dated March 29, 1836, by the eminent geologist, Prof. Henry D. Rogers, with the aid of a corps of competent assistants.

The field work of the first season was sufficient to determine with certainty the order of the rocks of middle and southern Pennsylvania, and to establish the fact that the South Mountain range belongs to the great Laurentian system, the oldest known to geologists. It also established the fact that Adams County belongs to the mesozoic or medieval time of the earth's history, comprising a single age only—the reptilian, and that the strata or beds lying eastward of the South Mountain are sedimentary, that they occur in long narrow strips parallel with the mountains and coast-line, occupying synclinal valleys formed in the course of the folding of the Appalachians, and that the twisted and disturbed condition of the beds is due to this folding.

The results of this survey to the State, as well as to the cause of geological science, were most important, and served to correct several erroneous theories concerning the geology of this part of the State. It may with truth be asserted that this survey gave birth to the science of American structural geology.

The act of the Legislature ordering the second geological survey of Pennsylvania was passed May 14, 1874. Prof. Persifer Frazer, Jr., of Philadelphia, was the geologist in charge of the York and Adams district, assisted by Prof. A. E. Lehman, of Lebanon, Penn. These gentlemen promptly commenced work in their district, visiting mines and important exposures, tracing lines of outcrop, collecting specimens of rocks and minerals, and, after properly arranging and marking the same, forwarding them to headquarters at Harrisburg for examination and study, running lines and making measurements in every direction, gathering much valuable information concerning the geology and mineralogy of the district, and sending carefully prepared reports from time to time of their operations.

These surveys by Prof. Frazer and his assistants have been very elaborately and faithfully made, at least so far as Adams County is concerned. There are few if any localities that have not been thoroughly examined and accurately

reported. Whilst it is to Prof. Rogers that we owe the discovery of the clue to the general law of the earth's structure prevailing in this section, it is to Prof. Frazer that we are indebted for the successful working out of the clue.

Very full reports of the second geological survey have been published by the State, but the facts and data contained in them, being scattered through a large number of volumes, which seem to be running through the press indefinitely, are for the most part so detached and fragmentary as to impair seriously their usefulness for practical purposes. It is to be hoped that the valuable information embraced in these voluminous reports may, without unnecessary delay, be so condensed, arranged and published as to make it of interest and use to the general reader.

According to Prof. Frazer, "two thirds of the county consists of mesozoic soft sandstone or shale, traversed by extensive trap dykes. Its western townships rise upon the South Mountain azoic rocks, resembling the Huronian series in Canada, very siliceous and porphyritic, carrying some copper ores as yet unproductive. The York County limestone belt of the Codorus Valley spreads over Conowago, as also parts of Oxford and Union Townships, and is bordered on the southeast by the mica schist belt. The chlorite schist just enters the southeast corner of the county. Extensive outcrop fragments of quartzite indicate the presence of the Potsdam sandstone in Berwick Township along the continuation of the Pigeon Hills of York County, and several thousand feet of rocks assignable to the Potsdam make up the mountain ridges of Menallen and Franklin Townships north of the Chambersburg pike."

The South Mountain forms, as has been stated, a broken range of the oldest protozoic or Laurentian formation. This consists chiefly of layers of metamorphic or semi crystalline sandrock called gneiss. The principal minerals of importance are iron and copper ore. The outcrops of these may be seen in the vicinity of Gettysburg. The soil is principally of three kinds, partaking of the character of the rock formations of the county. These are for the most part limestone, red shale, and trap or syenite, the disintegrating and wearing away of which has formed the soil, the abundant presence of iron giving the prevailing red color to it. The area of the county is 530 square miles.

MINERALOGY.

Iron.—There is in the county a great outspread of gneissoid sandrock and mica slates containing beds of magnetic iron ore, each traceable for many miles. To determine whether or not these constitute a separate system requires further observation and study. Some of the ore beds have become decomposed along their outcrops, affording extensive surface mines of brown hematite. The great ore beds of the South Mountain seem to be buried at considerable depths beneath the surface. They will probably at some distant day, as the needs and demands of the country increase, become sources of wealth to the county. Iron ore of various kinds and qualities has for many years been sought and mined in different parts of the county. A few of these mining operations will be briefly described:

About ten years ago an opening was made on the farm of Mr. George Howell, near Belmont, some two miles northwest of Gettysburg, in the hope of finding iron ore, but only greyish shale and sandstone, with fragments of trap, were found. There is nothing at this time about the excavation to show the presence of iron.

In 1873 some good specimens of ore were found on the farm of Mr. George Cole, in Buchanan Valley, about a mile and a half from Newman's, on the Chambersburg pike. An opening was subsequently made and some ore of good quality taken out, but it has not been worked to any great extent. The

ore is a pure, crystalized, micaceous, specular variety occurring in white quartz and orthofelsite.

The Peter Comfort mine, once extensively worked, is on Big Marsh Creek, in Franklin Township, about a mile east of Cashtown, and is one of the most important in the county. The first opening was made by the Wrightsville Iron Company in 1867, the company taking a twenty-five year lease at 30 cents royalty per ton. A number of extensive excavations have been made, but no work has been done for twelve years. The ore is a good quality of magnetic. The ore was hauled by teams to Gettysburg at $1.65 to $1.85 per ton. The works have long been neglected and are in bad condition.

The Minter mine is on the farm of Adam Minter, a few hundred yards northwest of the Comfort mine, ore of good quality and in considerable quantity being found scattered over the fields in the vicinity. McCormick & Co., of Harrisburg, opened a trial shaft here in 1874. The tests being satisfactory, the company opened a mine and introduced suitable machinery for operating it, including a fifteen horse power engine for hoisting and pumping. The miners were paid $1.20 per day of ten working hours, the engineer receiving $1.60 per day, and the boss $75 per month. The ore in this mine occurs in irregular beds, and the levels at which it was taken out were forty-seven feet from drifts and 132 feet on the slope. The mine was worked about a year, during which time about 2,500 tons of ore were taken out and shipped to Harrisburg, being hauled by teams to Gettysburg.

Iron has been found on several farms in the vicinity of Rhodes' Mill, in Freedom Township, but thus far not in quantities to pay.

In 1875 Martin, Barbenheim & Kappes, of Gettysburg, leased about ten acres of ground a few hundred yards east of the reservoir on Cemetery Hill, and commenced excavating for iron. They continued work for about a year, expending fully $500, without realizing any profit either for themselves or the owner of the land. A considerable quantity of a kind of magnetic ore was taken out, but none of it was ever sold. Prof. Leslie says it may well be questioned whether the large percentage of magnetic oxide frequently found in those specular ores is not mainly, if not entirely, derived from the disintegration of the trap rocks common in the vicinity.

Iron ore in large quantities was mined in the neighborhood of Idaville many years ago, but the supply has not been exhausted. If surface indications are to be relied on there are yet vast beds and veins of this metal awaiting development in this locality. Matthew & Duncan, who operated the Whitestown furnace about forty years ago, opened a number of these beds, taking immense quantities of ore from them. The largest of these openings is on the "Brough Farm," and covers about half an acre. The furnace in the vicinity, which years ago produced large quantities of iron, has long since been abandoned. The buildings and works are rapidly falling into decay. Ore of good quality has been found on the "Peter Dalhammer" property close by, a trial shaft revealing large quantities of it.

The average daily yield of the Albert ore bank, about a mile southeast of Idaville, was ten tons. It was magnetic and of good quality. The iron made from this ore was of a superior character, being used for boiler plate, as also for other purposes for which great strength was required.

In 1864 magnetic ore of good quality was found on several farms near Center Mills, in Butler Township, but the beds being below the water level they could not be worked advantageously on account of the intrusion of water, the deposits of ore not being deemed sufficient to warrant the introduction of steam pumping apparatus.

Much ore of good quality has at various times been mined in the south-

eastern part of the county, in Conowago and Union Townships, along the Littlestown and Hanover road. Extensive mines have at different times during the last fifteen or eighteen years been opened on the Enoch Lefevre farm, as also on the Wills & McSherry farm, and operated with great profit. The works have been idle for several years, owing to depression in the iron trade. Considerable other exploiting for ores has been done in this same section of the county with but moderate success. On the farms of Hon. E. Myers, G. Kunkle, G. Baer and Mr. Willet trial shafts have been sunk, developing only ferruginous chlorite slates, poor in iron.

A good deal of iron was mined many years ago along the foot of the mountain in the neighborhood of Maria furnace, in Hamiltonban Township, a few miles west of Fairfield. This furnace was then owned and operated by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and Col. James D. Paxton. Some of the ore used at this furnace was hauled in wagons from what is now the Minter farm near Cashtown, the ore found in the locality not being of suitable quality.

Explorations for iron have been made at different times in various other localities throughout the county. Some of these must have been made many years ago if the size of the trees growing in and around the excavations thus made proves anything. Among the oldest and most extensive, as well as most interesting, of these ancient excavations are those in Franklin Township, on the road leading from Willow Spring Tavern to Bigham's, and about two miles south of the Chambersburg pike, but why, when, or by whom made, no one seems to know with any degree of certainty.

Copper. Copper is widely distributed throughout the county, and much time and capital have been expended in efforts to find it in paying quantities, but thus far with little success.

About the year 1850 a Mr. George Proctor opened what is known as the "Old Copper Mine" on the lot at present owned and occupied by Mr. John Hennig, on High Street, Gettysburg, but after working it for a year or less abandoned it temporarily. Afterwards organizing a company known as the "North American Mining Company," with the avowed object of operating the mine more vigorously, and after disposing of considerable of the stock of the concern, work was resumed in 1852 and pushed with vigor for about a year, eight men being employed in the mine. These were divided into two gangs, each gang of four working twelve hours consecutively. The main shaft was 105 feet in depth, with drifts ten and seventeen feet in length respectively. A small quantity of good ore was taken out, as were also some fine specimens of native copper, but the ore deposit being limited the enterprise failed. No ore from the mine was ever sold, the men losing a considerable portion of their wages. The mine is now a well, with an inexhaustible supply of good soft water. A young workman employed in the mine, Charles Heilecker, lost his life by falling to the bottom of the shaft in 1852.

About the year 1845 a copper mine was opened at "Stone Jug," on the Gettysburg and Harrisburg road, seven miles from Gettysburg, and worked actively for several years, during which time large quantities of good ore were taken out and sold, Maj. Robert Bell hauling the first load, three tons gross weight, to Baltimore in 1846. Work was discontinued soon after the latter date, the men being transferred to certain mines in the Lake Superior copper region under the management of the same company. At various times subsequently, up to within a year, operations were resumed at this mine under different auspices, to be as often discontinued, nearly all of the ventures proving disastrous to the stockholders.

Copper mines have at different times been opened in various localities in the South Mountain, Hamiltonban Township, on the Russell farm, on the Mus-

selman tract, as also at a point some distance west of Fountain Dale, but in no case with pecuniary success. Some remarkably fine specimens of native copper have been found in the vicinity of the Musselman mine. Copper ore of considerable richness was a few years ago discovered near Bonneauville, but it was soon found that the vein was too thin to pay for working it. The lessons of the past seem to afford little encouragement to successful copper mining in the future in this county.

Limestone. A belt of limestone enters the county at its southeast corner, near the Pigeon Hills, and extends in a southerly direction to Littlestown, a distance of about seven miles, being overlapped in many places by red shale and sandstone. This limestone is of a bluish color, comparatively pure, and when burned yields a superior quality of quicklime for agricultural and building purposes. Vast quantities of this lime are annually manufactured, affording employment to large numbers of persons, and contributing materially to the resources of the county.

In the upper portion of the red shale formation, near the base of the South Mountain, is a belt of calcareous conglomerate resembling the famous variegated Potomac marble, and presenting, when finely polished, a most beautiful appearance. This rock, when burned, produces an impure but strong kind of lime, more suitable as a fertilizer than for making mortar.

There are also isolated outcrops of limestone in Huntington and Latimore Townships, near York Springs; in Franklin Township, near Hilltown and Cashtown, as also at a point about midway between Arendtsville and Mummasburg; in Hamiltonban Township, near Fairfield: at all of which places quarries have been worked for many years.

Granite.—Among the crystalline rocks of economic value, such as constitute a large part of the geological formation of this county, granite, or syenite, as it may be more correctly called, is perhaps the most useful. Wolf's Hill, Culp's Hill, Big Round Top, Little Round Top, and Houck's Ridge, of which Devil's Den forms a projecting spur, furnish a supply of this rock that is practically inexhaustible. This rock, however massive and unbroken it may appear, has a tendency to divide more easily in certain directions than in others, and is traversed by parallel seams, separating readily into blocks more or less symmetrical. It is a rock of great durability—hard and compact, and the finer varieties of it are susceptible of a good polish. It is easily split into blocks of any size by a very simple process. These blocks, thus quarried or split out, are conveyed to the granite yards, of which there are three in Gettysburg, where they are dressed and otherwise prepared for the manifold uses to which they may be put. Besides being used largely for building purposes, native granite is much used for monuments and tablets to mark positions on the battle-field.

Mr. Solomon Powers, who died in Gettysburg in 1883, opened the first granite quarry and dressed the first granite in this section some time during the year 1838. About his first work was to build one of the durable granite bridges on the "Tapeworm" Railroad. Granite is found in other localities in the county besides those mentioned, but the bowlders are generally too small to be worked to advantage.

Sand. The disintegration and decomposition of the syenitic rocks in the vicinity of Gettysburg have produced immense deposits of an excellent quality of yellow sand much used for building purposes. This disintegration has been referred for its cause to sulphurous acid vapors, supposed to be produced by decomposition of the pyritous ores which the rock often contains. The action of water and air may be sufficient to remove the potash of the feldspar, and thus cause the rock to disintegrate.



B. Kenaleharb

THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

This mountain, which forms the western boundary of the county, separating it from Franklin and Cumberland Counties, is a range beautiful in all its wonderful variety of outlines and magnificent scenery, as also in all its drear monotony and desolation. This mountain range, once covered with a rich and dense growth of forest trees, is now largely denuded of its primeval treasures of timber. This denudation of mountain forests is due, in a measure, to the wholesale and often wanton destruction of timber by the woodman's ax; but in a much larger measure this "abomination of desolation" is caused by the great fires that periodically sweep over the mountains, leaving hideous scars behind them, to mark the track of the devastating fiend. Sometimes one sees, for miles and miles, the ground covered with the charred and prostrate trunks of once lordly trees. Great lofty pines and oaks, whose stems are blackened from the roots upward as high as the fire has reached—huge, distorted and disfigured, stand gloomily above their moldering brethren, their black skeletons extending their dead and broken arms, in mute testimony of lost grace and beauty. Nothing could be more desolate than these "burnings," as they are called. They present an aspect of such utter, hopeless dreariness, and such complete and painful solitude, as one might imagine to exist only within the frozen circle of the Arctic.

The forest incendiary ought to be universally regarded as a common enemy, like the poisoner of a spring or well, recklessly destroying that which it is to the interest of all to preserve.

THE "BARRENS."

It is a matter of pretty well authenticated tradition that when the eastern portion of the county, known as the "Barrens," was first settled by whites, about the year 1729, the ground was almost entirely destitute of large timber. Only dwarf trees and low underbrush could be seen for miles. This treeless condition of the country was caused, it is said, by the burning of the timber and undergrowth every few years, to facilitate the hunting operations of the Indians. In consequence this treeless waste received the name "Barrens," which name it has ever since retained. After white settlers occupied the soil these conflagrations ceased, the open country becoming in the course of time well timbered, magnificent forests of oak, hickory and chestnut standing where formerly there was only barrenness.

The same is said to be true concerning a large scope of country lying northward of Gettysburg. It is claimed by the Gilliland family that when their ancestors first settled near Opossum Creek, that whole country was covered with luxuriant, wild low-tree growths. It is said that from the ridge on the Cobean farms north of Gettysburg, deer were frequently seen to jump over the low brush growing between the point of observation and Rock Creek. If the tradition is well founded most of the magnificent forests now to be seen in that region must have grown since.

DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS.

The fact has been pretty well established that the destruction of forests and the clearing of land, which have been going on rapidly in the county during the last fifty years or more, have affected the rainfall and climate unfavorably. It is maintained that air and earth undergo considerable change when land is cleared of its timber: first, from the ground being exposed to the sun's rays, which cause the waters to evaporate more rapidly; second, by lessening the quantity and duration of snow; and third, by introducing warm winds through the openings made. That the size of most if not all the streams in the county

has greatly diminished within that length of time admits of no doubt. There are people now living who remember when the average volume of water in them was twice what it is now. There is also abundant evidence to be found along the water-courses to demonstrate the fact. Many springs, too, have perceptibly weakened within the memory of persons not very old, and some have disappeared altogether. To the patriotic the lesson is obvious. All efforts to stay the needless destruction of timber, and which have for their object the restoration, either by natural or artificial means, of the forest growth of lands thus denuded should receive due encouragement.

STREAMS.

The largest stream in the county is the Conowago, which has its source in the South Mountain, near the line dividing Adams from Franklin. It drains a large extent of country. Its principal tributaries are Opossum Creek, Plum Run and Miley's Run from the north; and Beaver Dam Run, Swift Run, Little Conowago, Pine Run, Deep Run and Beaver Creek from the south. The spring from which it takes its rise is near the southern end of Buchanan Valley, flowing just to the northeast, then to the southeast through the "Narrows" west of Arendtsville; thence its general course is eastward until it reaches a point where Reading, Mountpleasant and Hamilton Townships meet, and where it is joined by the Little Conowago, when it courses to the northeast, entering York County at East Berlin.

Marsh Creek, the second stream in size and importance, rises near the base of Green Ridge, in Franklin Township, about two miles south of the Chambersburg pike. Its general course is southward to the Maryland line where, after being joined by North Branch, Mummasburg Run, Stahle's Run, Little Marsh Creek, Willoughby's Run, besides other smaller streams, it unites with Rock Creek and forms the Monocacy. North Branch, or Lost Creek, is a most interesting stream. It rises in the mountains some three miles northwest of Cashtown, and after flowing a short distance it disappears from view for more than a mile, during which distance its course can be easily traced by the gurgling and rushing of the water below the surface. Willoughby's Run rises near Goldenville, in Butler Township, and is interesting because of its historic associations in connection with the battle of Gettysburg. Rock Creek rises in the vicinity of Hunterstown and, after pursuing a tortuous course and receiving many tributaries, unites with Marsh Creek at the Maryland line. It also played an important part in the great battle. Middle Creek rises along the eastern slopes of Green Ridge, in Hamiltonban Township, about two miles east of Caledonia Springs. It flows southeast, passes near Fairfield, after which it courses to the south. One of its principal affluents is Muddy Run, which also has its source in the South Mountain eastward of the headwaters of Middle Creek. White Run rises in the neighborhood of Bonneauville, and after being joined by Plum Run, unites with Rock Creek about a mile south of the Baltimore pike, in Mountjoy Township. Little's Run has its beginning in the fields and woods east of Bonneauville, and finds its way into Rock Creek near Black's lower grave-yard. The Bermudian rises in Cumberland County, near the boundary line, and flows through Tyrone, Huntington and Latimore Townships into York County near Bragtown. Latimore Creek also rises in Cumberland County, flowing in a southerly direction, and finds its way into the Bermudian near Bragtown.

Opossum Creek rises near the northern boundary of the county in Menallen Township, and empties into the Conowago in Butler Township. Little Conowago rises in the "Barrens," about five miles east of Littlestown, pursuing a winding course, and flowing into the Big Conowago a couple of miles

west of New Oxford. Little Marsh Creek rises near the foot of Green Ridge, in Hamiltonban Township, about three miles east of Caledonia Springs, flows in a southeasterly direction, emptying into Big Marsh Creek near Hammer's factory, in the northeastern part of Highland Township. Miley's Run rises in Reading Township, flows south a few miles, and empties into the Conowago west of East Berlin. Swift Run rises in Mountpleasant, and in its course receives Brush Run, flowing into Big Conowago. Deep Run rises in Berwick Township and also finds its way into the Conowago. Beaver Creek takes its rise in the Pigeon Hills, flowing northward, and discharging its waters into Big Conowago near East Berlin. Alloway's Creek rises in Germany Township and flows in a southwesterly direction into Maryland. Tom's Creek has its source in the mountains in the southwestern corner of Hamiltonban Township, and crosses the State line into Maryland about two miles west of Emmittsburg, receiving Miney Creek as an affluent near Grayson's, in Liberty Township. The Antietam, a large stream in Maryland, along the banks of which a great battle was fought between McClellan and Lee in 1862, takes its rise at "Caledonia Springs," two fine springs of very cool, fresh water, in the western part of Hamiltonban Township.

ELEVATIONS.

For the following data we are indebted to the gentlemen of the second geological survey, as embraced in their report. The figures are taken from a map prepared by Prof. A. E. Lehman, assistant geologist, and show the elevations in feet above the sea level:

Cashtown, 800; Rock Top, 1,210; highest point on Chambersburg pike, east of Newman's, 1,440; Newman's, 1,355; Graeffenburg, 1,020; Widow Brough's, 845; Hilltown, 780; Francis Cole's, 890; Arendt's Mill, 780; James Bigham's, on Caledonia Springs road, 1,320; Caledonia Springs, 1,450; highest point on Caledonia Springs road, three-fourths of a mile east of Springs, 1,770; highest point on Green Ridge, two miles south of Chambersburg pike, 2,000; highest point on Gettysburg and Shippensburg road, near county line, 2,100; highest point on South Mountain, near Caledonia Springs, 2,110. Center Square, in Gettysburg, is 535 feet above the level of the sea.

SCENERY.

Adams County has much to boast in the matter of beautiful scenery. No natural panorama in the world surpasses that which the spectator beholds when, standing on the crest of Cemetery Hill, he looks down upon the broad expanse of field, meadow and woodland, dotted with farm-houses and barns, the deep red of the newly turned up soil in strong contrast with the verdure of growing crops and magnificent groves, and the whole landscape bounded by the outside mountain wall as far as the eye can reach.

Scarcely less picturesque and grand is the view to be had from the summit of a lofty mountain about a mile east of Caledonia Springs, in Hamiltonban Township. The prospect which here spreads out before the eye in every direction, is truly sublime. From several elevated points in the Pigeon Hills extensive and beautiful views may also be had.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

The forests of the county are noted for the variety, beauty and value of their trees. Among the most common may be mentioned the oak, hickory, chestnut, walnut, elm, gum, birch, beech, pine, sycamore, poplar, hemlock, tulip, cedar, maple, dog-wood, iron wood and many others. Some of these trees bear conspicuous flowers. One of the finest of these is the tulip tree,

belonging to the magnolia family. It grows ordinarily to the height of eighty feet, with a perfectly straight and round trunk, often three feet in diameter at its base, gracefully tapering to the top. Its leaves are dark green in color and smooth to the touch, and look as though the tips had been cut off with a sharp knife. It blossoms in May and June, and bears many brilliant flowers, greenish yellow without and orange within. The flowers are similar in shape to that of the garden tulip.

Another flowering tree is the dog-wood. It grows to the height of ten or twelve feet, and is attractive only when in bloom. Its large, beautiful white flowers with dark veins give the tree a very fine appearance.

Still another beautiful flowering tree sometimes met with in the woods is the red-bud, or Judas-tree, so called because of an old tradition to the effect that Judas, the betrayer of the Saviour, hung himself on one of these.

There are also a number of flowering shrubs to be met with in the woods, especially in the mountains. Among the most beautiful of these is the laurel. This shrub grows to the height of from two to twelve feet, and when in bloom, in May and June, presents a singularly attractive appearance. The rhododendron is also a flowering shrub, a little taller and stems more crooked than the laurel, though bearing a close resemblance to it. It flowers in July and August, and when in full bloom is very pretty.

FISH.

The number of varieties of fish found in the streams is not large. Among the most important may be mentioned black bass, German carp, fall fish, mullet, pike, black or spotted sucker, white sucker, cat-fish, eel, sun fish, brook trout, chub, horn-fish, minnow and stone-roller. Black bass, brook trout, lake trout and California salmon were introduced into Conowago and Marsh Creeks some eight or ten years ago under State auspices, but with the exception of black bass the experiment was not successful. Lake trout and California salmon seem to have disappeared entirely. Not a single specimen of either is known to have been caught at any time. Brook trout are yet occasionally to be found in some of the mountain streams. Black bass have increased very rapidly in numbers, and now the two streams into which they were introduced are well stocked with them. Fine specimens weighing from three to five pounds are frequently taken with hook and line, the only mode of fishing allowable under existing laws. The number of fish is steadily decreasing notwithstanding the legislation designed for their protection. This is owing probably to the gradual drying up of the streams, to the high temperature of the water during the heats of summer caused by the disappearance of shade along the banks, and the scarcity of shelter. A private fish pond owned by Mr. Joseph Wolf, of Abbottstown, was a few years ago stocked with German carp, and the enterprise promises to be successful. Mr. William Wible, of Cumberland Township, also has a private fish pond containing some fine specimens of German carp.

BIRDS.

The birds of the county are not very numerous. The following is a list:

Wild Turkey.—Black Eagle, Gray Eagle, Bald Eagle.—Hawks (6 varieties), Great Northern Shrike, Turkey Buzzard, Turkey Crow.—Owls (6 varieties, including Snow Owl).—Pheasant, Partridge, Woodcock, English Snipe, Upland Plover, Golden Plover, Ball Plover, Rail (2 varieties), Reed Bird, Wild Pigeon, Turtle Dove.—Large Blue Crane, Heron, Willet, Yellow Shanks, American Bittern, Sand Piper, King Fisher.—Wild Goose.—Red Head Duck, Mallard Duck, Blue Wing Teal, Spoonbill, Spring Tail, Wood Duck, Summer Duck, Loon (2 varieties).—Wren, Chippen, Tom Tit, English Sparrow, Indigo, Pee Wee, Martin, Bee Martin, Blue Bird, Chimney Swallow, Barn Swallow, Bank Swallow, Cow or Redwinged Black, Crow Black Bird, Bell Bird, Rain Bird.—Mocking Bird, Cat Bird, Thrush, Robin, Meadow Lark, Goldfinch, Golden Robin or Baltimore Oriole, Bull finch, Cardinal or Gros Beak, Yellow or Salad Bird.—Whippoorwill, Bull Bat, Common Bat.—Woodchucks, Wood Pecker, Yellow Hammer or Flicker, Sap Sucker (3 varieties).

CHAPTER XI.

ROADS—TURNPIKES—RAILROADS—BALTIMORE & HANOVER RAILROAD—GETTYSBURG & HARRISBURG ROAD—THE OLD "TAPE WORM" LINE.

FOR many years there were no roads for transportation or travel, except a species of paths and ways through the forests and across the unbridged streams used for the trains of pack horses, on which all transportation to Baltimore and other markets was then carried on. There were men who had their regular train of horses, each horse carrying about 250 pounds weight; the head horse was belled, and one man riding in front and one in the rear controlled the caravan. These early freighters violently opposed the building of roads, as it would destroy their business.

The first road opened in Adams County was in 1742, when two petitions were sent up by the citizens of Marsh Creek settlement (Gettysburg) and vicinity. William Ruddock, Richard Proctor, John Sharp, Benjamin Chambers and James Ruddock were appointed to view and lay out a road from the settlement to York and Lancaster. It was opened and corresponded very nearly to the route of the Gettysburg & York Pike.

It was yet to be more than half a century before there would be any mails carried to this portion of the country. In 1683 the colonial governors began to establish post routes in this State, Penn paying employes a commission therefor. Letters to this part of the world, however, were carried by travelers and chance traders. But a more complete account of these matters will be found in the chapter on "postoffices."

Turnpikes.—The Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike road was chartered March 7, 1807. An organization was effected, with Alexander Cobean, president. The managers were Alexander Russell, Walter Smith, Peter Saunders, Thomas Sweeny, Philip Bishop, Andrew Shriver; treasurer, Alex Dobbin. In September, 1808, notice for bids to construct the road were published.

The Gettysburg & Black's Tavern Turnpike was chartered and organized in 1811. The first commissioners were John Edie, William Hamilton, William McPherson, Samuel Sloan, Mathew Longwell, James Black. The meeting to elect officers was held in Gettysburg May 28, 1811.

In June, 1809, Ralph Lashells started a hack line from Gettysburg to York Sulphur Springs, leaving Gettysburg Monday and returning Wednesday.

The turnpike from Gallnchas' saw-mill in this county to Chambersburg was chartered in 1809, and the company was organized in May following.

The Gettysburg & York Pike road was organized 1804. At first it was the York & Susquehanna road, and in 1811 the provisions of the act were extended to the York & Gettysburg road. Jacob Cassat, Jacob Hahn and Jacob Metzger were the commissioners to report concerning the building of it. The road was only completed December 15, 1849. May 2, 1818, an election of the first officers was held in Abottstown: president, Alexander Cobean; treasurer, George Upp; secretary, Alexander Russell; managers, William McPherson, George Hassler, John Hersh, Fredrick Baugher, Jacob Smyser (tanner), Jacob Smyser (farmer), Thomas Eichelberger, Henry Wolf,

Henry King, Peter Butt, George Dashiells and John Murphy. Jacob Spangler made the survey. There were two toll-gates in York and two in Adams County.

Railroads.—The first survey of the Hanover & Littlestown Railroad was made by Civil Engineer J. S. Gitt, in November, 1855. A charter was soon after received. On the 4th of July, 1857, the work of construction was begun at Littlestown. A speech was made by William McSherry, the president of the railroad, and two bands discoursed fine music. After a bounteous repast in a grove, near by, other speeches were made and the work started. The completion of the road was celebrated just one year from the time of beginning. It joined the Hanover Branch at Hanover, and the first trains were run on July 1, 1858. This road was operated for a number of years after its completion by the Hanover Branch Railroad until its lease by the Pennsylvania Railroad. It now forms a part of the Frederick Division of that railroad.

Baltimore & Hanover Railroad.—The company which controls and operates this road was organized in the year 1877. It connects the Western Maryland Railroad at Emory Grove with the Bachman Valley Railroad near Black Rock Station, in York County, and these constitute, with the Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad, a continuous line from Baltimore to Gettysburg. These lines of roads pass through a well cultivated, rich and productive agricultural country. After leaving Emory Grove on the line of the Western Maryland Railroad, seventeen miles from Baltimore, the road gradually ascends, running parallel with and in close proximity to the Hanover & Baltimore Turnpike. One great point gained to the southwestern end of York County by the building of the Baltimore & Hanover and the Bachman Valley Railroads, was that they opened up a section of country in which the soil is susceptible of being highly improved by the application of fertilizers, especially lime and phosphates. The facilities thus offered for their introduction at a moderate cost were promptly availed of by the industrious and enterprising farmers, the results of which are now shown in crops which compare favorably with those raised in limestone land. A short line taps this road at Red Hill, running north by east through Abbottstown and terminating at East Berlin.

Gettysburg & Harrisburg Road.—This now elegant railroad from Gettysburg to Harrisburg was completed in April, 1884. It had been built some years previously to the southern part of Cumberland County, and was originally intended to run only to the Pine Grove Mines, but the growing importance and the needs of Adams County soon made it a necessity to extend it to this place. The opening was duly celebrated July 4, 1884, by an ox-roast and picnic at Round Top Park, under the auspices of Col. John H. McClellan, who contributed the fatted ox, and provided for the multitude. Dr. Kiefer was the orator of the day.

The Old "Tape Worm" Line was commenced to be built in 1835, under the State auspices. The era of internal improvements then ran all over our country, and nearly bankrupted many States. It was originally intended as a road to start at Gettysburg, and bearing southwest to somewhere strike the Baltimore & Ohio Road. Thaddeus Stevens stood as godfather a long time to this enterprise, as it was to run to his furnaces in Franklin County. The State made appropriations and work commenced all along the line in this county and beyond. Cuts were made and embankments thrown up. The State stopped appropriations, and practically to this day the work on the road stopped. Two years ago it passed into the hands of the Hanover road, and they have now completed it to eight miles west from Gettysburg, and will soon extend it on an intersection of the western Maryland Railroad. This will add greatly to the shipping facilities of Adams County.

CHAPTER XII.

CUSTOMS AND MANNERS—DISTINCT STREAMS OF IMMIGRANTS—INDUSTRY AND RELIGION—GETTING A START—THEIR COMMERCE—RECEPTIONS—IMPROVEMENTS.

ALREADY we have traced settlements in this county as far back as 1734. It was the merest chance that threw in our way the authentic records of this date and who it was that came that year. Possibly there may have been settlers here before that, a short time, but there is not in the world, so far as we can learn, a trace of evidence of this fact, and now there is no tradition.

This much is history. There came here four separate and distinct streams of immigrants, and each one pushed its separate way into the wilderness about the same time. They were as distinct upon their first coming as it was possible for communities well to be. The Irish, the Dutch, the Germans and the English, are the three broad divisions that mark these separate people. The Dutch and Irish were Calvinists in religion, and this was largely the only bond of affinity between them. The Quakers were the English, and such odds and ends of nationalities as existed here at the first. Then there were the Catholics, coming up from Maryland. Although the Penns were Quakers, yet they seem to have been wholly impartial in the bestowal of lands and rights upon people of any and all faiths and creeds. They had been just and liberal to the Indians, and they seem to have carried out this broad catholic spirit toward all mankind that sought the shelter of their protecting wings. Considering the religious spirit of the age, the universal intolerance and bigotry that prevailed, we cannot too much admire the generous greatness of the action of these proprietaries of the province. They must have acted without precedent in the face of settled conclusions by the world's rulers at that time, and yet their conduct is a model that may still be closely followed, and it is a pity that the bloom and glory of the present great century, that is so rapidly closing, have not yet reached, to our common humanity's misfortune, the high level of liberality that here marked an age that we have taught ourselves to regard as only half emerging, in many respects, from the dark and gloomy days of semi barbarism.

There was apparently no connecting link in the coming here of these separate streams. Each had been moved by its own volition, and pursued in parallel routes what then must have been a dark and devious way. The Quakers came sparingly only into what is now the northeast part of the county. The Irish and Dutch, and that scattering class that made up the remainder of the first settlers, had behind them a stronger propelling power, and they soon overran the county.

As early as 1749, while this was still a part of Lancaster County, we find people in all portions of what is now Adams County. To indicate beyond all doubt the nationality in each part of the county, we give the following names of representative men. These are the names of men who were known to the authorities at Lancaster. We gather this official information from the archives at the capital. They were appointed, upon the formation of York County, as the overseers of the poor, as follows: Tyrone, Robert McIlvain and Finley McGrew; Strabane, David Turner and James Stevenson; Menallen, John Gilli-

land and John Lawrence; Cumberland, John McFarren and David Porter; Hamiltonban, James Agnew and William Waugh; Mountjoy, James Hunter and William Gibson; Germany, Jacob Koontz and Peter Little; Mountpleasant, William Black and Alexander McCarter; Heidelberg, Peter Schultz and Andrew Shriver (Schreiber); Berwick, Casper Weiser and George Baker.

The records show that these townships were formed as early as 1750, and at that time the York County authorities made these appointments.

They were, all classes, a distinct and marked race of men. They nearly all were fugitives from religious persecution in the Old World. They had been hunted across the face of the earth with a relentless ferocity. Their progenitors were, in nearly every instance, a race of men that was ever ready for martyrdom for conscience sake, and the warring elements in which they had been born and nurtured had fully developed their natures into the fiercest elements of heart and brain. For the slightest shade of a religious opinion they were ever ready to defy the powers of man, and, if necessary, without a cringe offer up their lives, go to the rack, the dungeon, the pillory, the stake or the block. Mostly, the immigrants who came here were of such a race as we have described. Then when we reflect that the children born of such a parentage had met in their native homes such an agony of cruelties, such shocking and destructive persecutions, it is to us almost inconceivable how prolonged and cruel it must have been to drive them to this new, strange world. Thus equipped for the great work before them, here they came. They came seeking peace and quiet, freedom of person, and, most important of all, freedom to worship God exactly as they pleased. As a rule they were very poor in purse, and, among the Dutch and Germans especially, many of them, who had started with enough to bring them in comfort to our shores, had been cruelly robbed by dishonest agents and assumed friends. Often to such extent was this the case that upon landing upon our shores the poor creatures found themselves in the clutches of cormorants, and had to indenture themselves, and become almost literally slaves to work out the outrageous claims made upon them. This must have been quite common, as we judge from the great numbers of indentured servants that may yet be found traces of in the early records. We are aware that it is true that some of these had agreed to thus dispose of themselves before they had left the Old World to come to the New, as this was the only possible resource left them whereby they could reach this promised haven. Hence, while at the first coming all were poor, yet we find some who were, just as we find people in these days of so-called plenty, incomparably poorer than their neighbors. They not only had nothing literally, but there was a mortgage on their labor for about all that part of their working lives that could be made to yield anything.

Circumstances drove those speaking a foreign language into closer colonies than necessarily it did the English speaking people. The Dutch especially were driven closely within themselves. In a neighborhood there would be a very few that could speak a few words of broken English, and this was all.

These immigrants landed on our shores, and with hardly a halt began to push their way to where they could find unoccupied lands. This was their first subject of consideration, and here they stopped as soon as they found it. In the intensity of their new found joys of freedom and land—land that they could hope to own, and thus fill the once utopian dream of their lives of being real land owners—it is hoped they forgot the repelling features, the dangers and gloom that otherwise would have settled upon them at the end of their long journeys, and the first realizations of their arrival in the wilderness.

Industry and Religion.—These were the strong marks of all the early settlers,



W. J. Clarke

without regard to race. They would land, sometimes, one wagon to several families, and, in some instances, there was wagon room enough to sleep the women and children, and where this was the case, the arrangement was regarded as very comfortable indeed. When there was no wagon a brush tent was made, and here the entire family housed until the first rude cabin could be put up. The clapboard cabin once up and the elated family moved in, then, floorless and doorless as it was, there was real, solid family rejoicing. It was the first feeling of triumphant victory over their long days of doubt and sore trial. Indeed, it was much more—it was home. It was their world, conquered and won by their own strong arms and brave hearts, and in this struggle father, mother and all the children had partaken. The father was the commanding captain, but he commanded as loyal a squad as was ever mustered upon this earth. Bless these honest, brave, simple folk! They gave a new meaning, almost a new name, to that sweetest of words in our language—Home.

The descendants of these brave old pioneers who are so fortunate as to possess, to this day, one of these spots where the smoke of the first cabin of their ancestors rose upon the unvexed air, may well regard it as hallowed ground.

Once housed, the work of their simple lives commenced. Here every toddler even contributed all he could. The men felled the trees, the women and children gathered and burned the brush, and to this general outdoor work there was but slight variation in the way of time used by the women in cooking. If they had a little black bread and cold meat, their dinner was sumptuous indeed. They attacked their simple fare with enormous appetites. Their outdoor lives gave them health and a vigorous digestion.

In the midst of this work-a-day life there was no time when their family worship was neglected. Their Bible and prayer-book were the sum of their books to read. The old board-bound Bibles were thumbed and dog-eared by horny hands, and the religious precepts were often slowly spelled out, and the most carping critic, had he witnessed the honest sincerity, would have forgotten at once the fearful mispronunciations that must have passed from sire to son as distinguishing family marks.

Without ever stopping to rest a moment, as soon as there were half a dozen families that could call each other neighbors, they commenced the effort of a church and schoolhouse. In those days these were always one. When the first passing preacher would visit them and hold service, it constituted a great event, a gala day. They called him blest, and lifted up their hearts in joy. In their cheerless log meeting-houses the sermon could not be long enough for these long fasting people. It could not be too dry and dogmatical. They wanted this and the severest morals that could be proclaimed from the pulpit. To them the Bible was the literal word of God and without the figure of speech in it. They believed with all their heart and soul, and believed literally, and then at their hard, daily toil they treasured up the long sermon and its divisions, and when people conversed it was about what the dear preacher, that God had sent them, had said on this point of doctrine and on that. The sum total of their ambition was to be good citizens and live in the hope of heaven.

The parental authority was unbending, and in the few simple arrangements of their lives it was nearly supreme. This was but another manifestation of their full to overflowing religious sentiments. And when they read in their Bibles: "Children, be obedient to your parents," they became the old patriarchs, and thus the command was not only a filial duty, but it was a stern religious obligation.

They were without other diversions and amusements except their unremit-

ting labors in the field, or their rare opportunities for attendance upon church worship. They were wholly satisfied, it seems, with these. By the second season the increase of house room would be noticed. Out-buildings would be put up, the little stock they possessed housed, and nearly as well housed as the family. A porch, or rather a wide covered shed, would appear in front of the cabin for purposes of storage, and in good weather here the family met, worked, conversed, and passed much of their time, as well as received their neighbors' visits, now growing to be an important feature in their routine lives. At long intervals some one in the colony would perhaps get a letter from the old home, and upon its most trifling words the people would listen open-mouthed, with bated breaths.

This thrift continued, and soon a more pretentious log house was reared adjoining the first small cabin. This in rare cases had two rooms, and, whether one or two rooms, there would be a spacious "loft." A ladder reached this upper story generally the boudoir of the big girls—the store-house of richest treasures. Here would be long strings of peppers, dried pumpkins, apples, bunches of sage, precious strings of garlic decocrating the walls, and hanging in festoons from the rafters, flanked by dresses, dimity, and home made furbelows, such only as could be appreciated or understood by those daughters of the pioneers—the good and sainted great-grandmothers of this generation. Many and many a comfortable mansion of those days had not so much iron in all its structure as a nail. Then the saying: "My latch-string is always open to you," was full of meaning, and a welcoming invitation to come, pull the latch-string, open the door, and, without ceremony, walk in.

The agriculture of the farmers was of the most primitive character, their implements being few and of the clumsiest construction. One small, inferior pony was a whole family pride, when once possessed. A yoke of oxen, sometimes a cow yoked with an ox, or a yoke of cows, a wooden plow lined at the base with a strip of iron, a home-made wagon—the melodious old truck—with its solid wheels cut from a large tree, made round, and a hole in the center for the axle-tree, and greased with soft soap, and when this began to wear out its call for more would ring over the hills and far away like the dying yells of a fabled monster—all these were wealth to them.

The people of to-day cannot appreciate the amount of misdirected effort there was among these people labor thrown away, because they had to experiment and learn all only by experiment. They understood slowly the necessities and qualities of the new world in which they were, and we can gain only a faint idea of this by reflecting that, to this day, men are experimenting and still improving in planting, both as to the kind of seed to plant and the best mode of putting it in the ground.

The very first consideration always with a settler in a new country is water. And in this respect it is not hazarding much in saying that, for domestic purposes, Adams County is the best watered spot on the globe. Certainly there can be none superior to it. Springs bubble up their sparkling waters everywhere; the silvery, cool, sweet mountain streams ripple; the clear valley brooks winding their way in the deep shade and the bright sunshine are upon every side, all of clear, pure granite water, with no trace of the limestone; and by drilling through the upper granite, as is found in the Gettysburg water-works, great and inexhaustible lakes of the same pure, cold, sweet water are to hand. Hence, everywhere in the county is inexhaustable water, and under the test of the microscope there is found less of animal matter in it than in any other known water.

To these springs and clear streams the women went to do the family wash-

ing, where the clothes were paddled clean with a heavy paddle made for the purpose, after the method of their ancestors from time immemorial. Everywhere the spining wheel was in use, and the females always greatly prided themselves on the dexterous handling of this stay of the family. It was the only musical instrument these good dames ever had. the peculiar whirr and hum of the wheel, rising and falling, dying away to the faintest sounds only to commence again and again; and there was no child of that day in its hollow log cradle but remembered all his life this eternal lullaby—a sweet, sweet song now lost forever. Then followed the bang, bang of the busy loom, where warp and woof were beaten together, where the clothing was made for all the family, the bed clothing, too, the articles of general use about the house, the ornamental hangings as well linsey wolsey and linen and tow. The white goods were then bleached until they vied with the driven snow in whiteness, and the greatest pride of the good housewife was here found in the perfection of the goods that came from her deft hands. The writer has been shown a piece of cotton linen, made by the grandmother and great aunt of the proud possessor. The seed of the cotton and flax were planted, grown and pulled by them, and every process to the perfected cloth was by their hands alone, and no more perfect piece of cloth ever came from the loom. What a rich inheritance this piece of goods is? What a history it possesses to even the veriest stranger. A mere look at it and one can almost revivify the nimble fingers, and feel the warm life breath again that wrought here so deftly, so long, so long ago. A hundred years have sped away since last they looked upon it, and its associations rewarmed their hearts; yet this long chasm of time is bridged, the moldered hands again are warm and nimble, the beam of wistful eyes, the holy smile of love shines down through these long, long corridors of time. Thus by such simple trifles we live on and on, and forever renew those lives that did not live in vain.

The earliest pioneers in the deep, wild woods were a silent and gloomy race of men. Their lives were too earnest to be frivolous. They prayed more than they laughed. Their thoughts and conversations were divided between bread in this world and heaven in the next. What men now call sport, and is a great recreation to some, was to these pioneers but a portion of their serious, silent labors. They pursued the chase and had to capture their meat or go to bed supperless. From the game they supplied their tables until such times as they could begin to raise their own pork.

A wedding then, as it always has been, was a great event, but both courting and wedding must have partaken somewhat of the general serious business habits of the people. A young man courted a neighbor's daughter a little after the style of a business trip to buy of him a calf. He would hardly have the temerity to venture up to her at church and ask to be her company home. This would have shocked the old folks of all the congregation. It would have been a case of dangerous rashness. It was hardly the proper thing to go visiting on Sunday, and during the week he would have been missed from his regular work. And thus many a poor fellow must have worked and pined in painful silence. But love conquers all things, and in the end he would put on all the grim courage he could command and go, week day or Sunday, just as it happened when he reached the acting climax. The lovers had never spoken the soft words of first love together, but they had looked the language of the heart, and when in clean bibber he unexpectedly presented himself, even if there were half a dozen girls there, the particular one he wanted to see somehow managed to understand she was wanted, although the blushing swain would be unable probably to call for any one.

After making herself "smart," in the greatest of flurries, putting on a clean

gown perhaps, she would appear, and, upon the first sight of her, John would commence mumbling his errand. Perhaps in the bluntest language he could use, he told his mission, and as blunt a "yes," if it was all agreeable, would be the reply. The family would then be called in, the matter talked over, the old man would give his blunt consent and silently go to field to his work again, leaving all the small details for the family to discuss. In a few days would come the wedding, without a single invitation, unless the ceremony would be at the church, which was often the case, when all acquaintances were considered invited.

In the course of time these grew to be more ceremonious, and then there would be a day of merry feasting at the house of the bride, continued the next day at the home of the groom, and this last would be known as the "infair," eating and drinking on both occasions. The Quakers were always, when possible, married in their church, the entire congregation signing the contract of marriage, as witnesses. The Catholics also repaired, when possible, to their church, because to them, too, the marriage ceremony was purely a religious ceremony, a solemn church rite that could only end in death. In none of them was there a mental reservation in their altar vows—none. None expected to rue, and but few ever rued, their bargain. And people had been living here nearly fifty years before we hear of an elopement from "bed and board," or before there was a divorce suit on the court records. These things came only with the innovations of time.

The average of education was low. Some could not send their children to school and were not able to teach them the first rudiments at home. The church schools were mostly for drilling in the catechism, whose meaningless words must have added confusion or nothing to the young minds. We can well understand what a great general advance it was when the night or Saturday spelling school was eventually introduced. It brought the young people together in a slight social life, without those iron restraints that had previously surrounded them. It stimulated greatly the first acquirement in their education. The best speller was a hero—no, generally a heroine, because girls can naturally outstrip the boys in learning to spell. It was no small accomplishment, and then very soon the children could begin to correct the reading and pronunciation of their parents in the daily Bible lessons. The men continued to dress in the plainest homespun, and the girls—girls they were then as they always will be, bless them—also dressed in homespun; but they had found, in the barks of trees and in herbs, coloring matter, and here the dear creatures rivaled each other, badgered their heated brains for beautiful designs and color combinations; and then a bright ribbon from the tramping pedlar, and the real woman began to bloom again before the dazzled eyes of men. Their hair, the solitary cheap ribbon, the bright colors in their frocks, were their implements of gratification to their own hearts and for invasion to the strong citadel of man's affections. The preachers were greatly alarmed, shocked—to put it mildly. They harangued, they raved, and thundered anathemas at the sacrilegious ribbons, gimcracks and awful furbelows; but, bless the dear, brave girls, they stood their ground heroically. As a rule they confessed their crime and promised amendment and put away the ribbon and tied up their curls. This satisfied the preachers and the cruel war was over; but it is now well known that as soon as the preachers' backs were turned, they redecked themselves a little gayer than ever, and employed their lovers to look out for the preacher, so as they could snap off the finery at his approach.

At first wind-mills were put upon the high hills to grind their cereals, then in a little while the plenteous streams over the country invited the erection of

water-mills. One was not greatly more reliable to do the work the year round than the other. In the winter the waters would be frozen and in the winter and summer alike, the winds would not always work the clumsy wind mills. But soon, between the two, the people did not have to carry on pack horses to Baltimore or Chester their milling.

A simple, pastoral people, leading a hard life, was and is the summing up of their existence. The home and surroundings were of the rudest and plainest. Of what is now esteemed a luxury they had not one. It was all the bare necessities of life, won only by the most patient and tireless industry. The economy they had been forced to learn was severe and pinching. Thus they had experienced, before they came to the country, great trials, but they had to plant and grow here for some time before they ceased or were not often compelled to add experience to those severe lessons of the Old World.

Getting a Start. This was the most trying ordeal to all the first comers. They didn't even find the Indian here with his simple culture of Indian corn and the very few simples that the squaws sometimes planted to the east and north of this. With little to do with, he had to commence from the very beginning. A few grains of corn or wheat, the seeds of an apple or peach, or a potato, and so on, were the only chance to get a start in the seeds that must furnish his family bread. Soon the country, as have been all new countries, was full of malaria, and malarial fever and chills added their quota to the already hard lot of the people. They were without medicines, or the ability to procure them at any reasonable sacrifice or effort. A great want for health was a variety of food, and as a consequence they probably ate too much meat for the other food they could obtain. In the woods they could get a great abundance of meat, and here too they found the crab apple, the plum and the grape, and sometimes the paw-paw, as well as the many and delicious nuts that abounded plentifully. These were all life-giving to these poor people, and it is highly probable that they prevented the appearance of some dreadful epidemic such as sometimes visited the large colonies in the great western prairies of Illinois, where people died to the extent sometimes of literally depopulating good sized settlements. Children wandered into the woods and gathered crab apples, grapes, nuts, and in the spring the wild onion, and certain vegetables that had acid in them, and these they ate freely. Except for this they must have all suffered from scurvy, because soon their almost constant diet was black bread and salt pork. But the limpid, sweet waters, the bracing mountain air and the variety they could find existing in the country, gave them rather vigorous health, and strong and hardy constitutions.

Their Commerce. Nothing could have been more simple than this among these people. Their first dry goods stores were itinerant—pack pedlars. It was some time before the people had anything to sell and therefore they had but little to buy with. The pedlar and his pack was one of the valued and really valuable institutions of the country. His visits were few and far between at first, and at the rate of a visit a year he could easily supply the demands upon his assortment, the chief of which, at one time, was an assortment of combs. And it was but seldom that you could not find somewhere a tuft of hair from a horse's tail, fastened with a pin in an auger hole, for the purpose of cleaning the combs. Where this work of civilization could not be found, you might take it for granted the family had been too poor to patronize, to that extent, the pedlar. This itinerant merchant peddled his wares and retailed the news of the outside world. He was both merchant and newspaper. The elders of the family often detested him and his visits; they knew each visit meant some small purchase, but the younger members of the family looked to his

coming with bright anticipations, and as a rule, these young people only spent their own small change money they had made by their own labor and saved. Such was the family economy. In the course of time the pedlar came with a pack horse, and then he could take small lots of farm produce in exchange for his wares. This opened wide the doors of trade and traffic to the farmer's family.

And then began to come the first stores and locate at points where towns had probably been started, or at the cross-roads, or by the blacksmith and wagon-makers' shops. This of itself was enough to at once start a town, and it was given a name; and to the young people, the children at least of the surrounding country, who heard of it and had never seen a town or a store, perhaps not even a smith's shop, did it become the Mecca of their dreams and hopes. They hoped to live to make the trip to see it. They would besiege father and mother to go with them on some of their rare visits "to town". Of course eventually their dreams became reality, though many of them were nearly grown men and women first, and behold them in the town, open mouthed, wide eyed and generally clinging closely to father's or mother's hands, or mother's apron, their hearts beating wildly as they look for the first time upon this new, strange world. The family wagon would probably stop first at the smithy, to have a plow sharpened, and here the young novice saw the most astounding, the most incredible and indescribable things. The din, the flaming, blowing forge, the red hot iron, the flying sparks, that would certainly burn any one else in a moment's time, the brawny blacksmith and his great leathern apron, the strange sulphurous smell, all combined, made an impression upon the virgin mind that was never erased. It was crowding a lifetime into a moment. From thence to the one store of the place, and here again what expansive wonders break upon the senses. Their eyes were bewildered—here was everything in the world that was good and beautiful. The peculiar smell of molasses, sugar, pelts, game, shoes, calico, whisky, cheap spices, new leather, tobacco, eggs in every stage and other odds and ends of the small trading and trafficking of the room, made as distinct and lasting an impression, as had already been made upon the eyes. Amazement and awe were running a race in the young mind. How blind had been their dreams of all this wonderland. They would not have laid even the weight of a finger upon the rough counter for worlds. They could no more have sat down on the ends of some of the boxes that were the only seats in the place, than they could have comfortably seated themselves upon the curling smoke. They preferred to stand up, and vigorously bite the ends of the fingers and gaze and gaze in an ecstasy of awe and wonder. It was all they could do. It was their first lesson in the great voyage, the quick and stormful voyage across the face of the earth—from the unknown to the unknown.

Receptions.—The primitive "reception days" by the most distinguished families were the "house raisings." What splendid times, what gay and distinguished frolics were these! No Jenkins was there to describe the splendor of the toilets, or tell who leaned upon whose arm as they filed into the 8 P. M. dinner. Some new neighbor had arrived, or some new married couple wanted to go to housekeeping, and word was sent to all the neighbors and from near and far they came—all came; and even sometimes the women came, and while the men worked at the new house, and worked like heroes on a wager, too, the women put in a quilt and also worked the live-long day. The women's work was not so violent as the men's, but they made ample amends for this in the talk and gossip that ran like the swollen waters when they break away an obstructing dam. The new house and the quilt would be completed about the same time—all racing with the setting sun.

Improvements. When we reflect on the cheapness of the land at that time, the land claims and the improvements were not large to the average family domains. Probably an average would have been 100 acres. But these people after once here were driven by circumstances to regard small holdings as the safest and best, and their highest ambition was to rear their families respectably, give them some little education, and a fair start in the world, and the lands continuing cheap they could easily acquire all they wanted or needed for themselves. This was the average, from which of course there were many exceptions. They fully succeeded in their laudable ambitions. It was very rarely they contracted debts, and year by year, even if little or no ready money came to them, they saw their possessions grow in value. Their children were being trained in economy and industry, growing up to take their places and carry on the work when old age should take them from the active duties of life.

All over the Old World, especially in England and on the continent, the habits of the people generally had been for centuries to eat enormous quantities of meat, and drink heavily of the coarsest and strongest liquors they could obtain. In 1684 gin was discovered, and a generation of English people were the vilest of sots. Signs were put up at the gin shops to "come and get drunk for a penny," and "for two pence you can become very drunk," and "free straw will be furnished in the cellar to sleep it off." In the great London riot, when the drunken mob held the city for three days and nights, the mob rolled the gin barrels to the front doors and knocked in the heads, and the gutters were running with the liquid. Women and children drank from the gutters, many gorging themselves and dying on the streets; many more reeled and fell and lay in stupor and were burned by the falling and burning buildings where they helplessly lay. The average farmers' choicest pastimes were drinking bouts, where they drank to insensibility. In many a fashionable city circle, the boast was how many had attended the gatherings at different families, and how much they drank, and how many fell under the table.

In the course of a few years some of the people who prospered most, became wealthy enough to purchase and bring here their negro slaves. A few immigrants brought their negroes with them when they came. Slavery continued here in full force and effect until 1828. With the introduction here of slaves, came, what some writer has designated "the most venomous worm" the worm of the still. And these small hand stills were erected on many of the farms. In fact among the earliest publication of notice of sale of a farm it was not uncommon to state, as a special inducement to purchasers, that there were "two stills of good capacity on the elegant plantation." They made whisky of corn and wheat and rye, apple-jack of apples, and brandy of their seedling peaches. It was all pure, fiery and strong. They could get, for instance, only a little over a gallon of whisky from a bushel of corn (now they make over four gallons); yet everything was so cheap that they could manufacture it at prices that would seem incredible to the present generation.

Drinking was allowed to every one; they drank in quantities that now would swiftly bring death and destruction. Yet drunkenness was sternly frowned upon. Among the Quakers, especially, it was not permitted, and to this day on their old church records are written out and signed and witnessed the confessions of members who humbly acknowledged their grevious sin, giving the day and date and place where they had thoughtlessly swallowed too much, and promising earnestly to sin no more. And occasionally some preacher would be arraigned for habitual drunkenness, and, while the evidence would sometimes be clear and positive, we find no instance of a conviction and degradation for the offense. To explain this a little, there was one case in the

county where the synod convicted and sentenced the offender to dismissal, but the plucky congregation would not so have it, and in the face of the orders of the authorities they retained their preacher. The general habits of the people, the heavy diet of salt pork and black bread of which they eat so heartily, enabled them to drink great quantities of the liquor made at their own stills without serious bad effects, and in the long monotony of their lives is the ample excuse for their doing so. Let us believe, what was probably true, that they actually needed this stimulant of which they partook in great quantities, but nearly always at stated and regular times of the day. They were not physically debauched by any indulgence they partook of. They were left possessed of sound minds and strong and vigorous bodies, and they transmitted to their children sound constitutions. They generally attained great age, and to this day a strong mark of their descendants is a springing vitality that does and will carry them to more than the three score and ten years of active life.

Many of the first and second generations of women took their places beside the men in the hard work of the field. Here they delved and toiled until often their hands became too stiff and horny to handle the needle at all. They could bake the bread on Saturday for the coming week, and then fry the meat and sometimes make a pot of black coffee, and this was the sum of the cooking. Dishes were a few pewter plates, often the head of the family being the only one honored with a plate, while the others ate with their bare hands mostly; therefore the dish washing was a small affair in clearing away the table after a meal.

The growth and change from these simple habits of the early day were very slow indeed. The young people accepted their manners and customs from the parents and as unimpaired as possible, transmitted them in turn to their children. The long war of the Revolution forced upon them many of the first changes in their modes of life. It compelled the people to band more generally together; they met on serious matters of life and death in larger bodies, and men extended their acquaintance greatly with their fellow-men. Young men who had never been ten miles from the farm where they had first settled, joined the army and started out to fight for liberty, and in their travels they saw something of the outside world. In these hard and cruel marches they learned much of their own country, and in the march, the encampment, the prisons, the battle-fields, the bivouacs of those days that tried men's souls, they learned rapidly of their fellow-men. They came in contact with men of different ideas, manners and customs. They newly tested themselves and tested others, and each one brought many new ideas back to his old home when the war was over. It was a wonderful discipline and school for these simple children of the woods. A feeble nation struggling in distress and poverty, fighting a rich and powerful enemy, and wresting victory in the end from the foe, are not apt to come out of the severe ordeal with that general demoralization that is so often the doleful afterpiece of war. This happy exemption was the great distinguishing mark of our forefathers of the Revolution. They returned from the army, resumed their places on their farms and were only better citizens than before. What they had seen and heard, and the hard experiences they had passed, only made them that much better citizens, and there were enough of these men scattered through every community to bear up the civilization of the day and push it along —advance it in every line. To a large extent, too, that war broke up the exclusive clanishness that had before marked different communities, especially those who spoke different languages. The impetuous Scotch-Irishman learned that the phlegmatic Dutchman would fight and fight all day and all night if necessary, sturdily giving or receiving blows to the death. And, *vice versa*, the German,



J. L. Schick

learned to love his Irish messmate for his many good qualities in moments of great trial and danger. The Macs and the Vons came back from the war, and they would visit each other; their families became acquainted. The young folks would fall in love, of course, and marry, and hence to this day you need not, when you meet a Mr. McSomething, commence your Irish blarney upon him, because as likely as not it will turn out he is a German by descent. And this is quite as true of the Vons as the Macs. This was a happy solution of the once ill-conditioned question of nationality that prevailed in this county.

CHAPTER XIII.

SKETCHES AND ETCHINGS—THE MCCLEANS—THE MCPHERSONS—GEN. REED—DR. CRAWFORD—COL. STAGLE—COL. GRIER—VICTOR KING—JUDGE BLACK—THADDEUS STEVENS—PATRICK MCSHERRY—COL HANCE HAMILTON—THE CULPS—WILLIAM MCCLELLAN—CAPT. BETTINGER—JAMES COOPER.

THE McCLEANS. Among the earliest settlers in this portion of Pennsylvania, 1733, was William McClean, a Scotchman. From this man has come a long race of eminent and influential men. In Illinois is the rich and populous county of McLean, and in the southern portion of the same State is the town of McLeansboro, and from the Atlantic at least west to the Mississippi are to be found evidences of the McClean family in the lineal and latteral lines in nearly every State. The name is spelled McClean mostly, as used by the family of Pennsylvania, but frequently the capital "C" is dropped, as we find it in Illinois. The original William McClean settled in Montgomery County, and in two years removed to York County. He had nine children. His first was Archibald and second Moses, and as these two and their families are a part of the history of York and Adams County, we confine our record to them. Archibald was born October 26, 1736.

The other sons, younger brothers of Archibald and Moses, were William, Samuel, John, James and Alexander, all surveyors, and all at one time or another assistants to the eldest, Archibald, in the survey of what is now Mason and Dixon's line. Archibald and Moses became deputy surveyors of York County, Abraham in the east part of the county, and Moses in what is now Adams County. They laid out "Carroll's Delight," and Archibald, Moses and William, three brothers, secured fine farms in this tract. All the McCleans were early and distinguished defenders of their country in the days of the Revolution. Archibald was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1776. He was president of a revolutionary meeting in York for "taking effectual measures for putting a stop to forestalling, extortion and the depreciation of the continental currency." This was June 18, 1779. No men in the country were more active and prominent in these terrible times than the McCleans. Archibald lost nearly all his property by the depreciation of the continental money.

Moses McClean was born January 10, 1737, in what is now Adams County. He died September 10, 1810. Col. Moses McClean was one of the distinguished citizens and soldiers of the Revolution, being one of the first captains mustered into the service in Col. Hartley's Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania line. In 1780-83 he was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. The eldest

of Moses McClean's children was William, who was born in York (Adams) County in 1777, in Carroll's Tract, and died December 23, 1846, aged sixty-nine years. His first-born was Moses, born in 1804, on his father's farm in Carroll's Tract. He died September 30, 1870. William's first-born was Moses, the father of Hon. William McClean, the present (1886) president judge of the court in this district. The last above mentioned Moses McClean was born in this county in 1804; died in Gettysburg September 30, 1870. He was a member of Congress in the twenty-ninth session—1845–47. In 1855, the time of the Know-nothing party excitement, he was induced by the conservative element to become a candidate and serve a term in the State Legislature. He was a member of Congress when war was declared against Mexico.

Ensign Jacob Barnitz, of Col. Swope's regiment in the Revolution, married Miss McClean, a sister of Archibald and Moses McClean. Barnitz and Moses McClean were prisoners, and suffered greatly at the hands of the British. Barnitz was severely wounded and lost a leg. The old hero, Moses McClean, removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he gained new honors and the trust and love of the people, and here he died September 10, 1810.

The McPhersons is another of the early and distinguished families which were here among the first, and for more than 150 years they have an unbroken line of leading and important citizens, each succeeding generation adding luster to the original. (For full particulars of the family genealogy see Hon. Edward McPherson's biography.)

Gen. William Reed was an officer in the Third Battalion of York County Militia during the Revolution. He was chosen a member of the convention which framed the second constitution of Pennsylvania in 1790; became brigade inspector of York County Militia, April 25, 1800, and member of the State Senate from 1800 to 1804; appointed adjutant-general of the State of Pennsylvania August 4, 1811; took sick and suddenly died June 15, 1813, at New Alexandria, Westmoreland Co., Penn., while organizing the State militia during the war of 1812–15. His remains were interred near Millerstown (now Fairfield), Adams County.

Hon. William Crawford, M. D., was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1760, received a classical education, studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and received his degree in 1791; emigrated to York County (now Adams County), and located near the present site of Gettysburg, purchased a farm on Marsh Creek in 1795, and spent the remainder of his life there practicing medicine among his friends, with the exception of intervals in which he was elected to office. He was an associate judge, and was elected to represent York district in the Eleventh Congress, in 1808, as a Democrat or Republican, as the name was then generally termed. He was re-elected to the Twelfth Congress to represent York District and to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congresses to represent a new district formed, of which Adams County was a part, serving continuously from 1809 to 1817, after which he resumed the practice of medicine. He died in 1823. Mrs. Edward McPherson is a granddaughter of Dr. Crawford.

Col. Henry Slagle (original spelling of this name was Schlegel) was born in Lancaster County, in 1735, a son of Christopher Slagle of Saxony, who came to this county in 1713, and put up a mill, one of the first, on Conestoga Creek. He was a soldier of the Revolution, commanding a battalion of Associators in 1779; a member of the Provincial Conference and of the Convention of July, 1776; was appointed to take subscriptions for the Continental loan; was a member of the Assembly 1777–79; a member of the Constitutional Convention 1789–90, and associate judge in 1791. He represented Adams

County in the Legislature of 1801–02. An ardent patriot, faithful officer and an upright citizen.

Col. David Grier was born in Mount Pleasant, Adams (York) County, in 1742. Studied law and became a lawyer in 1771. Become a captain in Col. William Irvine's regiment for the war of independence. His commission dated January 9, 1776, and he was promoted major October 25, 1776. He then was made lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Pennsylvania, and commanded the regiment after Col. Irvine became a prisoner.

Victor King had nine children: Jean, born November 16, 1746; Hugh, born January 19, 1750; James, born September 22, 1753; Agnes, born March 10, 1756; Victor, born July 30, 1758. The dates of the births of Martha, Susana, William and Louisa Moffet King are illegible. The brothers of Victor King, Sr., were James King, died in 1799, aged eighty-five; William King, died in 1794, aged eighty-two years. The three brothers, Victor, James and William, were the first settlers on the upper Great Conowago, tradition fixing the date of their coming as 1735. Hugh King married Miss Vorhees in 1780. This family brought the first foot-stove that was ever in the county. The Kings, Bells and Vorhees families intermarried, and their representatives have been pioneers, treading closely upon the heels of the savages to the Mississippi, and their descendants are found among the most prominent people of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The settlement of the Kings was called Tyrone and here were the early strong and characteristic men of the county found—Hance Hamilton, the McGrews, McIlhennys, Rosses and others.

Judge Jeremiah S. Black's ancestors were Scotch-Irish and German. The Blacks settled in what is now the southwestern part of Adams County, where James Black was married to Jane McDonough. The brothers, Mat thew, James and John Black, came from the north of Ireland about 1730, and landed in Philadelphia, where Matthew remained, but James and John pushed west across the Susquehanna to Marsh Creek, now in Adams County. James became a prosperous farmer, and from him Black's Gap took its name. John did not succeed financially as well as James. One of his sons was named James, after his uncle. This James was the grandfather of Jeremiah S. Black. He had the common education of the farmer's boy of that day. About the year 1770, he became engaged to Jane McDonough, and shortly afterward concluded to "go West" into the then dangerous wilderness of the Alleghenies. He settled between what was afterward Stony Creek and Somerset, and cleared the land, and with the hard labor of his own hands prepared a home ready for Jane McDonough. He then returned and married her, and the young couple went to their new home. His wife soon persuaded him he had made a poor selection of ground and they moved to the farm called Stony Creek. Here James Black prospered and had a tannery, several farms and, in time, a tavern. He was a justice of the peace, and was himself indicted twice during his term of office: once for tearing up a paper which he had been deceived into signing his name to, and once for heading a riot which cleared away some workmen who were building a bridge and *not giving satisfaction to the community.*

A son of this James Black, Henry, was the father of Jeremiah S. Black. And James' wife, Jane McDonough, was a sister of the bachelor millionaire McDonough, who died in New Orleans and gave so largely to New Orleans and Baltimore. The Blacks and McDonoughs were each large families. Robert Black now resides at Black's Gap in Franklin County. A. B. Black is living at Table Rock in this county.

It is greatly to be regretted that we cannot gather a complete genealogy of Judge Black's ancestors and family, because we hold that no proper biogra-

phy of a man can be written, more especially that of a man whose make-up presents such bold and striking characteristics of mind as are found in him, without first having a pretty full knowledge of the line of ancestors from whom he sprung. This is true of the individual as it is of communities and nations. A great people or a great man is the gradual development of the preceding centuries -the strongest lines perhaps transmitted by heredity, modified, changed and directed by climate, soil, and a dry or humid atmosphere. To these fundamental factors are the innumerable others of lesser force of times and circumstances.

In Jeremiah S. Black we have the finest type of the perfected outgrowth in America of the mingling of the strains of Scotch and German pioneers who founded this nation and reared the enduring structure of our Government. The Dutch, stubborn tenacity and sluggish blood—the shrewd and rugged Scotch, traced with the impulsive and fiery Irish and all the descendants of religious heroes and martyrs -Protestants in their very blood and bones—the only one thing in its entirety they held in common. From sire to son for generations had passed the strongest religious vein, producing Christian warriors, severe of conscience, disputatious and eager for disciples, who, in order that no sin might escape, punished the most innocent pleasures.

Physically as rugged and strong as they were mentally, they were a long-lived race of men, whose literature, whose investigations of the sciences, were squared rigidly to their interpretations of the Bible. When we know something of these remarkable ancestors of Judge Black we have the key to many of the otherwise wonderful marks of the man himself. From the humblest walks of backwoods farmers' life he rose by his own inherent powers to become, and so he will go into history, as the best type of the great American descended from our Revolutionary fathers.

Judge Black was a sincere, eager churchman, who read his Bible daily, and regularly betook himself to the closet of prayer. His every nature drew him toward the strong, argumentative, combative and eloquent Alexander Campbell, and he was therefore a member of the Christian Church. He was the great layman to the Protestant Church, and when he set his lance and lowered his visor in the tilt at the infidel Ingersoll, he best described his position in the church as the "church's policeman," who was ready to receive orders from his superiors in command, but eager to fight the devil himself single-handed in a combat where no quarters were to be asked. He took up the glove of the infidel, and unhorsed the "plumed knight," and was the first man in two centuries to tell the learned theologians of the world how to defend the faith in an age where reason and not the dungeon and burning stake are the implements of church war. The "policeman" was the great captain, in fact, to the church militant; esteeming himself the humblest, he was the central and pre-eminent figure. Let the churches of America inscribe upon his monument his dying prayer—nothing so full of trusting piety, so eloquent and touching has come back to us from the border land of that other world.

A lawyer, judge, politician, statesman and orator, writer and scholar, he adorned all alike. The greatest advocate in his day, his decisions upon the bench became the fundamental law of the land; his speeches are models of great thoughts in the most vigorous English to be found in our language.

His biography should be fully written. The world cannot afford to lose the lesson it will teach. The story will interest, instruct and benefit all, and it will be the just tribute to the forefathers, the pioneers—Scotch-Irish and Dutch and Germans who were the immigrants to this portion of our country.

If Adams County is pictured to the mind as a dining table, then wherever

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens sat was the head of the table. The son of a Vermont shoe maker, born April 4, 1792, commenced life as a school teacher in York, came to Gettysburg immediately after he had been admitted to practice law in Maryland in 1816, and opened an office in the east end of the McClellan House, now occupied by Col. John H. McClellan. He at once became a leader at the bar, was several years a town councilman, a member of the Legislature, where he became the father of the Pennsylvania free schools. He removed to Lancaster in 1841. He entered Congress in 1849 and served two terms, then remained in private life and again entered Congress in 1859, where he remained until his death, August 11, 1868. He was the chairman of the ways and means committee in Congress at the commencement of the war, and was the one man great enough to rule Congress, the Senate and the President, and who comprehended the full import of the civil war at its commencement. He proved himself the greatest parliamentary leader this country has had, not even excepting Henry Clay. Indeed, Thaddeus Stevens was a wonderful man, whose history is a part of the history of our country during its most turbulent and trying times such times only develop such men as was Stevens, where he won the distinguishing sobriquet of the Great Commoner. Mentally and physically a strange compound of opposites, if they were not contradictions. Physically, defective in one of his feet; intellectually a trained athlete; a knight errant riding the whirlwind of the dark passions of mankind and delivering the blasting thunderbolts of his matchless invective against the oppressor of his fellow-man; his nature deeply charitable, lifting up the lowly, aiding the worthy, spending his last dollar when on his way to Baltimore with his carefully garnered gains to buy his first law library and he saw a slave parent and child being sold to be separated; he spent all he had and purchased the slaves and returned to Gettysburg with these instead of his promised books, and at the same time implacable against that portion of his fellow countrymen born to the ownership of slaves. He loved children tenderly, and the highest praise that can be said of him is the love and respect his name ever conjures in the hearts of the men and women of Gettysburg who were children when this was his home.

A diligent student of men and books he was a lover of field sports and games; of Puritan birth probably, he was of the broadest and most liberal in faith and practice. An extreme Federalist in the larger sense of the term, a Democrat by nature, a political revolutionist, who was intensely patriotic in his love of his government. A criminal lawyer with few equals and no superiors, as a constitutional lawyer he was blinded by seething political passions. His broad charity that carried a purse that had no strings, and his deep seated radicalism that would "organize a hell" for treason, were the strong lines in his nature. Charitable and combative his mastery of men made him a party destroyer and a party leader. Here he was born to fight and command. When he had carried the old Federal party long enough he crushed it and reared the Anti-Masonic party; tossing this aside when it had subserved his purposes, he became quiet politically for a time, until upon the ruins of old parties rose the Republican party, and here again was Stevens the master architect.

We know nothing of his ancestors and have no antecedent facts upon which we can see why he was the strange, strong and extraordinary compound he was. We only know he rescued his name from deepest obscurity and wrote it in bright letters across the scroll of fame. When his flaming sword fell from his nerveless grasp it passed to no lineal descendant's hand. He was the first and last of his name and race known to history.

Among the earliest settlers in what is now known as Adams County

was Patrick McSherry, who was the progenitor of a long line of families of that name, where noble and honored sires were followed by worthy and illustrious sons. Patrick McSherry was the father of James McSherry, the latter born July 29, 1776, near Littlestown, and died in the immediate neighborhood of where he was born, February 3, 1849, in the seventy-third year of his age. James McSherry was the father of James McSherry, Jr., of Frederick City, Md., the historian who wrote the history of that State—a writer of great ability, and his literary productions rank among the best of American histories, and also father of Hon. William McSherry, of the vicinity of Littlestown, and the grandfather of William McSherry, attorney of Gettysburg. Patrick McSherry's name is perpetuated in the town of McSherrystown. It was laid out as early as 1765 by him.

His son James was the most successful political leader the county ever produced. If the reader will turn to the chapter, giving the county officials, he will find the name of James McSherry of more frequent occurrence than that of any other man; commencing almost immediately after the formation of the county as a member of the Legislature to which he was elected for so many succeeding terms, and he always ran ahead of any other candidate on the ticket. From the lower house, he went to the State Senate, and from the Senate to the Congress of the United States—in the XVII Congress, 1821 to 1823. He has been described to us as a man above the average in stature, quiet, dignified and of commanding presence, who never possessed the arts of the demagogue, who never intrigued for his own nomination, in fact hardly ever attended a convention in his life, and who when nominated, maintained his self respect. All that was necessary to the voters who had known him all his life was for them to know that he was a candidate, and bitter as were the politics of that day, no party shackles could restrain great numbers of the opposite party from voting for him. He understood his constituents, and devoted his political life to their true interests. Without being noisy, he had the courage of his convictions; without bluster, he was brave and resolute for the right. His integrity was never questioned, and to his old neighbors and friends, regardless of party lines, the envenomed shafts of political malice, fell harmless at his feet. His long political life is a demonstration that an office holder may live a clean, upright and entirely honorable life.

The well known name of Col. Hance Hamilton is inseparably connected with the early history of York and Adams Counties. He was the Napoleon of the immigrants who settled the country immediately west of the Susquehanna. He was a born leader of men, with that genius that founds empires, organizes States, and wields boundless control over great communities. He was born in 1721, and died February 2, 1772, aged fifty-one years. The executors of his will were John Hamilton, Robert McPherson and Samuel Edie. His remains were first interred in Black's grave-yard, on Upper Marsh Creek, where they reposed for eighty years, and were disinterred and placed in Evergreen Cemetery, Gettysburg. The quaint lettered stone slab that was placed over his first burial lies prone upon the ground, and soon it will have faded away. The county owes to its self-respect to put this grave in order and place over the ashes of the illustrious dead a suitable monument. He was the first sheriff, elected in 1749, of York County. As this officer was then elected annually, in the 1750 election a riot ensued between the supporters of Hance Hamilton and those of Richard McAllister—the former the Scotch-Irish and the latter the Dutch candidate for sheriff. There was then but one poll in the county, at York, and in McAllister Hamilton had an able rival. Thus from the far backwoods of the outskirts of the county, came these two men as the

strong men of York County. McAllister could rally the most votes, but Hamilton could out general him and was always triumphant. In 1751 Hamilton was again elected sheriff. At the end of this term he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county. In 1756 he was captain of Provincial troops in the French and Indian war. Was at Fort Littleton (Fulton County) from where he described in a letter the capture by the Indians of McCord's Fort. He was at this fort again in 1757; was in Armstrong's expedition against Kittanning, where a bloody and important victory was won over the Indians. May 31, 1758, he was commissioned lieutenant colonel, First Battalion Pennsylvania Regiment of foot soldiers of the Province. His will bore the date of January 27, 1772, four days before his death. His estate amounted to over £3,000.

Nothing is now definitely known of his children. The children mentioned in his will are Thomas, Edward, Harriett, Sarah (married Alexander McKean), Mary (married Hugh McKean), Hance Garvin, George, John William and James. None of his descendants are now living in this part of the country.

Hance Hamilton was a typical frontiersman, of great abilities and force of character. He was but twenty-eight years old when first chosen sheriff, and died suddenly when only fifty-one years old. Thus in twenty-three years he impressed his name upon the history of the country. He was of pure Scotch blood. Among the roll of "the forty-nine officers of Scotland in 1649" was Sir Hance Hamilton, who obtained adjudicated lands in the Province to the amount of 1,000 acres.

Culp, a name found in our ancient records, written in German and called then Kalb, but now goes into history as a part of the immortal story of the battle of Gettysburg—Culp's Hill being one of the first points after Cemetery Hill for the tourist to look for. The head of this family in this country was Christophel Culp, the father of Peter Culp, who was the father of Henry Culp, after whom Culp's Hill is named. The first Culp named above came to this country in 1787. He had four sons: Christophel, Mathias, Peter and Christian. The first died without issue. To the others are born large families.

William McClellan (third) was the father of our present John H. McClellan, and was born June 21, 1763; married Magdalen Spangler, January, 1788, and died July 27, 1831. He was the son of William McClellan (second), born in Coleraine, Ireland, in 1735, and brought to Marsh Creek in 1739. His second wife (Mary Reynolds) died in 1796. William (third) had twelve children, of whom Col. John H. is now the only survivor. He was sheriff of York County, elected and re-elected at a time when men of personal force contested earnestly for this office. For 150 years the family name of McClellan has been a familiar one to the people of this part of Pennsylvania, and as widely respected and honored.

Capt. Nicholas Bittinger died in Adams County in 1804, aged seventy-eight. He was one of the first who took up arms in the war of the Revolution. He was taken prisoner at the head of his column at Fort Washington. He endured a long and hard captivity, which induced the disease that terminated his life. He was a son of Adam Bittinger (Bedinger or Beedinger, as the name was at first spelled) who came to this country in 1736. The father and son were members of the Committee of Safety for York County in 1775. The Bittingers resided on Great Conowago, Menallen Township.

Hon. James Cooper was born near Emmittsburg, Md., August, 1809, received a collegiate education and entered the law office as a student of Thaddeus Stevens, in Gettysburg, in April, 1832, and was licensed a lawyer April 28, 1834, and at once opened an office in Gettysburg.

He served a number of terms in the Legislature and was speaker of that body; was attorney-general of the State; two terms in Congress, and six years a United States Senator. He was an active and earnest Whig in politics. In 1857 he removed to Frederick City, where he renewed the practice of law successfully until 1861, when he was commissioned a brigadier-general in the United States Volunteers and went into the active service in command of a brigade; but not being in robust health, from the exposures and fatigues of army life, he contracted a severe attack of pneumonia and died at Columbus, Ohio, in March, 1863, aged fifty-two years.

Mr. Cooper was a man of pleasing manners, about six feet two inches in height, a fine Grecian face, a fluent speaker and a brilliant and successful politician. In 1837 he married Jane Miller, of Carlisle, who is still living. They had two sons and one daughter. One of the sons died in the army, the other, Mathew, is living in West Virginia. The daughter is the wife of Dr. Page, deputy surgeon in the United States Army at Fort Leavenworth.

CHAPTER XIV.

WAR OF 1812—ADAMS COUNTY REGIMENTS—THE FEDERALISTS AND DEMOCRATS —"FRIENDS OF PEACE" MEETINGS—TOASTS—CLOSE OF WAR.

IN the early part of the year 1811 war rumors, vague and indefinite at first, began to pass around among the people of Adams County. Men talked and thought about the matter as long as these rumors were but indefinite, much as they were Federalists or Democratic Republicans. The Federalists said the Democratic administration would not fight; that there was a "diminutive creature, even as contemptible as had been President Jefferson, at the helm of State," and our Nation would crawl in humiliation and swallow all the possible insults that the "effete and rotten" despotisms could heap upon us. They, good souls, felt gloomy, and hated Jefferson, Tom Paine and James Madison most cordially. The Democratic Republicans had no organ, and largely their mouthpiece was Dr. William Crawford, who published long addresses to his constituents, wrote private letters home from Washington, and, upon occasions, made flowery speeches, when he could find suitable opportunities, to his old neighbors and admirers. His own faith in Jeffersonian Democracy was earnest and sincere, but he always failed to infuse his own enthusiasm into a large majority of the voters of the county.

The Government declared war June 18, 1812, and the United States Militia had been greatly increased in all the States, and reorganized. The following company officers of the Adams County regiments held frequent musters, and June 3, 1812, a military order from Washington commanded them to hold themselves in readiness to march with their commands at a moment's notice. Of the Ninth Regiment Light Infantry—Captain, Samuel Shriver; lieutenant, Paul Rider; ensign, John Stine.

Militia—Captain, Sturgeon; lieutenant, John Noll; ensign, George Parr.

Twentieth Regiment—Captain, John McMillan; lieutenant, Jacob Bushey; ensign, Jacob Peasacker.

Fortieth Regiment—Captain, William Bort; lieutenant, Amos Underwood; ensign, Adam Spangler.



L. A. Kitzmiller.

Ninety third Regiment—Captain, Victor McIlhenny; lieutenant, Peter Slosser; ensign, George Slaybaugh.

Capt. Ralph Lashells sent out notices to his command, the "Federal Troops," to meet for parade in Gettysburg, Wednesday, June 10, 1812. He said: "Business of importance to each member will be transacted."

May 30, 1812, John Randolph, of Roanoke, issued a flaming appeal to the country, and in the latter part of the following June this was read by the people of Adams County. Then they wheeled about, and, with Randolph, the Federalists opposed a war with England. Randolph pronounced such a war as "neither with the interests nor honor of the American people, but as an idolatrous sacrifice of both on the altar of French rapacity, perfidy and ambition."

Congress was now sitting with closed doors. Constant messages and documents were being submitted by President Adams; the public excitement ran high all over the country. A mob in Baltimore "headed," in the language of the Federal papers of that day, "by foreigners," assembled in the early part of July, 1812, and demolished the *Federal Republican* printing office, and orders to march began to reach the militia in New York and other States; drafting men and forming armies were, in July, the work of the country, and "grim visaged war" was upon the nation—upon the Federalists and Democratic Republicans alike. The Federalists at first growled a little, and said it was a bad war, brought about by the Democrats to gobble up Canada and ruin thereby the whole world, but the first drum beat heard in the land acted on these good, honest patriots like the fiddle on the grim old preacher, who upon hearing it—knowing full well, too, that the devil was in the fiddle—could not, for his life, refrain from dancing to it with all his might; and they fell into line, forgot their political enmities, laid aside their politics, eager and confident of whipping all creation, and abandoned all political discussions until "this cruel war is over;" but this united enthusiasm was short lived.

In August, 1812, Gen. James Gettys appointed James McSherry brigade major, and Micheal Newman brigade quartermaster of the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, Pennsylvania Militia. A government recruiting station was organized in Gettysburg in the fall of 1812, with Lieut. Dominick Cornyn, of the Twenty-second Regular United States Infantry, in command.

Edward McAuliff deserted from this State in October, 1812. He was a New Yorker by birth. Gen. William Reed was adjutant general of the State and the efficient officer in organizing the soldiery of Pennsylvania in the war of 1812.

The war had been in active progress for eighteen months with scarcely a word of news in the paper about the war or any of the battles, until in the issue of October 20, 1813, it announced in half a column the capture of Detroit and all Michigan, and the capture of Gen. Proctor and his army. Not a word of the details are given, or even the death of Tecumseh stated.

The people of Gettysburg all rejoiced over Harrison's great victory. The bells were rung and the town illuminated, and for two hours muskets were were fired and the people paraded and huzzahed their joy upon the streets. Harper is constrained to say that on this occasion all people heartily joined together and laid politics aside.

A new quota for militia had been levied on the county, and in May, 1814, these new levies safely arrived at Erie.

In 1814 the Legislature passed an elaborate act reorganizing the State militia. The State was divided into fifteen districts. The fifth division was composed of Adams and York Counties, with the First Brigade in York and the Second in Adams County. The act also specified there should be in each regi-

ment ten companies of 108 men in each company. This new arrangement of companies, regiments and brigades, and the number and rank of officers were nearly the same as we have it now in the army.

The state of political feeling wrought out in the county during the war may be gleaned from the celebrations of July 4, 1814, in Gettysburg. A short time before that day a call appeared in the paper for a "peace meeting," and inviting all who favored peace to meet and honor the memory of Washington and his compeers. So warm had politics now become that on that day each political party held separate meetings of celebration. Of the first the paper says: "A numerous and respectable meeting of the 'Friends of Peace' took place in Lashell's long room July 4, 1814. John Edie was chairman and William McPherson vice-president. A sumptuous dinner was prepared and the American flag draped the hall."

Among the regular toasts we give a few as indicating the spirit prevalent: Toast 3—"The imperishable memory of Washington—first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."....Toast 4—"James Madison—pusilanimous in war, visionary in peace, and last in promoting the interests of his countrymen."....Toast 9—"The present Army of the United States—a quick and safe 'backing out,' the only relief for a rash and wrong beginning."....Toast 12—"The American Plenipotentiaries to Guttenberg—may they negotiate a speedy and honorable peace with Great Britain." Among numerous voluntary toasts by the vice-president, Alexander Cobean, Maj. William Miller, Jacob Cassat, William McClean, John McCanaughy and Alexander Russell, we give that offered by Mr. Cassat as follows: "May the copartnership of Democracy, folly and corruption be dissolved, and the debts and credits of the firm placed to the account of James Madison."

The other meeting was at the house of Frederick Rupley; the day was ushered in by firing a field piece; the flag of the Twentieth Regiment suspended from the window. Dr. Crawford and James Duncan were chosen presidents of the meeting; the Declaration of Independence was read. Among the regular toasts we extract No. 11: "Peace with honor and safety, or exterminating war; death is preferable to dishonor or slavery."....Toast 16—"The patriots of the present war—glorious in their deeds on land and water."....Toast 6.—"James Madison, President—the enlightened friend of the country."....Toast 5.—"Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence—his practice in power proved the sincerity of his friendships and professions." Among the voluntary toasts by the president, vice-president, and James Gilliland, Mr. Cassady, Workman, Col. Eyster, Bell, Col. Kerr, A. M. Worts, Jackson, McGrew, Walter, Capt. Hoover and others, we select one or two. By the McGrew brothers, "just returned from the lines, beg leave to offer the toast, 'Their fellow soldiers at Buffalo.'" By Mr. Jackson, "May the flag of the United States, undisturbed and prosperous, wave over the universe." By James Gilliland, "The American heroes who have shed their blood so nobly in the present contest with our common enemy on sea and on land; let their names be recorded on the page of history, never to be blotted out." The evening gun was fired and the people peacefully retired. The Federals thought the war not only cruel but unjust and a great crime, and in every possible way showed their violent condemnation of it and its supporters.

An old cast-iron cannon is planted on Baltimore Street, as a hitching post, that has a history of those times in its own history. At the Fourth of July celebration, or rather at the joyous celebration of Perry's victory, and Gen. Harrison's capture of Detroit and Proctor's army, and the reclamation of all Michigan from the English, the anti-war men would not allow the court house

bell to ring out the joy of the people. So this old cannon was hostily brought here, and in lieu of the bell it sent its rebounding echoes among the surrounding hills, and defiantly thundered forth the deep and long pent feelings of those who were eager to fight "all creation," if said creation only dared to touch the chip on their shoulder. The Federals hated Napoleon, the Jacobins, Jefferson, Tom Paine and Madison and the war. They were in politics of the Hamilton school, and wanted the nation strong and central after the English government. They proudly designated themselves a "peace party." So uncalled for and dishonorable was the war that they could see no glory in our most brilliant victories, and, hence, we find Mr. Harper's paper sedulously voicing the sentiments of his party, by as nearly as possible remaining wholly silent on the movements of our armies, and as to the soldiers from Adams County and the part they took in the war, their organization and departure, the battles in which they took part, the noble lives they sacrified on their country's altar, even their return to their homes after the war, of all of which there is not a line nor a word in the *Centinel*. Not the slightest allusion, not a name mentioned, not a deed or sacrifice described in the weekly issues of the paper for the three long years of the war. It affords us a strange and suggestive chapter in the history of politics and war.

When America had conquered a glorious peace, and the splendid achievements of the war were about to be realized, achievements second only to the Revolution itself, President Madison issued a proclamation to his countrymen containing the tidings. A daring Gettysburg preacher (we greatly regret we cannot ascertain his name) had the audacity to read the proclamation at the regular Sunday services following its reception. Then did communications, denouncing this blasphemous deed, pour into the columns of the *Centinel* from outraged laymen. Oh horror! "The Bible lay nailed to the pulpit," exclaimed one, "and the preacher has put away the word of God and taken up the awful slanders, falsehoods and blasphemies of that little creature, James Madison."

During all the war they cried "peace," and now peace had been conquered they were only the more completely miserable, politically. In war or in peace they would have it that the country was plunging headlong to ruin and deep disgrace. We believe some sage once said something about history repeating itself. If he did not, the intelligent reader, who puts this and that carefully together, may conclude that he should have made some remarks, squinting a little in that direction.

Gov. Snyder, on July 4, 1814, made full appointments in the reorganized militia of the State. He appointed William Gilliland, of this county, a major general of the Fourth Division, and Jacob Eyster a brigadier-general in the same division, and George Welsh a brigade inspector.

In September, 1814, the people of Adams County began to feel the critical condition of the country from the advances of the invaders, and a long address was issued, urging all men to lay aside all differences and dissentions on political questions, and a general meeting of all patriots was called to convene in Gettysburg on October 3, 1814, "to consider what further steps to take to relieve our distressed country and the sufferings of the people."

August 18, 1814, Gen. Winder, commanding the Tenth Military District of Maryland, wrote from Washington City to Gov. Snyder this: "In consequence of the arrival of large reinforcements to the enemy at the mouth of the Potomac, I am authorized and directed by the President to require from you, immediately, the whole number of the militia of Pennsylvania designed for this district, out of the requisition of the 4th of July last, to-wit: 5,000 men."

Washington City was, as is well known, captured by the enemy and many

of our public buildings destroyed. The enemy was invading the country by way of the Potomac, and all this portion of the country was seriously menaced. All men might well become alarmed, as they did. At the approach of the enemy there was no more security for the Federalists than for the most rabid war men—all were or would be in "the same boat." Military headquarters of this district were at York, and at that point was in rendezvous a number of soldiers. These were hastily formed into a company and marched to Baltimore, which point they reached in time to be of good service. This company started from York on August 29, 1814. On the 12th of the following month they engaged the enemy and at one time were in the most important part of the command and suffered severely, but conducted themselves with unexampled gallantry for raw recruits. The captain was Michael H. Spangler; first lieutenant, Jacob Barnitz; second lieutenant, John McCurdy.

On the 29th of November, 1815, the troops from this portion of Pennsylvania were under the command of Gen. Watson, when Gen. Scott ordered them to rendezvous at York, to receive their pay and be mustered out. These were the troops under the command of Gens. Foster and Adams. Gen. Scott thanked the men and officers for their general good conduct, and concluded: "The men had borne the severity of the wet and inclement season in their tents with patience and forbearance."

CHAPTER XV.

CIVIL WAR—RECRUITING IN ADAMS COUNTY—THE MILITARY COMPANIES AND THEIR REGIMENTS—CORP. SKELLY POST, No. 9, G. A. R.

THE echoes of firing upon Fort Sumter had hardly died away when recruiting soldiers to go to war commenced in Adams County. The public was moved by an unparalleled excitement; all minor issues were instantly buried; politics were happily forgotten; the people came together; great meetings assembled in all the towns; patriotic and sometimes eloquent speeches still more deeply aroused the already excited populace; flags were displayed from all public buildings and often from private houses; the shrill fife and drum filled the air with martial music.

Adams County stands proudly in the front ranks of counties in the number of and quality of heroes that she sent to war. Upon every battle-field they contributed their full share of stalwart heroes, ready to do and die for their country. With a population of not much over 23,000, she sent over 3,000 soldiers to the different services and commands during the war. The first recruits were Company E three months' men, becoming a part of Second Pennsylvania Regiment. This company left the county April 19, just one week after Fort Sumter was fired on, and was mustered into the service April 20. Captain, Charles H. Buehler; first lieutenant, Ed. G. Fahnestock; second lieutenant, John Culp; number of men, 78. Next company recruited was Company K, First Pennsylvania Reserves; three years' service; mustered in June 8, 1861; Captain, Edward McPherson; first lieutenants, John F. Bailey (killed); W. Warren Stewart (promoted lieutenant-colonel); Henry N. Minnich (afterward made major); first lieutenant, John D. Sadler (killed at South Mountain); George E. Kitzmiller (brevet captain); second

lieutenant, J. J. Herron; number of men, 112. Gen. Stewart was brevet brigadier general, the only man from the county to reach this position. There was next in order an Adams County company that joined Cole's Independent Maryland Battalion (cavalry), in the three years' service; captains, John Horner and A. M. Hunter; first lieutenants, W. H. Horner and William McIlhenny; second lieutenant, O. D. McMillan; major, H. S. McNair; from Adams County, 68 men. The next was a detachment of drafted men in the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania; estimated 20 men. Then Company G, in the Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania; one year's service; first lieutenant, Jacob Lohr; estimated 40 men, from this county. Then Company D, in the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, in the three years' service, was a detachment of ten or twelve Adams County men.

Companies F and I, in the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, were three years' men. Of Company F, the captains were C. H. Buehler (promoted major), William J. Martin, and James Adair; first lieutenant, Theodore Morris; quartermaster, William H. Culp; second lieutenant, William F. Baker. Officers and men in Company F, 112. Company I, captains, Thaddeus S. Pfeiffer (killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864), W. H. Laumies; first lieutenant, Anthony W. Martin, (who was made adjutant, was killed at Monocacy), and Edward F. Cole; second lieutenants, James Hersh (promoted regimental quartermaster), Robert K. Slagle; in this company, 99 men.

In the Ninety-first Pennsylvania were 32 drafted men. In the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania, three years men; captains, Henry K. Chritzman and Henry S. Benner; second lieutenant, Thaddeus Welty. In this company, 55 Adams County men. Company G, same regiment, recruited in March, 1865; captain, T. C. Morris; first lieutenant, Robert George; second lieutenant, Samuel A. Jong, enlisted for one year; 98 men.

One Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania, reorganized. Company A, first lieutenant, George C. Corson; second lieutenant, Samuel Eiholtz; 85 men.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, nine months' service. Company I; captains, I. R. Shipley, Christian A. Missley; first lieutenants, James S. Shoemaker, Jerome W. Henry; second lieutenant, William W. Reed; 84 men.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, two companies from this county in three years' service. Company B, captains, John F. McCreary, George A. Earnshaw; first lieutenants, Jacob W. Cress (promoted adjutant), H. C. Grossman; second lieutenants, Harvey W. McKnight, J. C. Livelsberger, David M. McKnight; 116 men. Company G, captains, James H. Walter, George W. Mullen; first lieutenant, George W. Wilson; 86 men.

One Hundred and Fifty second Regiment, Third Artillery; captain, James B. King; a detachment of 30 men; in three years' service.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, Fifteenth Cavalry; captains, James Lashells, George W. Hildebrand; first lieutenant, John K. Marshall; three years, detachment of Adams County men, 40.

One Hundred and Sixty fifth Regiment, drafted, nine months' men. Officers from this county: colonel, Charles H. Buehler; lieutenant-colonel, Ed. G. Fahnestock; major, Nash G. Camp; adjutant, J. Harvey White; quartermaster, Evan T. Rinehart. Company C: captain, Ebenezer McGinley; first lieutenant, Charles J. Sefton; second lieutenant, W. H. Lowe. Company D; captain, Jacob H. Plank; first lieutenant, J. S. Stonesifer; second lieutenant, John Q. Swartz. Company E; captain, George W. Shull; first lieutenant, W. J. Bart; second lieutenant, George K. Duttera. Company F; captain, John F. Gilliland; first lieutenant, Jacob C. Pittenturf; second lieutenant,

William N. Saunders. Company G; captain, Jacob E. Miller; first lieutenant, George Y. Hoffman; second lieutenant, W. C. Beck. Company H, captain, W. H. Brogunnier; first lieutenant, Franklin J. Martin; second lieutenant, Alfred Helsel. Company I; captains, Nash G. Camp, Edward M. Warren; first lieutenant, Noah D. Snyder; second lieutenant, Isaac Miller. Company K; captain, William H. Webb; first lieutenant, John S. Chronister; second lieutenant, David Day; 800 men.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment, Cavalry, six months' service. Company B; captain, Robert Bell; first lieutenant, James Mickley; second lieutenant, Harry G. Scott; 80 men. This company was at the end of its service, reorganized in February, 1864, and entered the three years' service. On its reorganization, Capt. Robert Bell (promoted major) was succeeded as captain by James Mickley; first lieutenants, Henry G. Lott (killed), Isaac Buehler; second lieutenant, John Q. A. Young; 131 men. In this regiment there were in various companies detachments of Adams County men in all 40.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment, one year's service. Company I; captain, W. H. Adams; first lieutenants, John N. Boger, Philip L. Houck; second lieutenant, Adam B. Black; 82 men.

Two Hundred and Second Regiment, one year's service, Company C; captain, John Q. Pfeiffer; first lieutenant, John T. Blair; second lieutenant, John J. McKinney; 102 men.

Two Hundred and Fifth Regiment, one year, Company I; captain, I. R. Shipley; about 50 men.

Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment, one year, Company G; captains, George W. Fredrick (promoted lieutenant-colonel), Charles F. Hinkle; first lieutenants, W. T. King, Calvin R. Snyder; second lieutenant, J. Howard Wert; 100 men.

Two Hundred and Tenth Regiment, one year, Company I; captain, Perry J. Tate; first lieutenants, Charles J. Sefton, J. C. Martin; about 40 men.

Independent Battery B, second lieutenant, Clarence M. Camp; about 25 men.

In detachments assigned to different regiments there were 50 Adams County colored men. In the signal service there were about 15 men. In the emergency service, men recruited to repel invasion, there were four Adams County companies; Capt. Edward M. Warren's Independent Company, Cavalry, three months' service; first lieutenant, Cyrenus H. Fulwiler; second lieutenant, Samuel N. Ecker; 100 men.

Company A, Twenty-Sixth Regiment; captain, Fredrick Kleinfelter; first lieutenant, William F. Hinkle; second lieutenant, Luther M. Slater; 90 men. Same Regiment, Company I; captain, John S. Forrest; first lieutenant, John Q. Pfeiffer; second lieutenant, A. T. Barnes; 50 men.

In 1862, Capt. A. H. McCreary's Company; first lieutenant, Robert Bell; second lieutenant, Isaiah W. Orr; 60 men.

There were three drafts in the county. In the first draft the quota was filled by the 800 men in the regiments given above.

Corporal Skelly Post, No. 9, G. A. R.—This Gettysburg Post was named in honor of Corp. Skelly, of this county, who was wounded at Carter's Woods in the Millroy fight, and died in Winchester; he was brought to Gettysburg and buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

The post was first organized in 1865; reorganized in June, 1872. The charter members were Theodore C. Norris, William McCartney, J. W. Gilbert, John F. McCreary, W. D. Holtzworth, William E. Culp, J. A. Kitzmiller, John M. Krauth, George A. Earnshaw, J. Jeff. Meyers, George W. Wikert,

J. W. Cress, Peter Warren, S. S. Palmer, A. M. Hunter, A. W. Fleming, George W. Myers, D. J. Benner, Jesse B. Young, W. T. Zeigler.

Officers: A. M. Detrick, Commander; H. W. Lightner, S. V. C.; J. G. Frey, J. V. C.; N. G. Wilson, Q. M.; H. W. McKnight, chaplain; William T. Zeigler, O. D.; H. S. Buehler, O. G.; Thaddeus L. Welty, adjutant; W. H. Rupp, S. M.; J. E. Wible, Q. M. S.; John H. Sheads, O. S. The Post purchased the old Methodist Church and have it nicely fitted up for a hall.

CHAPTER XVI.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN—COUNTY OFFICIALS.

ADAMS COUNTY is now just eighty-six years old. In 1856 Mr. Stahle in his paper, the *Compiler*, published a list of county officers. This chapter will complete that list to date.

CONGRESS.

(District—York and Adams Counties.)

1800—John Stewart.
1802—John Stewart.
1804—James Kelly.
1808—William Crawford.
1810—William Crawford.

(District—Adams, Franklin and Cumberland Counties.)

1812—Robert Whitehill, William Crawford.
1814—William Crawford, William McClay.
1816—Andrew Boden, William McClay.
1818—David Fullerton, Andrew Boden.

(District—Adams, Franklin, Cumberland and Perry Counties.)

1820—James McSherry, James Duncan, Thomas G. McCullough.
1821—John Finley.
1822—John Finley, James Wilson.
1824—John Finley, James Wilson.
1826—James Wilson, William Ramsey.
1828—T. H. Crawford, William Ramsey.
1830—William Ramsey, T. H. Crawford.

(District—Adams and Franklin Counties.)

1832—George Chambers.
1834—George Chambers.
1836—Daniel Sheffer.
1838—James Cooper.
1840—James Cooper.

(District—Adams and York Counties.)

1842—Henry Nes.
1844—Moses McClean.
1846—Henry Nes.
1848—Henry Nes.
1850—William H. Kurtz, Joel B. Danner.

(District—Adams, Franklin, Bedford, Fulton and Juniata Counties.)

1852—Samuel L. Russell.
1854—David F. Robinson.
1856—Wilson Reilly.
1858—Edward McPherson.
1860—Edward McPherson.

(District—Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset Counties.)

1862—A. H. Coffarth.
1864—W. H. Koontz.
1866—William H. Koontz.
1868—John Cessna.
1870—Benjamin F. Meyers.
1872—John Cessna.

(District—Adams, Cumberland and York Counties.)

1874—Levi Maish, re-elected 1876.
1878—Frank E. Belzhoover.
1882—William A. Duncan.
1884 Duncan was re-elected, and died before being qualified.
At a special election December 25, 1884, Dr. John A. Swope was elected to fill the vacancy.
1885—Dr. John A. Swope.

STATE SENATORS.

(District—York and Adams Counties.)

1801—William Reed.
1803—Rudolph Spangler.
1805—William Miller.
1811—John Stroman.
1813—James McSherry.
1815—Charles A. Barnitz.
1817—William Gilliland.
1819—Fred. Eichelberger, George Eyster.
1821—George Eyster.
1823—William McIlvaine.
1824—Zepheniah Herbert.
1825—Zepheniah Herbert.
1826—Henry Logan.
1827—Henry Logan.
1829—Ezra Blythe.
1831—Henry Smyser.
1833—David Middlecoff.
1835—James McConkey.

(District—Adams, Franklin and Cumberland Counties.)

1837—Charles B. Penrose, Jacob Cassat.
1841—J. X. McLanahan, W. R. Gorgas.

(District—Adams and Franklin Counties.)

1844—Thomas Carson.
1847—William R. Sadler.
1850—Thomas Carson.
1853—David Mellinger.
1856—George W. Brewer.
1859—A. K. McClure.

(District—Adams, Franklin and Fulton Counties.)

1862—William McSherry.

(District—Adams and Franklin Counties.)

1865—(Contest between C. M. Duncan and David McCanaughy; the latter admitted to the seat.)
1868—C. M. Duncan.

(District—Adams and York Counties.)

1871—William McSherry.

(District—Adams and Cumberland Counties.)

1874—James Chesnut.
1878—Isaac Hereter.
1882—Samuel C. Wagner.

ASSEMBLY.

1800—Thomas Thornbaugh, Henry Slagle.
1801—Henry Slagle, Thomas Thornbaugh.
1802—Henry Slagle, William Miller.
1803—Andrew Shriver, William Miller.
1804—William Miller, Andrew Shriver.



W. H. Tipton

1805—Walter Smith, Andrew Shriver.
1806—Andrew Shriver, Walter Smith.
1807—James McSherry, James Gettys.
1808—James McSherry, James Gettys.
1809—James McSherry, James Gettys.
1810—James McSherry, James Robinette.
1811—James McSherry, James Robinette.
1812—James McSherry, James Robinette.
1813—James Robinette, William Miller.
1814—James Robinette, William Miller.
1815—William Miller, James Robinette.
1816—Michael Slagle, Samuel Withrow.
1817—Michael Slagle, Samuel Withrow.
1818—Samuel Withrow, William Thompson.
1819—William Miller, William Thompson.
1820—Jacob Cassat, Isaac Weirman.
1821—Jacob Cassat, Isaac Weirman.
1822—Jacob Cassat, Isaac Weirman.
1823—Jacob Cassat, Isaac Weirman.
1824—James McSherry, George Deardorff.
1825—James McSherry, George Deardorff.
1826—James McSherry, Thompson T. Bonner.
1827—Thompson T. Bonner, Ezra Blythe.
1828—James McSherry, Thomas Stevens.
1829—James McSherry, D. Middlecauf.
1830—James McSherry, Andrew Marshall.
1831—Christian Picking, Andrew Marshall.
1832—James Potters, William Renshaw.
1833—James Patterson, Thaddeus Stevens.
1834—James McSherry, Thaddeus Stevens.
1835—James McSherry, Thaddeus Stevens.
1836—William McCurdy, Christian Picking.
1837—Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Kettlewell.
1838—Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Kettlewell.
1839—Daniel M. Smyser, William Albright.
1840—Daniel M. Smyser, George L. Fauss.
1841—Thaddeus Stevens, George L. Fauss.
1842—John Marshall, Henry Myers.
1843—James Cooper.
1844—James Cooper.
1845—John Brough.
1846—James Cooper.
1847—William McSherry.
1848—James Cooper.
1849—William McSherry.
1849—Daniel Smyser.
1850—William McSherry.
1851—David Mellinger.
1852—David Mellinger.
1853—John C. Ellis.
1854—Moses McClean.
1855—Isaac Robinson.
1856—John Musselman.

1857—Charles Will.
1858—Samuel Durborrow.
1859—Samuel Durborrow.
1860—Henry J. Myers.
1861—John Bushey.
1862—Henry J. Myers.
1863—James H. Marshall.
1864—James H. Marshall.
1865—P. L. Houck.
1866—Nicholas Heltzel.
1867—Nicholas Heltzel.
1868—A. B. Dill.
1869—A. B. Dill.
1870—Isaac Hereter.
1871—Isaac Hereter.
1872—William S. Hildebrand.
1873—William S. Hildebrand.
1874—E. W. Stahle, Daniel Geiselman.
1874—W. A. Martin, William J. McClure.
1878—W. Ross White, J. E. Smith.
1880—J. Upton Neely, Albert W. Storm.
1882—R. W. Bream, Frank G. Smeringer.
1884—S. S. Stockslager, Ephraim Myers.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

1800-05—Hon. John Joseph Henry.
1805-19—Hon. James Hamilton.
1819-20—Hon. Charles Smith.
1820-35—Hon John Reed.
1835-46—Hon. Daniel Durkee.
1846-49—Hon. William N. Irvine.
1849-51—Hon. William N. Durkee.
1851-73—Hon. R. J. Fisher.
1873-74—Hon. David Wills.
1874—Hon. William M. McClean, (present judge).

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Of the associate judges appointed prior to any records of these officials, we find the names of the following who had been appointed by the governor: William Gilliland, John Agnew, William Scott, William Crawford, Daniel Sheffer, William McClean, George Will, George Smyser, James McDevitt.

1851—John McGinley and S. R. Russell, elected.
1856—David Zeigler and Dr. David Horner, elected.
1858—Isaac Weirman, appointed.
1858—Isaac Weirman, elected.
1861—David Zeigler.
1863—Isaac Weirman.
1866—Isaac Robinson.
1868—J. J. Kuhn.
1869—Robert McCurdy.
1873—J. J. Kuhn.
1880—A. F. White, William Gulden.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

William Maxwell, George Metzgar, Samuel Ramsey, George Sweeny, Robert

S. King, Willet C. Oglely, Andrew G. Miller, William N. Irvine, Daniel M. Smyser, Robert F. McCauaughy, Moses McClean, C. G. French, Edward B. Buehler, James G. Reed, William B. McClellan, William A. Duncan, A. J. Caver, J. C. Neely, E. S. Reilly, D. M. Wilson, S. McSwope. 1877, Edward S. Reilly; 1881, Samuel McSwope; 1882, Samuel McSwope; 1885, John M. Krauts.

SHERIFFS.

1800—George Lashells.
1803—James Gettys.
1806—Jacob Winrott.
1809—James Horner.
1812—John Murphy.
1815—Samuel Galloway.
1818—John Arendt.
1821—Bernard Gilbert.
1824—Thomas C. Miller.
1827—Philip Heagy.
1830—William Cobean.
1833—James Bell.
1836—William Taughinbaugh.
1839—George W. McClellan.
1842—Francis Bream.
1845—Benjamin Shriver.
1848—William Fickes.
1851—John Scott.
1854—Henry Thomas.
1857—Isaac Lightner.
1860—Samuel Wolf.
1863—Adam Rebert.
1866—Philip Hann.
1869—Jacob Klunk.
1872—James Hersh.
1875—Joseph Spangler.
1878—A. J. Bowers.
1881—J. H. Plank.
1884—Samuel Eaholtz.

CORONERS.

1800—(missing. No trace found here or at Harrisburg.)
1803—John Arendt.
1806—Henry Hoke.
1809—Thomas Cochran.
1812—Samuel Galloway.
1815—John F. McFarlane.
1818—John Galloway.
1821—James A. Thompson.
1824—Dr. David Horner, Jr.
1827—John Houck.
1830—S. S. Forney.
1833—Dr. George L. Fouss.
1836—John Ash.
1839—A. B. Kurtz.
1842—Dr. David Horner.
1845—Dr. Joseph N. Smith.
1848—Dr. Charles Horner.
1851—Dr. H. W. Kaufman.
1854—Dr. J. W. Hendrix.
1857—Dr. C. E. Goldsborough.
1858—Dr. E. W. Mumma.
1861—Dr. A. B. Dill.
1862—Dr. H. A. Lilly.
1863—Dr. T. O. Kinzer.
1866—Dr. W. J. McClure.
1869—Dr. M. L. Gates.
1871—Dr. J. L. Baehr.
1873—Dr. A. Holtz.
1875—Dr. H. W. LeFevre.
1877—Dr. A. P. Beaver.
1878—Geo. L. Rice.
1881—Dr. Geo. L. Rice.
1883—Dr. O. W. Thomas.
1884—Dr. H. L. Diehl.

PROTHONOTARIES.

1800 to 1821 James Duncan, appointed.
1821—William McClellan.
1824—George Welsh.
1832—George Zeigler.
1835—Bernard Gilbert.
1839—Joel B. Danner.
1839—A. McGinley, elected.
1842—Joel B. Danner.
1845—Anthony B. Kurtz.
1848—John Picking.
1851—W. W. Paxton.
1854—John Picking.
1857—Jacob Bushey.
1860—J. F. Bailey.
1862—Jacob Bushey.
1865—J. A. Kitzmiller.
1868—Jacob Melhorn.
1871—Thomas G. Neely.
1874—Thomas G. Neely.
1877—Daniel Chronister.
1880—Robert McCurdy.
1883—S. A. Smith.

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.*

1800—James Duncan, to 1821.
1821—J. Winrott.
1823—William McClellan.
1824—George Zeigler.
1830—John B. Clark.
1835—Thomas C. Miller.
1836—James A. Thompson.
1839—Jacob Le Fevre.
1839—William King, elected
1842—Witlian King.
1845—Robert Cobean.
1848—W. W. Hammersly.
1851—Daniel Plank.
1854—William F. Walter.
1857—Zachariah Myers.
1860—Charles X. Martin.
1863—Samuel Lilly.
1866—William D. Holtzworth.
1869—Samuel A. Swope.
1872—Jacob C. Shriver.
1875—Nathaniel Miller.
1878—Samuel B. Horner.
1881—Jeremiah Slaybaugh.
1885—I. S. Stonesifer.

CLERKS OF THE COURTS.*

1800 to 1821—James Duncan.
1821—William McClellan.
1824—George Welsh.
1832—John Picking.
1835—Thomas Dickey.
1839—Joel B. Danner.
1839—S. R. Russell, elected.
1842—D. C. Brinkerhoff.
1845—W. S. Hamilton.
1848—Hugh Dunwiddie.
1851—Eden Norris.
1854—J. J. Baldwin.
1857—H. G. Wolf.
1860—John Eiholtz.
1863—James J. Fink.
1866—Adam W. Maiter.
1869—Henry G. Wolf.
1872—Robert McCleaf.
1875—Abraham King.
1878—J. C. Pittenturf.
1881—F. M. Timmins.
1884—C. W. Stoner.

COUNTY TREASURERS.†

1801—James Scott.
1805—Samuel Agnew.
1807—Mathew Longwell.
1809—Walter Smith.
1812—John McCanaughy.
1815—William McClean.
1818—Walter Smith.
1821—Robert Smith.
1825—John B. McPherson.
1828—William S. Cobean.
1831—Robert Smith.
1834—William Laub.
1835—Jesse Gilbert.
1836—Bernard Gilbert.
1837—Jesse Gilbert.
1838—John H. McClellan.
1841—James A. Thompson, elected.
1843—John H. McClellan.
1845—David McCreary.
1847—Robert G. Harper.
1849—John Fahnestock.
1851—Thomas Warren.
1853—George Arnold.
1855—J. L. Shick.
1857—J. B. Danner.
1859—Waybright Zeigler.
1861—H. B. Danner.
1863—Jacob Troxel.
1865—Jacob Sheads.
1867—H. D. Wattles.
1869—W. J. Martin.
1871—R. D. Armor.
1873—W. K. Gallagher.
1875—Charles Zeigler.
1878—Franklin S. Ramer.
1881—Samuel K. Folk.
1884—George E. Stock.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1800—Walter Smith, Henry Hull and Michael Slagle were elected first commissioners. Each succeeding year one was elected. To simplify the matter we number them and they correspond exactly with the years; as No 1,

*Were appointed by the governor to 1839.
†Were appointed by the commissioners until 1841.

Walter Smith was elected in 1801. No. 2, Henry Hull; No. 3, Michael Slagle; No. 4, Moses McClean; No. 5, Jacob Cassat; No. 6, John Bounce; No. 7, John Arendt; No. 8, Joseph Swearinger; No. 9, Samuel Withrow; No. 9, Peter Mack (one year); No. 10, Henry Brinkerhoff; No. 11, Peter Mack; No. 12, Robert Hays; No. 13, John Stewart; No. 13, Alex Russell (two years); No. 14, Henry Smyser; No. 14 David Stewart (two years); No. 15, Amos McGinley; No. 16, Michael Newman; No. 17, James Horner; No. 18, William Patterson; No. 19, Joseph Swearinger; No. 20, Archibald Boyd; No. 21, Alexander Mack; No. 22, Harmon Weirman; No. 23, John Shorb; No. 24, James Paxton; No. 25, John F. McFarlane; No. 26, Samuel B. Wright; No. 27, Jacob Fickes; No. 28, James McIlhenny; No. 29, Thomas Ehrehart; No. 30, Jacob Cover; No. 31, John L. Gubernator; No. 32, Robert McIlhenny; No. 33, John Brough; No. 34, John Musselman, No. 35, George Will; No. 36, John Wolford; No. 37, William Rex; No. 37, James Renshaw (one year); No. 38, Daniel Diehl; No. 39, Joseph J. Kuhn; No. 40, William Douglas; No. 41, George Basehoar; No. 42, James Patterson; No. 43, Peter Diehl; No. 44, James Cunningham; No. 45, James Funk; No. 46, Andrew Heintzelman; No. 47, Jacob King; No. 48, John G. Morningstar; No. 49, John Musselman, Jr.; No. 50, Jacob Griest; No. 51, Abraham Reaser; No. 52, John Mickley; No. 53, James S. Wills; No. 54, George Myers; No. 55, Henry A. Picking; No. 56, Josiah Benner; No. 57, Jacob Raffensperger; No. 58, Daniel Geiselman; No. 59, James H. Marshall; No. 60, William B. Gardiner; No. 61, Ephraim Myers; No. 62, Jacob Eppleman; No. 63, Samuel March; No. 64, Abraham Krise; No. 65, Samuel Wolf, No. 66, Nicholas Wierman; No. 67, Jacob Lott; No. 68, Moses Hartman; No. 69, Emanuel Neidich; No. 70, Francis Will; No. 71, J. E. Smith; No. 72, John H. Meyers; No. 73, John Herbst; No. 74, H. W. Schwartz; No. 75, John Nunemaker; No. 75, J. E. Leas; No. 75, Isaac D. Worley; No. 78, Henry Culp, Jacob Hainish; 1884, Abraham Sheely, Emanuel D. Keller, Jeremiah T. Hartzell.

Commissioners' Clerks in their order were as follows: John Andrews, Alexander McIlhenny, James Brown, William McClean, Alexander Russell, David Horner, William King, Henry J. Schreiner, Robert G. Harper, Jacob Auginbaugh, J. M. Walter and J. Jeff Myers.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

In 1817 the county first took steps to provide for its unfortunate and helpless poor. That year Charles F. Keener, James Robinette, Fredrick Baugher, Thomas C. Miller and Henry Brinkerhoff were elected commissioners of the poorhouse site. During this year William McPherson, William McGaughy and John Murphy, Sr., were elected the first directors of the poor. Then followed in the order elected:

1818—William McPherson.
1819—Fredrick Boyer.
1820—William McGaughy.
1821—Daniel Funk.
1822—Robert McMurdie.
1823—David Horner, Sr. (1 year).
1823—George Horner (1 year).
1824—John Duffield.
1825—Hugh Jackson.
1826—Daniel Mickley, Sr.
1827—William McCurdy.
1828—Peter Diehl.
1829—James McKnight.
1830—Garret Brinkerhoff.
1831—James A. Thompson.
1832—William Rex.
1833—James Cunningham.
1834—Jacob Will.
1835—Quintin Armstrong.
1836—Baltzer Snyder.
1837—George Irwin.
1837—Peter Trostle.
1839—Jacob Sterner.
1840—Henry Lott.

1841—William Morrison.
1842—Garret Brinkerhoff.
1843—William White.
1844—David Hollinger.
1845—John Hostetler, Jr.
1846—John Houck.
1847—Thomas McClory.
1848—Henry Brinkerhoff.
1849—James D. Newman.
1850—Nicholas Bushey.
1851—James Bigham.
1852—Peter Smith.
1852—Joseph Bailey.
1853—Joseph Bailey.
1854—John Horner.
1855—Garret Brinkerhoff.
1856—Fredrick Wolf.
1857—Andrew White.
1858—Abraham Spangler.
1859—C. Musselman.
1860—Jacob Miller.
1860—Isaac Pfoutz (2 years).
1861—John Eckenrode.
1862—J. M. Bolinger.
1863—George Mackley.
1864—John N. Graft.
1865—Abraham Krise.
1866—John Rohn.
1867—Martin Getz.
1868—Benj. Deardorff.
1869—Levi Schwartz.
1870—Jacob B. Millar.
1871—Jacob Saunders.
1872—Michael Fiscel.
1873—Jesse Bucher.
1874—George Guise.
1875—Joseph Gelbach, Samuel Orendorf and Newton M. Horner.
1877—John Boblitz.
1879—George Lough and Henry Hartzell.
1880—James Reaver and John B. Wink.
1881—Peter Mackley and Detrich.
1882—Henry L. Stock and William Gulden.

Clerks to Directors.—Robert Smith, John Garvin, W. W. Paxton, J. J. Baldwin, Robert Paxton, D. C. Brinkerhoff, Zachariah Myers, H. G. Wolf and H. A. Picking.

Stewards.—Michael Newman, Peter Auginbaugh, Quintin Armstrong, Henry Welty, Samuel Cobean, John Scott, Jacob Culp, Jonas Johns and John Eiholtz.

Treasurers.—John B. McPherson, Samuel Hutchinson, David Horner, Sr., Thomas J. Cooper, Samuel Withrow, James Major, Alexander Cobean, J. B. Danner, Jacob Sheads, C. Daugherty and Jacob Benner.

Physicians.—Dr. C. N. Berluchy, Dr. D. Horner, Drs. C. & R. Horner, Dr. J. A. Swope, Dr. H. S. Huber, Dr. A. W. Dorsey, Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal, Dr. Walter H. O'Neal.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

1809—Thomas Pearson, John Stewart, Jr., Alexander Cobean.
1810—John Dickson, Amos McGinley, Andrew Will.
1811—John Dickson, Amos McGinley, John Stewart.
1812—John Dickson, Alexander Cobean, Andrew Will.
1813—Alexander Cobean, John King, John Shorb.
1814—William Thompson, John Dickson, Andrew Will.
1815—John King.
1816—Allen Robinette.
1817—Isaac Wierman.
1818—Peter Mark.
1819—James Cunningham.
1820—John Duffield.
1821—Samuel Fahnestock.
1822—George Will.
1823—John Kerr.
1823—C. F. Koener (two years).
1824—Moses Funk.
1825—David Wills.
1826—Robert McIlhenny.
1827—Robert Smith.
1828—William Patterson.
1829—John Lilly.
1830—Charles Kettelwell.
1831—John M. Kesson.
1832—Joseph Baugher.
1833—Joseph Fink.

1834—Samuel Diehl.
1835—Allen Robinette.
1836—Fredrick Diehl.
1837—John L. Noel.
1838—John G. Morningstar.
1839—Samuel Durborow.
1840—James Russell.
1841—Daniel Comfort.
1842—Martin Newman.
1843—William R. Sadler.
1844—Jacob Dellone.
1844—Eli R. A. More (one year).
1845—Adam J. Walter.
1846—John C. Ellis.
1847—A. W. McGinley.
1848—Samuel Durborow.
1849—John Elder.
1850—F. G. Hoffman.
1851—Andrew Marshall.
1852—John Dickson, Jr.
1853—Edmund F. Shorb.
1854—Abel T. Wright.
1855—John Haupton.
1856—C. Cashman.
1857—Isaac Hereter.
1858—John Brinkerhoff.
1859—Amos Le Fevre.
1860—Henry Dysert.
1861—Peter Dick.
1862—I. H. Sherman.
1863—John Elder.
1864—Joseph Burkee (three years).
1864—Jacob Hall (two years).
1865—J. C. Pittenturf.
1866—Henry L. Bream.
1867—Martin E. Ballinger.
1868—E. G. Heagy.
1869—David Rhodes, Jr.
1870—Raphael Sherfy.
1871—Isaac Bender.
1872—John U. Ruff.
1873—George W. Hartman.
1874—F. H. Ebert.
1875—Jacob F. Bream.
1875—W. Howard Dicks.
1875—A. M. Hunter.
1878—Francis Steffy, S. H. Eiholtz.
1881—John F. Klingle, Solomon Powers, Charles Shaner.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Moses McClean was appointed by the governor the first county surveyor. His politics not suiting the governor's notions he was turned out, and Moses only became the firmer in his political faith. Until 1850 this office was known as "deputy surveyor," and by law became "county surveyor," and elective in 1850. James Boyd, Samuel Sloan and others, of which we can find no records, filled the position by appointment.

1850—Jacob Diehl.
1853—George B. Hewitt.
1856—Edward McIntyre.
1859—John G. Brinkerhoff.
1862—John G. Brinkerhoff.
1865—J. S. Withrow.
1868—Jesse D. Keller.
1871—Jesse D. Keller.
1874—John G. Brinkerhoff, and is the present incumbent (1886).

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

David Wills, the first, was elected in 1854. Reuben Hill, appointed 1856; W. L. Campbell, elected, 1857; J. K. McIlhenny, appointed, 1858; John C. Ellis, appointed, 1859; J. C. Ellis, elected, 1860; Aaron Sheely, elected 1863 and re-elected, 1866; J. H. Wert, elected 1869; P. D. W. Hankey, appointed, 1871; Aaron Sheely, elected 1872 and re-elected every regular election since, and is the present efficient incumbent.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

1867, Henry J. Kuhn; 1867, Cornelius Lott; 1870, Henry Mayer, declined to qualify and the court appointed Philip Donohue; 1870, John D. Becker; 1873, Samuel Swartz and B. W. Reilly; the latter declined and the court appointed Maj. Robert Bell.

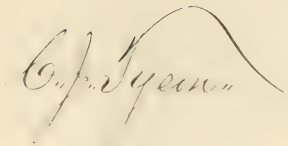
CHAPTER XVII.

LAWYERS—FIRST COURT—"CIRCUIT RIDERS"—VISITING ATTORNEYS—JONATHAN F. HAIGHT, FIRST RESIDENT ATTORNEY—LAWYERS FROM 1801 TO 1885.

THE judges and officers of the courts are given in another chapter. The first court held in the county was in June, 1800, and this brought the first nimble limbs of the law that ever met in Gettysburg to ply their arduous vocation. None of these were residents of the new county; they were simply following the courts and attending to the business of such clients as chose to employ them, as there was not a home attorney yet in the county. In the Western States, while the country was still new and sparsely settled, these traveling lawyers have gone into history as the "circuit riders," who rode at one time in the wide range of large counties over half of the State in which they practiced. The judge and attorney, making quite a cavalcade, and hard life, in storms and cold, swimming rivers and fording swollen streams, and in hotels of but three rooms, and all the country around coming to town "to court," and the rough roystering and sometimes fighting and "stag-dancing," and general "whoo-o-oping up," as the slang expressed it, was much of the school where such men as Ed Baker, Douglas, Lincoln, Judge Breese and many others of the eminent men of the country received their baptism into the experiences of real and practical life.

The following were the visiting attorneys, who attended the first court in Gettysburg: Ralph Bowie, John Clark, James Kelly, David Cassat, William Ross, William Barber, William Maxwell, George Smith, Robert Hayes, Richard Brook; these were all admitted to the practice on the first day of court. The next day shows Andrew Dunlop, James Orbison, John Shippen and James Brotherton. August 25 William M. Brown was admitted. The new attorneys at the November term of the court were Ralph Marlin and Jonathan F. Haight. The latter, it seems, came to stay, and he rented an office and swung out his newly painted sign, and became Adams County's first resident attorney. He had hunted up the new county to grow up with the country, but after two years faithful seeking for clients, he probably found he had made the palpable mistake of trying to make a living in a county where there was but one attorney. If there are two attorneys then business may prosper, but never where there is only one, and so Haight folded his tent and departed to greener fields. At the May court, 1801, James Dobbin was admitted to practice; May term, 1802, Samuel Riddle; August 25, same year, Francis S. Key, author of "Star Spangled Banner," appeared; in August, 1804, William Montgomery; May, 1805, George Metzgar and James Riddle; January, 1806, William Reed, Jr.; February, John McCanaughy; November, Moses McClean; April, 1807, William N. Irvine; November, Andrew Carothers and James M. Russell; 1808, Upton S. Reed, David Snively, Thomas S. McCullough and John Reed; 1809, Thomas Hartley Crawford; 1810, James Gilliland; 1811, Alexander Mahon, Charles A. Barnitz and John Lashells; 1812, Mathew S. Clark; 1814, Isaac Brown Parker; 1815, Samson S. King, Nathaniel Dearbon, Stephen Duncan, George Chambers and Samuel Bacon; 1816, William M. McDowell, Samuel Ramsey, who had read law in James Gilliland's office. The examining committee in his case were Ralph Bowie, David Cassat and William Ross.





In 1817 there were admitted to practice in the courts in this county James Hamilton, Jr., Calvin Blythe and G. W. King; the latter read in the office of John McConaughy; examining committee, James Kelly, David Cassat and James Dobbin. This year James Dunlap was admitted.

In 1819—John D. Mahon. At the same time James G. McNeely, who read with John McConaughy; committee, David Cassat, Samuel Alexander, Thaddeus Stevens.

1820—William H. Brown.

1821—John Gardner, Walter S. Franklin and Daniel Durkee. Judge Durkee, a native of Vermont, a hatter by trade, subsequently read law, removed to Lebanon, Penn., and commenced the practice, and removed to York in 1820. He served two terms as president judge of the York and Adams Court.

1822—James Dixon and W. V. Randall. This year James Buchanan, afterward President of the United States, was admitted to practice in the Adams County Circuit Court.

1823—X. H. Cushman, who had read with Thaddeus Stevens; committee, James Dobbin, John McConaughy and Samuel Ramsey. Also admitted, Samuel R. Russell, William Miller, Jr., and John S. Crawford.

1824—Calvin Mason, John Evans, Charles B. Penrose, John L. Fuller, Edward Burnham and Samuel Hughes.

1825—William D. Ramsey, Robert S. King, Fredrick Watts, Henry H. Cassat and Hugh Gallagher.

1826—Moses McClean, read with John McConaughy, but applied for license in Franklin, Venango County, in 1825, and was admitted. Returned to Gettysburg where he was in active practice for forty-five years. He was much in public life in the county offices, Legislature and Congress. A man of vigorous intellect and dauntless courage in the pursuit of his convictions. In going patiently over the early records of the leaders among the grand race of men who wrested the wilderness from the savage and made it this fair garden of civilization, we confess we found no character to which we could give unmixed admiration beyond what has come down to us with the memory of Moses McClean. This year also William Ramsey and Andrew G. Miller. The latter served as United States Judge in the Territory and State of Wisconsin.

1827—Thomas Kelly, Morgan Ash and Willett C. Oglesby.

1829—Thomas Craighead.

1831—William Price, Daniel M. Smyser, who had read with Thad. Stevens. Smyser was elected president judge of Bucks and Montgomery District in 1851 where he served with eminent ability ten years. He served in the Legislature and filled other positions. This year was admitted also William Maxwell.

1832—William Frazier.

1833—John Williamson, James Devor.

1834—James Cooper and Joseph Chambers. Mr. Cooper read in Stevens' office. Committee, Charles B. Penrose, Andrew G. Miller, Fredrick Watts. He was an able lawyer and brilliant politician; in the Legislature a number of times; a member of Congress, and when serving a term in the Legislature was elected United States Senator.

1835—Andrew P. Wilson, Thomas C. Hambley, Joseph M. Palmer, Robert J. Fisher, Albert C. Ramsey, Robert F. McConaughy, William Carothers, Samuel Hepburn. Judge Fisher read law with his father in Harrisburg, and was licensed in August, 1828; removed to York the same year and there made his permanent home.

1839 —Gottleib S. Orth, Conrad Baker, A. R. Stevenson. Orth and Baker both went to Indiana and became leaders in the Republican party. Baker was lieutenant-governor and governor of that State. Orth served in Congress and was the Republican candidate for governor, but defeated.

1840 —James X. McLanahan, James McSherry, Jr.

1841 —Jacob F. Welsh, who had read with D. M. Smyser.

1842—William Baker, John Withrow, William McSherry. The latter is now the senior practicing member of the bar in the county. He has served ably and well the people of the county in both houses of the Legislature.

1843—Isaac H. McCauley, William H. Miller.

1844—William E. Barber read with James Cooper; Samuel Baird, Edward B. Buehler, Robert G. McCreary, William B. McClellan, Cyrus G. French.

1845—Andrew Neil, Henry Reed, Thomas McCreary; David McConaughy read with Moses McClean; James Malcom.

1846—L. G. Brandenburg, John P. Blaine, Thomas C. Cochran, Carson C. Moore, Thomas J. McKaig, Benjamin Herr.

1847—James H. Hauke, James J. E. Naille, Henry Y. Slaymaker, James G. Reed.

1850—Henry L. Fisher.

1851—H. B. Woods, student of Moses McClean; James S. Ross.

1852—William H. Stevenson, Wilson Reilly, John A. Marshall, Thomas P. Potts.

1853—David Wills read with Thaddeus Stevens. Judge Wills was appointed president judge in 1874, and served to the end of the term in that year.

1854—Jacob S. Stahle; William McClean read in Moses McClean's office. He was appointed president judge in 1874, and is the present incumbent, and has just been unanimously re-elected.

1855 —J. Alexander Simpson.

1856 —D. A. Buehler read with E. B. Buehler and James Cooper.

1857—Nesbitt Baugher read with D. McConaughy.

1858—J. Charles King read with D. McConaughy; James McElroy.

1859—Andrew D. Hill; J. C. Neely read with D. McConaughy; William A. Duncan, A. J. Clover; two latter read with R. G. McCreary. James Kerr McIlhenny read with Judge D. Wills.

1860 —S. J. Vandersloot read with D. A. Buehler. Arthur N. Green, William Adams, William Hay, J. J. Herron. [Writing of the bench and bar of Bureau County, Ill., a short time ago, I became acquainted with the history of an attorney, J. J. Herron, who died a few years ago in Princeton, Ill. His career there had been remarkable and brilliant, and I learned he was regarded at the time of his death as the ablest attorney in that part of Illinois. He died before reaching the fullness of his great promise. I am strongly inclined to the belief this is the same man.—Ed.]

1861—William A. Sponsler.

1862—J. Frank Siess, Calvin D. Whitney.

1863 —J. Q. A. Pfeiffer, read with R. G. McCreary.

1864—J. Harvey White.

1866—J. McDowell Shorpe.

1867—John M. Krauth read with D. McConaughy.

1868—John M. Young read with Judge D. Wills; Joseph H. Le Fevre, read with D. McConaughy.

1869 —William R. Eyster.

1870—Rudolph M. Shick read with Judge Wills.

1871—John Hay Brown, student of D. A. Buehler; J. A. Kitzmiller, student with Judge Wills; Hart Gilbert read in office of R. G. McCreary; M. W Jacobs, also with McCreary; Robert E. Wright.

1872—Joseph Douglas, Edward S. Reilly, William S. Stenger; Robert Agnew read with Judge Agnew.

1873—W. Hamilton Bailey read with Judge Wills; George J. Bond, M. C. Herman; the latter served as president judge of the Cumberland District.

1874—H. C. Dean, John A. Kuhn, Joseph R. Kuhn, H. E. Sheaffer, John Cornman.

1875—Stewart M. Leidich.

1876—S. McSwope read with Judge Wills; W. C. Stover read with D. McConaughy; John L. Kendlehart, student of Judge Wills; John L. Hill, Jr. read in office of R. J. McCreary.

1877—Charles M. Wolf, now in Hanover; Edward J. Cox read with R. G. McCreary; D. McC. Wilson, with D. McConaughy.

1878—William McSherry, Jr., student of E. S. Reilly (deceased) and William McSherry, Sr.; Charles E. Fink; David Horner (deceased) read with David Wills.

1879—Benton Dully, W. A. Scott, with Judge Wills.

1880—Calvin F. O. Eames, with R. G. McCreary.

1881—George J. Benner, with R. G. McCreary.

1882—A. W. Fleming, Jr. (deceased) read with J. C. Neely.

1885—Charles S. Duncan read in Philadelphia; William Arch. McClean read with his father, Judge William McClean; E. A. Weaver read with McCreary & Duncan; George W. Walter, student of Judge David Wills.

CHAPTER XVIII.

POLITICAL—THE REVOLUTION—PARTY SPIRIT—JEFFERSON AND HAMILTON—FIRST COUNTY CONVENTION—REPUBLICAN-DEMOCRATS AND FEDERALS—HON. WILLIAM MCSHERRY—POLITICAL FACTIONS—ELECTIONS—FEDERALISTS AND REPUBLICANS ("DEMOCRATS")—A "COCKADE" ROW—FEDERAL—REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS—THE "CENTINEL"—ELECTIONS TO 1814.

IT was many years after the first settlement before the people had the great luxury of anything like our present American politics. For a half century or more after the first settlement they simply had none at all. They were all British subjects and the very first question looking toward even political ideas came as a suggestion from the acting governor of the Province, in which he gave notice that a great many Germans were coming into the country, without any special permission to do so, and, without reporting to the authorities who they were or where they were from or why they came, were proceeding to the interior and had commenced opening farms and making settlements. This all sounds strangely enough now, but was natural enough then. The country was English territory, and loyalty to the King was the predominant question among the deputy rulers of the country.

In a few years after the first settlement in Adams County, as early, in fact, as 1760, commenced to gather here the storm that eventually broke upon the

country and its three millions of scattered people—the Revolution. Then had there been former political dissensions they would have melted away.

There had been local and neighborhood quarrels plenty enough, but they were all questions, or nearly all, of nativity. The Scotch-Irish were of a highly nervous organization, not irrascible, by any means, but generally good-natured and rollicksome, overflowing with animal spirits. His German neighbor was the total opposite of this. Phlegmatic, persistent, slow, untiring, peaceful and industrious. He wanted only peace and to be let alone. They were all Protestants in religion and were on this substantially agreed. At first they could find nothing else to disagree about, and so we find the Germans demanding of the proprietaries that they sell no more lands to the Irish, and it is a fact that at one time many, who otherwise would have been glad to locate in this county, were forced by circumstances to become permanent and good and worthy citizens of Cumberland County.

But the French-Indian war came in 1755, and this was the first thing, like all common dangers, to banish something of the rancorous feelings of divided people. They forgot all else and rushed together, and this very fact itself would rub off many a sharp point of prejudice. The Indians were ready to kill all that they found defenseless; they were indiscriminate in their ferocity, and the tendency of a common defense and protection of each other tended to a like indiscrimination. The war gone, however, and new people constantly coming in, the old feelings were again manifesting themselves. Just then, however, came the first rumblings of the Revolution. Early in 1760 a meeting of the people was held, and here was the first visible sign of that common and indissoluble bond of brotherhood, one of the most remarkable in the history of mankind, that was required, that so tested men in the long seven years of war that was crowned with our liberties. Indeed that was the planting of the Tree of Liberty that has since spread its protecting shade more or less over the world.

The Revolution fought out, our liberties obtained, then came the question —really for the first time presented to man—of commencing at the very foundations, and constructing, without models, without a guiding precedent, government for free men—government where every man had an equal power.

The first great question to the people was to repair the extreme poverty, the suffering poverty, in which they found themselves after the long and heroic sacrifices. This work engaged their every energy for some years. In fact this lasted wholly through the two presidential terms of Washington and the one term of Adams, or down to 1801. Toward the end of the first Adams term, or with the dawn of this century, there began discussions upon government policies. Looking back over these discussions we can at first and for a few years see only the one main point for any differences, or sides on which it was possible to form parties. The first discoverable streak across the sky was the charge first made, by the Adams party (this merely to designate), that all those (these afterward turned out to be the Jefferson men) who did not think as they did were, by their acts, tending to destroy the Constitution. On the other hand, there were those who seemed to sincerely believe that Adams had been a good man, but, surrounded during his administration by bad advisers. Jefferson began to loom up as the next possible candidate. Then every hour and every day the lines began to be formed more distinctly. The Jefferson men were soon taunted as Jacobins. Two distinct parties were at once formed, each calling itself by the name Republican, but one occasionally calling itself Federal Republican, and, in the course of time, the other was sometimes called Democratic Republican.

Consulting the early party records among the good people of Adams it is rather amusing to notice how difficult (in many cases where parties aspired to office), apparently, it was for them to make up their minds which party they belonged to. In a few instances they would be candidates on the ticket of one party one year, and the next year on the ticket of the opposite party. But this never, it seems, occurred only in the case of defeated candidates. Where a candidate got in that seemed to fix his future politics unalterably. Just a little bit more than like results invariably do now-a days.

Early in 1800 the Pennsylvania State Senate held an important and exciting meeting on the subject of appointing presidential electors. The Senate concludes it will only vote as a separate body from the House, and very solemnly resolves that to meet in joint convention would be to virtually abandon having two houses of the Legislature. This seems to have presented a serious and exciting question at that time.

In November, 1800, there appeared a communication of nearly two columns in the *Adams Centinel*, signed "An American," and, so far as we can now learn, it was a fair and well written article, attempting to show the *status* in the county of political affairs, as to who was who. The writer says there has been great misunderstanding in the country on the division of political parties, and that they are not, as is often asserted, divided into "Monarchists and Republicans," but says the people who brought about the formation of the present Government are Federal Republicans. "A party exists," he says, "that originated in a dislike to the Constitution and Government, and is composed of men who have and may justly be called Anti Federalists."

This is not a very satisfactory explanation of exactly the state of politics; at least it would not be so considered now. But is it? It is too short for any understanding of our present politics, but it was clearly a complete *expose* of that day's political doings. "A dislike to the Government and Constitution," in the eyes of our good old Federal fathers, was no small political offense. It was a political crime not to be forgiven in the next world and to be shown no kind of mercy in this. Here was the first page in the story of those two great statesmen, Jefferson and Hamilton. The latter was a great man, one of the largest minded men this country has produced. He was a born leader of men. He believed in a strong, central government, patterned as closely as possible after the English Government, so as to have the greatest security to all, really the greatest freedom and the permanency of our Federal institutions. Following the leadership of Hamilton, there is now no question of the fact, were the majority of the wealthy, the educated and the aristocracy (we only use this word to draw a distinction more clearly).

Jefferson was the opposite of Hamilton in every one of his political ideas. He would place all possible power in the hands of the people. Hence he held the States were supreme, except only where the Constitution, in express words, reserved to the General Government certain powers specified; that the General Government could go thus far in its acts and no farther.

Here was the starting point the rise of all the political parties that have existed in this country for the past three-quarters of a century. It matters not what names they may have been known by, nor what issues have arisen out of party struggles for power, what this party has accomplished or that party failed to accomplish, their respective roots were in the brains and thoughts of Hamilton and Jefferson.

It is not to be wondered at that the people at first flush did not fully understand these great political questions, and that intelligent men often were for some years in honest doubt as to where their political standing was. As an

evidence of the fact that men just then were more concerned in bread and butter than in politics, one need only recite the following anecdote:

John Bender was elected one of the justices of the peace for this county. From this fact it may be inferred he was a man of more than average intelligence. Being elected he supposed he had to qualify and serve. He did so; but in the course of time he took counsel, in which he had confidence, and found that he could resign and not serve longer if he so wished. In joy he resigned, and not only resigned, but went to the expense of publishing the fact in the county paper, and in his publication says, "I will no longer act as justice of the peace, since I have been credibly informed I would not be fined for refusing to act."

On September 23, 1800, was held the first county convention in Gettysburg. The delegates were: Cumberland, David Moore, Henry Hoke, John Murphy; Mountjoy, Charles Wilson; Huntington, John Bonner, William Thompson; Berwick, Frederick Baugher, John Hersh; Strabane, George Hassler, John Dickson; Franklin, Moses McClean, Thomas Ewing; Liberty, James Thompson, David Agnew; Germany, Jacob Winrott, William Burher; Mountpleasant, Moses Lockhart, James Horner; Reading, Henry Hull, William Hodge; Tyrone, John King; Hamiltonban, Samuel Knox, Jacob McClellan; Conowago, Joseph Lilly; Menallen, Thomas Cochran, Benjamin Wright. The following ticket was nominated: For Senate, William Miller. For Assembly, Henry Slagel, Thomas Thornburg. Commissioner, Walter Smith. This was the ticket of the Federal party.

The Republicans had a meeting and nominated a ticket as follows: For Senate, William Reed. For Assembly, Walter Smith and John O'Brien. Commissioner, Emanuel Zeigler. The delegates to this convention were J. Agnew, chairman; J. Duncan, secretary; and Jacob Hostetter, Fredrick Eichelberger, Henry Miller, Valentine Emig, Leonard Eichelberger, Casper Hake, William Gilliland, John Miley, Samuel Smith, Jacob Wirtz, Lewis Wempler, John Ruby, Martin Gartner, John Stewart, Peter Hake, Jacob Kline, William Crawford, William Maxwell, Tobias Kepner, Peter Wolford.

The Republican party then was soon known as the Democratic party, and the Federalists became the Whigs. It will be noticed Walter Smith's name is on each ticket, but for different offices. At the election, Reed was elected senator. He was 456 votes behind in Adams County, but York gave him nearly 700 majority. On the ticket in Adams County the vote stood: Thornburg, 829; Slagle, 796; McIlwain, 401; O'Blenis, 355. For Commissioner, Smith, 762; Zeigler, 411.

Adams County, when parties were once crystalized into form, became Federal in politics and so remained for years. This party for eighteen years had the only newspaper in the county. The Republican-Democrats were the poor men, compared to the founders and leaders of the Federals. In the Federal ranks were the bank officers, the owners and presidents, and we believe the officers of all the turnpikes then being organized. It is not very singular, when we learn something of the personal strength of the Federal leaders or members in its ranks, that they could not be easily dislodged. The county would invariably go Federal; but the district, senatorial and congressional, would almost as certainly be carried by the opposing party.

We can now recall but one instance when the senatorial district went Federal, and that was in the year 1813, when Hon. William McSherry was elected by seventeen votes. He was the most popular man, politically, ever in the county. He was kept continuously in the Legislature for many years. And what is quite remarkable the year he wrested the senatorial district from the

opposite party, was the year of almost annihilation to that party in the balance of the State. The Federals lost about everything else, but they gained McSherry, and this was their all sufficient consolation.

The triumphant election of Mr. Jefferson in political parties fairly "let slip the dogs of war." The ruling element in this county, in fact, all our people, were of different races of men and severe in their judgments. In the local paper began to appear savage and denunciatory political articles. In the *Sentinel* of September, 1802, appears an article five columns in length signed, "An American." It is No. 4 of a series by the same writer. The people, all subscribers to the paper, read these long articles, and probably filed them away for future reference. The Federalists described the election of Jefferson as a revolution backward; an overturning and destroying of all the work of Washington and his fellow patriots. On both sides were the most dogmatic assertions and wholesale denunciations of all who were not of their opinion. The hustings were fashioned after the pulpit. It was intense, earnest and positive, and knew no charity for error of judgment. The people sat in their churches shivering and freezing with cold, listening eagerly to the long and dull sermons about dogmas, and they were physically and mentally trained to read the interminable screeds on politics and work themselves into a frenzy of hate and fear of any party that was not their particular party. In their politics, as in their religion, they were austere, uncharitable and honest, and they could not compromise with wrong and error.

Dr. Crawford swore "seven profane oaths," and was convicted and punished because he swore in the presence of several gentlemen. But in the newspaper discussion where there were printed words, written in hot anger, that were not only obscene but slanderous, the public were not shocked nor the law invoked to punish the hotspur.

This was all a necessary tutelage to the public to mold and fashion the common mind to its new civic surroundings. It was severe, and to look at it now, without some understanding of the surroundings of that time, it appears hard and cruel, but it was not.

It is quite evident Dr. Crawford struck back at his political enemies not only in the paper, but in every way he could command. In October, 1802, he published a notice to Alexander Russell, brigade inspector, to appear, under penalty, at the house of Martin Markley, Gettysburg, and render to William Crawford, "appointed agent to investigate and ascertain the accuracy of your returns and accounts." In the same paper are notices to Messrs. Brown, Watson, Hornor, Montgomery, Lecky, Scott, McIlhenny, Schmyzer and Olzer, captains of the Third Regiment for the years 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797 and 1798; and also to Finley, Wilson, Meredith, McKee, Cross, Shannon, Charles Wilson, Kerr and Rowan, captains of the Fourth Regiment, "to attend and bring all accounts and papers and returns made," etc.

August 4, 1802, Mr. Harper had a political article, slashing the Jefferson Republicans for celebrating their victory in a meeting, but he signs the article "Editor."

In the election, October, 1802, for Congress, John Edie had 946 votes; John Stewart, 641 votes. For Assembly, William Miller, 972 votes; Henry Slagle, 928 votes; A. McIlvain, 633 votes, and P. Wickart, 522 votes. For commissioners—Henry Hull, 951 votes; S. Fahnestock, 649 votes. Edie ran ahead of Stewart in this county, but the remainder of the district elected Stewart.

In 1803 there were two well-defined parties, and they were growing simply furious in their party discussions—the Federalists and the Republicans. The latter now began to be called "Democrats"—never spelled at that time with

a capital by the Federalists. It seems to have been at first used as a term of reproach, and was substituted for the epithet of "Jacobin."

In the election, October, 1803, in Adams County, the vote was as follows: For senator—Godfrey Lenhart, 775; Rudolph Spangler, 775; Fredrick Eichelberger, 400. York gave a majority for Spangler, and he was elected. For Assembly—Shriver, 1,927; Miller, 1,170; McIlwaine, 792. Sheriff Kuhn, 784; Gilliland, 299; Gettys, 1,131; Horner, 1,111. Arnt was elected coroner, defeating Welsh, Marshall and Smyser. Slagle was elected commissioner over Blythe by 342 majority.

These show about the division by the people politically in the county between Federalists and Republicans (Democrats, as they now began to be sometimes called).

In 1805 there was still some confusion in men's minds about how to get at just what they wanted in the way of party nominations and similar matters. At the June term of the court the Grand Jury took the matter in hand and issued a proclamation. In this day such would be a rather startling proceedings, but we must remember this was done in a day of experiments. Very properly the jury proceeds to deplore the violence of party spirit abroad in the land, and winds up by recommending voters to support in the coming election Thomas McKean for governor. The document is signed by William Miller, foreman; Robert Slemmons, Peter Wolford, Samuel Russell, George Kerr, Joshua Russell, Walter Jenkins, Robert McIlhenny, Philip Bishop, John Winrott, John Young, John McCreary, Barnabas McSherry, John Slagle.

This jury manifesto was published one week, and the interest it excited is noted well in the fact that a counter blast from citizens came the next week. The reply was over three columns long; was signed by Patrick Hayes, David Wilson, Alexander Russell, Michael Neuman, James McGaughey, Walter Smith, Alexander Cobean, James Scott, John Murphy, Robert Hayes, Isaiah Harr, Henry Schmeiser, Stephen Hendricks, John Edie, George Kerr, William McPherson, Samuel McCullough, Samuel Lilly, William McClellan, Thomas Ewing, William Weirman, James White, Caleb Bailes, Roger Wales, William Garvin, James Brown, John Troxell, Jacob Sell, Sr., George Sheakley, John Galloway. They say they "read with equal regret and astonishment the paper of the jury," and then they proceed in no mincing way to answer the address.

In the early part of 1805 Gov. McKean issued an order to the militia to wear red and blue cockades instead of black, as had been worn. This literally raised a *furor* in Gettysburg. The Federalists regarded it as verging on treason, and Capt. Alexander Cobean brought out his company on the next parade day, and they wore the new cockades while in the line of duty, but hurrahed for the black cockade. As quick as the company was dismissed the captain tore off his blue cockade and trampled it under foot, and the men all put on black cockades, and with cheers thus paraded the streets. Cobean was court-martialed for this, and the trial was one of the exciting events of the early times. He was convicted and degraded from his command, and then he sought the columns of the *Centinel* and scored those neighbors who had aided the prosecution without mercy. The Captain could use terse and vigorous English, and he evidently had become thoroughly aroused, and his black cockade waved in the face of his foes as he charged their lines whenever they might appear.

The Federal Republicans, as they styled themselves, published a notice of a "deputy meeting" in Gettysburg, September 16, 1805, to nominate a county ticket for the approaching election. The delegates to this convention were: Cumberland, Alexander Cobean, James Sweeny, Robert Thompson; Ber-



Jesse W. Griest

wick, John Hersh, Jacob Baker, Francis Marshall; Huntington, A. Robinette, John Bonner; Menallen, Robert Alexander, Christian Bender; Mount pleasant, William Torrence, Moses Lockhart; Strabane, William King, Jacob Cassat; Franklin, Moses McClean, Capt. Samuel Russell; Hamiltonban, John McGinley, William McMillan; Mountjoy, Samuel Smith; Liberty, John Morrow, John Agnew; Germany, William Beher, Capt. Jacob Winrott; Tyrone, James McKnight; Conowago, Henry Barnherst; Reading, James Chamberlain. The convention nominated for governor Thomas McKean; William Miller for senator; Andrew Shriver and Walter Smith, Assembly, and Jacob Cassat, county commissioner.

The Democrats held a convention soon after this and nominated for governor, Simon Snyder; senator, William Reed; Assembly, Walter Smith and William Cooper; commissioner, John Bonner. Then Alexander Cobean, John McGinley, Moses McClean, Robert Harper, James Duncan, Dr. William Crawford, Jacob Cassat, and others, "rushed into print," and paper bullets of the brain fairly sung and whistled in the air -sulphurous political lightning all around the sky.

At the election in October following (1805), the vote in the county stood—McKean, 852; Snyder, 264; William Miller, 1,069; William Reed, 183; William Smith, 1,240; A. Shriver, 1,076; William Cooper, 176; Jacob Cassat, 632; John Bonner, 624. The success of the Federal ticket was overwhelming. The curious part of it was they supported Gov. McKean, while but a short time before they violently opposed him. It seems they did not hesitate to prefer him to Snyder.

The Federal-Republicans held a convention to nominate a county ticket, September 15, 1806; John Morrow as chairman and James McSherry, secretary. The delegates were: Cumberland, William McPherson, William McCurdy; Liberty, John Morrow, Thomas McKee; Hamiltonban, James McCleary, David Hart; Mountjoy, William Hooghtalin; Franklin, Peter Mark, William McClean; Strabane, Richard Brown, John McGuffin; Menallen, Robert Alexander, George Blankney; Conowago, Nicholas Ginter; Huntington, Thomas Pearson, James Robinette; Berwick, Fredrick Baugher, Sebastian Heafer; Mountpleasant, Andrew Johnston, Ninian Chamberlain; Borough (Gettysburg), John Galloway; and nominated for Assembly Walter Smith, Andrew Shriver; commissioner, John Bonner. Two coroners, Henry Hoke, Jacob Rider. The Democrats held a convention and put up the following: Assembly, Henry Hoke, William Cooper; coroners, Emanuel Zeigler, Jacob Middlekauf; commissioner, John Miley.

At the election following the vote stood: James Kelly, for Congress (no opposition), 1,708 votes. Assembly, Walter Smith, 1,592 votes; Andrew Shriver, 1,577; Henry Hoke, 146; William Cooper, 135. For coroner, Henry Hoke, 1,474; Jacob Rider, 1,468; Emanuel Zeigler, 255; J. Middlekauf, 218. Sheriff, J. Winrott, 811 votes; James Horner, 539; John Murphy, 499; John Arndt, 362; William McClellan, 186; James Cox, 9. Commissioner, John Bonner, 1,368; John Miley, 330.

September 21, 1807, a county convention met and nominated the following ticket: Assembly, John Edie, James McSherry; commissioner, John Arnt; and appointed Moses Lockhart, David Slagle and John Dickson to meet the York County delegates and nominate a candidate for senator. The deputies at the convention were: Gettysburg, John McConaughy; Cumberland, Hugh Dunwoody, David Horner; Liberty, John Morrow, Peter Carpenter; Hamiltonban, Amos Maginly, William McMillan; Mountjoy, Wilhelmes Hooghtalin; Franklin, Nathaniel Paxton, David Neuman; Strabane, John Dickson,

William King; Menallen, Thomas Cochran; Conowago, Henry Bernhart; Huntington, Daniel Funk, Daniel Shaffer; Latimore, John Bonner, James Robinette; Berwick, Sebastian Hafer, David Slagle, Henry Lilly; Tyrone, James Neely; Germany, Fredrick Keefer, Samuel Beher; Mountpleasant, James Horner, Moses Lockhart.

The vote at the following October election stood: For senator, Thomas Campbell, 706 votes; George Spangler, 185; Assembly, James McSherry, 899; James Gettys, 577; John Edie, 322. Commissioner, John Arnt, 558; William Kuhns, 355.

January 23, 1808, "a meeting of the Democratic citizens of this county" was called, to be held at the house of Ralph Lashells, in Gettysburg, for the purpose of, for the first time, selecting delegates to a State Democratic Convention to nominate State officers and electors. At this meeting John Agnew was chairman, and Dr. Daniel Sheffer, secretary; Dr. William Crawford and Gen. William Reed were chosen delegates to attend the convention in Lancaster. They were instructed to use their influence for Simon Snyder for governor. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions and to act as a general committee of correspondence on the critical situation of public affairs; committee, Dr. Crawford, Gen. Reed, Samuel Smyth, John Weikert, Dr. Daniel Sheffer.

"A large and respectable meeting of Federal-Republicans" was held in the court house, Monday, March 21, 1808; Alexander Russell, chairman; James Dobbins, secretary. "*Resolved*, That the nomination of a candidate for the office of governor by a caucus of legislators is inconsistent with the principles of a free government and calculated to deprive the people of a free choice of candidates for that important office." This explains why it was that the Federalists had to choose between McKean and Snyder for governor in the previous election. The legislators had caucused and nominated candidates. This meeting resolved in favor of James Ross, of Pittsburgh, for governor. By another resolution Jacob Cassat, Michael Slagle, Daniel Funk, James Chamberlain, Samuel Withrow, Peter Zimmerman, Robert McIlhenny, Jacob Winrott, John Edie, John Arnt, James Dobbin and George Hosler "were appointed a committee to correspond with the Federal and Constitutional Republicans," and by all honorable means promote the election of James Ross for governor.

Another meeting was held in Bedford March 12, of which Gen. Terrence Campbell was chairman, Dr. George D. Foulke, secretary, at which James Ross was endorsed for governor.

About this time thirty eight members of the State Senate and House held a caucus and styled themselves "constitutional members," and nominated James Madison for President, and George Clinton for Vice-President.

June 22, 1808, a committee of Democrats published in the *Centinel* a call to the people to meet at the house of George Lashells, Strabane Township, on July 4, of that year, to advise and take counsel together upon the "momentuous and vital question of the day," and to look after the Democratic prospects in the approaching presidential election. In pursuance of this call a respectable meeting of the Democrats of Adams County convened at the time and place appointed. John Agnew was appointed chairman, and Dr. Daniel Sheffer, secretary. Dr. William Crawford explained the objects of the meeting, and made a short address and offered a series of resolutions. The first resolution says: "That until Constitutional provision shall be made for the manner in which the nomination of suitable characters and candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States shall emanate from the people, we consider the nomination by our representatives in Congress, of all other modes

that which is least liable to exceptions." Then by resolution the meeting heartily endorses the nomination that Congress had made of James Madison and George Clinton. The meeting endorsed Simon Snyder as the Democratic candidate for governor.

The Federalists held a county meeting and endorsed James Ross, of Pittsburg, for governor. At the election following Snyder was elected governor, and he continued to hold the office until 1817.

The *Sentinel* of September 14, 1808, is filled for the first time on the first page with original matter, mostly of a political nature. The leading article is devoted to demonstrating that the Democrats of the county are a French party; and then follows several columns in disproof of the charge against James Ross, that he is a deist. There is then a lengthy address to the Federalists of the county, urging James Ross for governor. This is signed by John Edie, James Chamberlain, Daniel Funk, John Arndt, George Hassler, Peter Zimmerman, Samuel Withrow, Robert McIlhenny, Jacob Winrott, Michael Slagle, Jacob Cassat, James Dobbins.

At the meeting of deputies in September, 1808, the townships were represented as follows: Gettysburg, Michael Neuman; Cumberland, Hugh Dunwoody, David Horner; Liberty, John Morrow, David Eckert; Hamiltonban, Samuel Withrow, William McMillan; Mountjoy, James McIlhenny; Franklin, David Neuman, Peter Mark; Strabane, John Dixon, George Hafller; Menallen, Thomas Cochran, George Hartzel, Jr.; Conowago, Henry Gitt; Huntington, Daniel Funk, Eleazar Brandon; Latimore, William Wireman, Isaac Everett; Berwick, John Hersh, Francis Marshall, Michael Slagle; Reading, Alexander Lung; Tyrone, Henry Schmyser; Germany, Jacob Winrott, Andrew Will; Mountpleasant, Samuel Lilly, James Horner. The convention resolved in favor of James Ross for governor; James Gettys and James McSherry for Assembly; Joseph Swearinger for commissioner.

Federalist ticket, 1808: For governor, James Ross; Congress, James Kelly; Assembly, James Gettys, James McSherry; commissioner, Joseph Swearinger. Democratic ticket: Governor, Jacob Snyder; Congress, William Crawford; Assembly, George Lashells, Henry Hoke; commissioner, William Kuhns.

Adams County went Federalist by a vote of over 600 at the election of 1808, while in nearly all the other portions of the State the Democratic party was victorious, and gained largely on its former votes. Adams had started out with a small Federalist majority in 1803, and this was more than doubled in 1808. From 1803 to 1808 the Democrats could not poll 300 votes in the county. The vote stood at the fall election of 1808 as follows: James Ross, 1,372; S. Snyder, 795. For congressman, J. Kelly, 1,404; Dr. William Crawford, 690. Assembly, Gettys, 1,466; McSherry, 1,451; Hoke, 711; Lashells, 698. Commissioner, Swearinger, 1,390; Kuhns, 778.

Dr. Crawford had a majority in York County of 1,092 votes, and was elected to Congress. This election was held in October, and the Presidential election in the following November.

The vote in the county for senator and sheriff at the election in October, 1809, was as follows: Senator, William Miller, 1199 votes; William Gilliland, 596. For sheriff: James Horner, 732 votes; John Murphy, 544; Jacob Eyster, 539; John Arndt, 379; Robert Harper, 182; John Gilliland, 176.

In 1809 the Legislature passed an act granting $2,000 to Adams County to establish an academy school in Gettysburg. In 1810 the school was opened for the education of youths in the English and other languages. The trustees were Dr. William Crawford, then a member of Congress, and William Gilliland.

In 1810 the two tickets were published as follows: "Federal Ticket," for Congress, David Cassat; Assembly, James McSherry; commissioner, Henry Brinkerhoff; auditors, John Dickson, Amos Maginly and Andrew Will; trustees of Gettysburg Academy, William McPherson and Robert Hayes.

"Republican Ticket" (Democrats really); for Congress, William Crawford; Assembly, Samuel Sloan and Daniel Sheffer; commissioner, George Kerr; auditors, Jacob Eyster, James Wilson and John Miley; trustees of Gettysburg Academy, William Gilliland and Michael Slagle.

At the October election, 1810, the vote stood in Adams County: Cassat, 664 votes; William Crawford, 279; James McSherry, 681; James Robinette, 655; Daniel Sheffer, 282; Samuel Sloan, 265; Henry Brinkerhoff, 653; George Kerr, 296; John Dickson, 642; Amos Maginley, 643; Andrew Will, 645; Jacob Eyster, 304; James Wilson, 301; John Miley, 296; William McPherson, 640; Robert Hayes, 637; William Gilliland, 302; Michael Slagle, 299. Crawford had a majority in York County over Cassat, the vote being 2,053 to 1,126.

County receipts and expenditures for the year January, 1810, to January, 1811, were $9,448.33, as reported by county commissioners Joseph Swearinger, Samuel Withrow, Henry Brinkerhoff and clerk, William McClean.

At the October election, 1812, the congressional district was composed of Adams, Cumberland and Franklin Counties, and two congressmen were elected from the district. The Democratic nominees were William Crawford and Robert Whitehill. At the election the vote in this county stood: Edward Crawford, 1,560; James Duncan, 1,581; Robert Whitehill, 531; William Crawford, 482.

Cumberland and Franklin Counties voted overwhelmingly democratic and elected William Crawford and Robert Whitehill over the Federal candidates Edward Crawford and James Duncan, who ran so largely ahead of their opponents in Adams County. The vote on the remainder of the ticket was: Assembly, James McSherry, 2,054; James Robinette, 1,551, John Fickes (Dem.), 541. Commissioner, Robert Hayes, 1,503; Henry Hoke, 553. Sheriff, John Murphy, 969; John Arndt, 915; John Ewing, 439. Coroner, Samuel Galloway, 1,437; John Troxell, Jr., 1,437; Bernhart Gilbert, 550; John Shorb, 574. There was a tie vote between Galloway and Troxell. Auditors, John Dickson, 1,497; Alexander Cobean, 1,483; Andrew Will, 1,500; Andrew Marshall, 554; George Smyser, 567; George McKeehan, 554. Trustees, John Edie, 1,493; Samuel Withrow, 1,493; John Robinson, 554; Jacob Eyster, 553.

At the November presidential election of this year the Clinton and Ingersoll electors for President and Vice-President received 745 votes, and the Madison and Gerry electors received 410 votes. It will be noticed the vote was much lighter than the vote of the previous October.

At the October election, 1813, James McSherry was the Federal candidate for State senator and William Gilliland the Democratic candidate. The district was Adams and York Counties. The vote stood in this county, McSherry, 1,246; Gilliland, 473. This was politically a disastrous year to the Federal party, that had through their papers denounced the war, and in the language of Patrick Henry, cried "Peace! peace! when there is no peace." This year every county in the State was carried by the Democrats, except Delaware, Lancaster and Adams. The official vote for senator elected McSherry by fifteen majority, and he was the solitary gain for the Federals in the State that year. This says a great deal for the popularity of Mr. McSherry, and the power of himself and the other Federalists' leaders in the county to hold their voters in line when there was such a popular tidal wave against them. Mr. Gilliland's majority (not official) in York was 762, which elected McSherry by eleven votes. The vote on the remainder of the ticket was the usual triumph of the Federalists.

At the October election, 1814, the vote in the county stood: Governor, Isaac Wayne (Fed.) 1,230; Simon Snyder, 447. Congress, Alexander Cobean, 1,360; Edward Crawford, 1,341; William Maclay, 302; William Crawford, 286. Assembly, William Miller 1,243, James Robinette 1,669; Jacob Eyster 404. Commissioners, David Stewart, 1,312; Henry Smyser, 1,310; Andrew Walker, 373; George Lashells, 372. Auditors, John Dickson, 1,303; Andrew Will, 1,304; William Thompson, 1,303; John Duncan, 371; Samuel Fahnestock, 371; John Robinson, 370. Trustees, William McPherson, 1,301; James H. Miller, 1,293; James Gilliland, 370; Samuel Withrow, 374. The congressional district was Adams, Cumberland and Franklin Counties. William Crawford and Maclay were elected to Congress.

We have given the details of the formation of parties here and all the prominent actors, and the parts they took in that broad field of work. It makes a very complete reference hand-book for the present generation to study the political actions and influence of a worthy ancestry now passed away. Their children —grandchildren mostly— are now in their way and fashion carrying on the work that had to be taken up by others, when the busy hands of the fathers were crossed upon their breasts in that endless sleep, in that great silent city where contentions and controversies never go—where there is nothing except complete and universal equality.

In another chapter we give the list of county officials, taking up the story where this account ends, not deeming it essential to the preservation of all the parties acting and contending in the elections to a later date—that is, not absolutely essential to the future historian.

It is deemed sufficient here to say that the Federal party was eventually the Whig party, and in all its names and changes it held its power and mastery in the county until 1856, when that remarkable political episode, Know nothingism, swept over the country. That contest sealed the fate of the Whig party in Adams county, and gave the ascendancy to the Democracy, which it has maintained to this day.

CHAPTER XIX.

POSTOFFICES—PETITION TO POSTMASTER GENERAL IN 1795—POSTMASTERS IN COUNTY, PAST AND PRESENT.

IN 1795, when there were probably 10,000 people in what is now Adams County, there was sent a petition to the Postmaster General that is now an important chapter in the county's history, as follows:

WHEREAS a post has been appointed to ride betwixt York Town and Haggerstown in the State of Maryland, and through said town of Gettysburg, we apprehend it would be a great advantage to the people of this town and county adjacent if a postoffice was established with us, and we beg leave to inform you that the town of Gettysburg is thirty miles distant from York, which is at present our nearest postoffice, and thirty-three miles from Haggerstown, which renders the conveyance of our letters by post very inconvenient, to the great detriment of our trade. We flatter ourselves from the rapid growth of our village, and as we are situate in the center of a wealthy settlement, that a complyance with our petition will be no loss to the revenue arising from the postoffice, as a postmaster can be obtained at a moderate expense.

(SIGNED)

ALEXANDER DOBBIN,
DANIEL MCALISTER,
ARCH'D DICKEY,
WILLIAM GARVIN,
EMANUEL ZIGLER,
THOS. LOW,
JAMES GETTYS,
GEORGE KERR,
HENRY HOKE,
JOHN SWENY,
JAMES SMITH,
JNO. AGNEW,
EBENEZER FINLEY,
ALEXANDER IRVINE.

The writer of this examined the Blue Books in the Congressional Library. The first issue of these probably was commenced in 1802; at all events, this was the oldest one found. Then there was a break in the numbers to 1817. The names of the postmasters in these books occur only in giving their reports, and not in the dates of the appointment. Hence, here we give any date where we could find the different postmasters' first reports, and then, without naming their years of continuance, pass along to the date of the first report of their successor. The reader will therefore understand, in each case, the date we give is within a few months of the time of the appointment, and that each one continued in office to within a few months of the date of the first report of his successor.

Gettysburg.—James Scott (first postmaster), appointed July 1, 1798; salary $34.38.

These names appear here as furnished by the Blue Books and the officials at Washington; but as the Blue Books extend back only to 1802, and the records are imperfect, we are satisfied that James Brice was postmaster in 1801, as we have seen a list of letters published in the Gettysburg postoffice of that date and signed by James Brice, postmaster. Upon this authority alone we add the name of Mr. Brice to the list, and name him as postmaster during the year 1801. Samuel Huey, July 1, 1802; William B. Underwood, January 1, 1805; James Douglas, April 1, 1807; George Welsh, October 1, 1810; William Meredith, March 11, 1819; John Hersh, January 18, 1823 (office receipts, $213.18); William W. Bell, June 30, 1829; Hezekiah Van Orsdel, May 18, 1841; Charles W. Berluchy, June 2, 1845; Alexander D. Buehler, May 9, 1849; William Gillespie, June 6, 1853; George Geyer, June 8, 1857; David A. Buehler, March 25, 1861; J. A. Kitzmiller, April 8, 1869; J. M. Krauth, 1877; H. S. Benner (present postmaster), June, 1885.

Abbottstown.—The first officer we find here was Samuel Fahnestock, 1817; salary, $16.16 a year. In 1833 Jacob Fahnestock was acting; 1837, George Ickes; 1841, H. Mayer, succeeded in 1831 by William Berlin, who held office until April, 1842; George Ickes again in office 1842; then William Bittinger to 1845; Nicholas Corns to March 3, 1849; Henry Kobler, 1851; George Ickes again succeeded to June, 1853 (salary now increased to $66.33); then George Gordy, succeeded by Louisa Wolf, who kept the office to April, 1857. Emma Wolf then took it till April, 1861; then E. H. Stahle succeeded. In 1883 the salary had grown to $169.65.

Arendtsville.—In 1845 Jacob Keckler was postmaster; succeeded in 1855 by Peter Eyster to 1861; then G. G. Plank, April 25, 1861; C. B. Hawes appointed, 1865; G. G. Plank again; same year, Jesse P. Brenneman appointed; in 1881, Michael Snyder. In 1851 the salary was $21.48; in 1883, $191.05.

Aspers.—(On the G. & H. Railroad, in Menallen Township).

Bendersville.—Abel T. Wright in 1851; William B. Wilson appointed May, 1853; W. Overdeer, October, 1855; in 1863, Jacob Pitzer; 1883, A. H. Stover. First salary, $58.38; in 1883, salary $265.05. In 1886, John Berkholder.

Bermudian.—1827, Jacob Smith; 1829, Gideon Griest; 1835, Joseph E. Temple; 1839, Isaac Walker; December 31, 1840, Mahlon Griest; 1845, David Newcomer; 1853, M. Smith, and in December of that year H. B. Smith; 1860, Solomon Larew, one year; then Daniel Larew two years; 1863, T. M. Brenneman; 1871, Jesse Larew; 1873, Mary A. Kroll; 1875, Abner Griest; 1877, E. H. Troupe. In 1827 the salary was $4.12; in 1883, $64.09.

Berlin.—1819, Christian Picking; 1833, John Fletcher.

Bigler.—1859, John A. H. Rither; 1861, George W. Rex; 1867, John A. H. Rither; 1885, S. R. Bream.

Bonneauville.—Recently established.

Cashtown.—1835, Adam S. E. Duncan; 1841, A Scott; 1845, Mary Duncan. Abraham Scott succeeded and held the office until 1855; Jacob Mark appointed; 1860, H. M. Mickley; 1861, Israel Shank; 1861, John McCleary; 1865, John McCleary; same year, Susan Norris; then James A. Rebert to 1873; David A. Mickley, 1883. First salary, $15.96; 1883, salary, $112.14; H. L. Bream.

Centennial.—1875, Miss J. M. O'Neal.

East Berlin.—1835, William Hildebrand; 1839, D. Grumbine; 1841, Emanuel Kuhn; December 9, 1845, William Wolf; 1847, Robert M. Hutchinson; 1853, William Wolf, succeeded by J. Woods; 1861, Francis Hildebrand.

Fairfield.—(Originally called Miller's) 1817, Ezra Blythe, on a salary of $18.16; 1829, Asa Olmstead; 1833, William Johnston; 1839, Michael Larner; 1841, John McCleary; 1845, J. Brinkerhoff; 1847, Hugh D. Heagy; 1851, John B. Paxton; 1855, Jacob Brinkerhoff; 1859, C. M. Robinson; 1861, John B. Paxton; 1867, J. W. Sutherland; 1869, John W. Sullivan; 1871, John M. Musselman, Upton J. Neely.

Flora Dale.—1865, Elijah Wright; 1879, M. A. Wright.

Fountain Dale.—1837, Joseph Braugher; May 14, 1845, Reuben Steen. The office was discontinued in 1849 for a time and then reopened.

Goldensville.—Recently established.

Graeffenburg.—1851, David Goodyear, on a salary of $19.48; 1863, Benjamin Shriver; 1865, Maria Shriver; 1865, Abraham Hostetter; 1867, Daniel Miller; 1868, Samuel Secrist; 1869, Martin Shoemaker; 1873, William A. Remer; 1883, Miss J. Riggeal.

Granite Hill.—1857, Philip Hand; 1863, Daniel Gulden; 1871, Abraham Hoke.

Green Mount.—1847, John Weikert; 1859, J. A. Harper; 1865, H. P. Bigham.

Guernsey.—Recently established.

Hampton.—April 18, 1835, Charles Blish; 1845, Christian Cashman; 1851, Jacob Aulbaugh; 1853, Jacob C. Shriver; 1861, Solomon Chronister; 1863, Daniel Albert; 1865, Ephraim Howard; 1867, David W. Howard; 1873, Henry Meyers.

Heidlersburg.—1841, Leonard Delap (held the office twenty years); 1861, Peter Yeatts; 1873, John F. Houck.

Hunterstown.—1825, George Armor; 1835, Susan S. Cassat; 1845, Hugh King; 1847, W. F. Walter; 1852, J. King; 1853, Simon Melhorn; 1859, Elizabeth M. Feltz; 1863, Eliza Heinard; 1865, Jane King. The latter, judging from the long term, either has or has not been an "offensive partisan"—just as happens to be the reader's politics.

Irishtown.—Established in 1886.

Idaville.—1863, Jesse Sawyers, on a salary of $13.25; 1863, D. H. Markley; 1867, Jacob J. Diehl; 1869, Joseph H. Klein; 1869, Andrew Crist; 1883, J. H. Cline; in the latter year the salary was $105.30.

Kingsdale.—1873, A. F. Kleinfelter; 1877, G. F. King; 1879, G. P. Krug.

Latimore.—1875, A. Larew.

Littlestown.—(Called originally Peter's Town, Peter Little's Town, Kleinetown, etc.) 1837, Francis Leas (salary $117.44); 1839, John McIlvain; June 21, 1841, John A. Davis; 1845, Thomas Barnett; 1847, Joseph Dysert; 1851, Ephraim Myers; 1853, Matilda Jones; 1865, A. F. Barker; 1877, D. Bolinger; 1881, William Fount.

McKnightstown.—1869, Martin A. Miller; 1871, J. M. Michley; 1875, C. T. Lower; 1885, W. F. Rittase.

McSherrystown.—1845, Henry Hening; 1849, Elizabeth Will (Hill). This name is printed alternately "Will" and "Hill." The proper name is Will, however, and *esto perpetua* her position.

Menallen.—1835, Daniel Waugh; 1845, Jesse Houck; 1855, J. Eppleman; 1861, Edward Staley; 1867, Jacob Eppleman; 1869, Edward Staley; 1875, Hannah Staley; 1881, J. H. Bushey.

Mummasburgh.—1849, H. J. Brinkerhoff; 1855, Samuel Hart; 1861, C. H. Fulwiler; 1865, Henry W. Witmore.

New Chester.—1835, Nicholas Faugenbaugh; 1851, Faugenbaugh; 1859, Eliza Heinard; same year, P. A. Meyers; 1863, John A. Snowden; 1867, P. A. Meyers; 1871, Daniel Wolf; 1875, R. McIlhenny; 1877, A. Winand.

New Oxford.—1835, Francis Hildt; 1837, Mary Melsheimer; 1851, John Blair; 1865, Israel Blair; 1871, Fabius W. Wagner; 1873, John F. Blair; 1885, W. J. Metzler.

Plainview.—1877, R. W. McIlhenny.

Red Land.—September 1, 1867, William A. McSherry; 1881, J. A. Grimes; 1883, J. J. Parr.

Round Hill.—1855, Adam S. Meyers; 1859, Ira R. Shipley; 1865, Sarah E. Taylor; 1867, Adam S. Meyers.

Seven Stars.—1860, Alexander Miller; 1861, A. Heintzelman; 1867, Israel Little; 1883, E. J. Little.

Table Rock.—1855, Samuel Faber, Jr.; he got a salary of $7.94; total income of the office was $5.41. Catherine Thomas succeeded; 1861, C. A. Lower; 1875, H. L. Harris; 1883, Y. Z. Lower.

Two Taverns.—1857, Jacob Little; 1867, Baltzer Snyder; 1879, A. J. Collins; 1883, J. Sherman.



Geo. Himes

Trust. George Cole appointed to first postoffice in Buchanan Valley, established June 19, 1886.

Unity. 1883, M. Rebert.

Weeks. 1873, Miss Sue Cart; 1877, R. S. Little; 1879, W. S. Cart.

York Sulphur Springs. 1825, Herman Weirman; 1845, Anna Godfrey; 1849, Isaac D. Worley; 1851, Isaac W. Pearson; 1853, William Reed; 1855, Jonas Johns; 1863, B. Borius, succeeded by W. Zeigler; 1885, A. C. Gardear.

CHAPTER XX.

BY AARON SHEELY, A. M.

EDUCATION—PIONEER SCHOOLS—PIONEER TEACHERS—PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSES—CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOL—EAST BERLIN SCHOOL—GETTYSBURG CLASSICAL SCHOOL—GETTYSBURG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—ENGLISH SCHOOL IN GETTYSBURG—GETTYSBURG ACADEMY—GETTYSBURG FEMALE INSTITUTE—GETTYSBURG FEMALE ACADEMY—THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—GETTYSBURG GYMNASIUM—PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE—NEW OXFORD COLLEGE AND MEDICAL INSTITUTE—HUNTERSTOWN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY—CATHOLIC SCHOOLS—THE FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM—THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY—EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS—CONCLUSION—TABULAR STATEMENTS.

PIONEER SCHOOLS.

THE American people were the first in history to found a nation on popular education. The sturdy German and Scotch-Irish pioneers carried with them to their new homes among these hills and valleys a firm conviction that a people to be truly prosperous and happy must be educated. It was their care, therefore, from the first, to provide in the best manner possible for the education of their children.

But the physical wants of the early settlers, of course, claimed their first attention. Before they could patronize schools they were obliged to seek means to satisfy their bodily needs. Not until means of temporary shelter and subsistence had been secured could the claims of education receive much consideration. The condition of the country and the occupation of the people in rural districts were also unfavorable to the maintenance of schools except those of a rudimentary character and for short terms. A sparse population scattered over a wide extent of country mainly covered with dense forests and undergrowth, and destitute of roads and bridges, opposed serious obstacles to the establishment of schools. The preparation of the ground for tillage necessarily consumed much time and labor. Farm machinery, except the rudest, being then unknown, agricultural operations were slow and tedious, leaving but little time for literary pursuits. The threshing and marketing of a crop which can now be easily performed within a week was then a task requiring the united labor of the farmer and his sons during the winter for its accomplishment. The sons of a farmer in moderate circumstances therefore considered themselves fortunate if they obtained one or two months of schooling during the year.

With the farmer's daughters the case was even worse. The operations of the spinning-wheel, loom, needle and dairy, besides the manifold other duties of the household, to say nothing of help frequently given in the fields during

busy seasons, occupied so much time that their education was seldom pursued beyond the merest rudiments. Distance to school was also a great hindrance to attendance—three, four, and even five miles being nothing uncommon.

PIONEER TEACHERS.

The teachers in the early and sparsely settled districts were for the most part ignorant adventurers, whose success lay in their ability to deceive parents and flog their children. Many of them were intemperate and tyrannical, and unfit, in public estimation, for any business except school teaching. It was nothing uncommon for the pedagogue of those days to be habitually profane. Nor was it an unusual thing for him to draw frequent and copious inspirations from a bottle of whisky secreted somewhere about the schoolhouse. As a rule he was uncouth in appearance, ungainly in manner, and filthy in his habits. Not being expected to know or teach anything beyond the conventional three "R's," the question of competency was seldom raised. His equanimity was never disturbed by perplexing questions to test the profundity of his knowledge or his ability to impart instruction. Proficiency in writing copies, skill in making and mending quill pens, and physical vigor to use the rod without stint on the backs of real or supposed delinquents, were the qualifications that commended him to his patrons.

PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSES.

In early times schools were usually kept in a spare room in some dwelling house; but as population increased and the need of better accommodations was felt the citizens of a neighborhood met, and, by their joint labor, put up a schoolhouse. The architecture of the pioneer schoolhouse was extremely rude and simple. It was usually a plain cabin, built of unhewn logs, with a log or stone chimney at one end, well plastered with mud. No attention was given to the proper lighting of the room. Its ventilation was all that the most ardent advocate of pure air could desire. The numerous openings afforded abundant means for the admission of pure air, while the wide chimney and open fireplace permitted the free escape of vitiated air. The articles of furniture were few and simple, consisting of one row of desks ranged around and facing the walls for the use of the larger scholars, and two or three slab benches in the middle of the room for the smaller ones.

CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOL.

The first school of which there is any record was established at Kreutz Kirche, now Christ Church, in what is now Union Township, about the year 1747. Rev. Michael Schlatter, a German Reformed minister, a fine scholar and an accomplished teacher, sent to America as a missionary at the expense of the Synod of Amsterdam, in 1746, organized the school. It was his mission to labor among the people in the German settlements, to form them into religious societies, and to establish schools among them wherever practicable.

Mr. Schlatter was a man of eminent piety and extraordinary zeal and industry in the work to which he had devoted himself. He preached in Philadelphia and took journeys to the country on horseback at different times, traveling hundreds of miles, preaching the gospel, establishing schools, and attending to his other missionary work. The parish school which he established here existed in a feeble way prior to his first visit to the place; for he says in his journal that on the day of his arrival, May 4, 1747, he preached in a schoolhouse. Among the baptisms recorded by Mr. Schlatter, May 6, 1747, was a child of the schoolmaster, John Henry Krentz, who taught the school at that time, and after whom the church and settlement were probably named.

During Rev. Jacob Wiestling's pastorate at this place, which commenced in 1813, and for some time thereafter, the school was kept up in a schoolhouse owned by the church and situated on the church property. The school was continued, with more or less regularity, during a period of nearly one hundred years. Between 1813 and 1820 a man by the name of William Slider was in charge of the school.

A Dutch teacher, named David Von Souberin, was engaged by the church in 1820, but it appears he was not successful in his management of the school; for, in a few lines in German on the last page of the baptismal record, he says "he was engaged by Kreutz Kirche as schoolmaster and moved here October 12, 1820; but that, to his great joy, he moved away again April 1, 1824." This school being in a German settlement the instruction was wholly in the German language.

EAST BERLIN SCHOOL.

The first English school at East Berlin was opened in 1769 by Robert John Chester, an Englishman. This experiment of an English school in a German community, at this early day, was not successful, and the enterprising Englishman was soon obliged to give up the undertaking. He afterward turned his attention to tavern keeping in the village, an occupation which, if not more congenial to his taste, is said to have proved much more lucrative.

GETTYSBURG CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

The first classical school within the present limits of the county, and the first one, it is claimed, west of the Susquehanna, was established in Gettysburg by Rev. Alexander Dobbin, who came to this country from one of the northern counties of Ireland about the year 1773, and soon after established his school. This worthy parson owned considerable land in and around the southern part of the borough, known as the "Dobbin Farm." On this tract he erected the spacious stone building, still standing, within the angle formed by the intersection of Washington Street and the Emmittsburg road. In this building he established a classical and boarding school which gained a wide reputation for thoroughness of instruction and excellence of management. Many distinguished men of the last generation, in this and surrounding counties, received their education in this school. It was still in existence in 1801, but was discontinued soon after that date.

GETTYSBURG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

On the 4th of May, 1801, a lady by the name of Anne Corry opened an industrial school in Gettysburg, in which were taught, according to the prospectus, "sewing, flowering, etc." The prospectus further stated that in the conduct of the school the utmost attention would be given to accuracy and expedition in the progress of pupils. Beyond these meager facts nothing is known concerning the school.

ENGLISH SCHOOL IN GETTYSBURG.

In 1803 an English school of considerable importance and usefulness was established in Gettysburg through the united efforts of many of the leading citizens. The number of names on the subscription list was forty-three, and the number of scholars subscribed reached sixty-four, notwithstanding the fact that the school was at first limited to fifty scholars. The first teacher was Robert Horner, elected by a majority of ten votes over William Campbell, who received four votes. The tuition fee was $6 a year. The building in which the school was kept was of log, small, poorly furnished and uncomfortable.

GETTYSBURG ACADEMY.

March 19, 1801, the Legislature of Pennsylvania appropriated the sum of $2,000 to aid in establishing an institution under the name and title of the Gettysburg Academy. The act provided that one-half of this sum should be applied to the erection of a suitable building and to the purchase of books; the other half to be applied, in connection with other resources, to pay for the gratuitous instruction of such number of indigent children, not exceeding four, as should from time to time apply for admission. The act further provided for the care of the school property and for the management of the school.

A spacious two-story brick building, containing two large rooms on each floor, was accordingly erected on the southeast corner of Washington and High Streets and the school established. Mr. Samuel Ramsay, a graduate of Dickinson College, is supposed to have been the first teacher. Among other teachers in the Academy about this time were Henry Wells, a New Englander, Cornelius Davis, a graduate of a New England College, and Charles Davis, who is represented as a teacher of superior ability. About the year 1820 Rev. David McConaughy, D. D., assumed charge of the school and continued it for some years. June 25, 1827, a classical school was opened in the building by Rev. David Jacobs, A. M., as a preparatory department of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, established the previous year. Two years later a scientific department was added, and Michael Jacobs, A. M., was placed in charge. In 1829 the academy was sold for debt, Prof. S. S. Schmucker becoming the purchaser at $1,150. This closed the career of the Gettysburg Academy.

Prior to 1834 a number of other academies were scattered throughout the county, but as their existence was generally brief, and as no records of them seem to have been preserved, it has been found impossible to trace their history.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE INSTITUTE.

After the removal of Pennsylvania College from the academy building on High Street, in 1837, and for nineteen years thereafter, the property was used for school purposes under various names and titles by Rev. J. H. Marsden, Mrs. Wallace and daughter, and others. In 1856 Rev. David Eyster, A. M., purchased the property, and with the assistance of his wife, a lady of culture and administrative ability, established therein the Gettysburg Female Institute, which was continued by them for a period of fifteen years; and which, at first under the management of Mr. Eyster himself, and, after his death, under the direction of Mrs. Eyster, attained great popularity and usefulness. The building is not at present used for school purposes.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE ACADEMY.

About the year 1830 a one-story brick building was erected on East High Street, Gettysburg, adjoining the lot of ground occupied by the county prison, and a school established known as the Gettysburg Female Academy. The ground for the purpose was donated by two benevolent ladies of Gettysburg, Mary and Catharine Lackey. The money for the erection of the building, as also for the furnishing of the room, was raised by subscription among the friends of the school. The first teacher in the school was Rev. J. H. Marsden, who a year or two later became professor of mineralogy and botany in Pennsylvania College. The building is at present occupied by Miss Mary D. McClellan with a flourishing select school.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

A theological seminary for the special training and preparation of the Lu-

theran ministry was established in Gettysburg in 1826. In 1831 the corner-stone of the present seminary building was laid, and the next year it was opened for the reception of students. It has in a large measure realized the expectations of its founders, having sent forth over 600 ministers, besides furnishing presidents and professors for nearly all the colleges and theological schools within the bounds of the General Synod, as also for many outside of it. It has furnished a large proportion of the missionaries representing the Lutheran Church of this country in the foreign field, and is at present specially imbued with the missionary spirit. The real estate of the institution, consisting of a four story brick seminary building, 100 feet long by 40 feet wide, and three professors' houses, also of brick, with some twenty acres of ground, is valued at about $75,000, besides vested funds amounting to about $91,000. The library is valuable, mostly theological, and numbers over 11,000 volumes. The seminary is in a flourishing condition, forty-three students being in attendance.

The present faculty consists of Rev. M. Valentine, D.D., professor of didactic theology and homiletics, and chairman of the faculty; Rev. C. A. Hay, D.D., professor of Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis, German language and literature, and pastoral theology; Rev. E. J. Wolf, D.D., professor of Biblical and ecclesiastical history and New Testament exegesis; and Rev. J. G. Morris, D.D., LL.D., lecturer on pulpit elocution and the relations of science and revelation.

GETTYSBURG GYMNASIUM.

At the time the Lutheran Theological Seminary was opened, in 1826, there was no classical or scientific school at Gettysburg that could furnish suitable preparatory training to its students. The directors, therefore, made provision, May 16, 1827, for a school to supply this want. Rev. S. S. Schmucker and Rev. J. Herbst were appointed a committee to select a teacher and open the school. Rev. David Jacobs, A. M., was the first teacher, and in June of the same year the school was opened in the academy building on High Street as a preparatory department of the seminary. In September, 1829, the building in which the school was kept was sold by the sheriff, and was purchased by Rev. S. S. Schmucker for $1,150, who divided the price of the purchase into shares of $50 each, which were disposed of to prominent members of the church. Certain articles of agreement gave to the stockholders the management of the fiscal affairs of the school, and to the directors and faculty of the seminary the selection of teachers and the regulation of the course of study and discipline, and giving to the school the title of "Gettysburg Gymnasium." The number of students increased very rapidly under the new management. Rev. David Jacobs died in 1830, and was succeeded the following year by Rev. H. L. Baugher, A. M., who took charge of the classical department. The school continuing to grow, measures were adopted a few years later by which a charter was obtained from the Legislature April 7, 1832, incorporating the institution under the name of

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

Pennsylvania College was founded in 1832. It had its origin in the wants of the community and the church, and has developed from small beginnings to its present position of commanding influence and importance among higher institutions of learning. The buildings and grounds are located a few hundred yards north of the central part of the town, and are among the most beautiful and attractive of the many objects of interest in and around Gettysburg.

The organization of the college under the charter was effected July 4,

1832, the board of trustees the same day appointing professors in the different departments, and making other necessary arrangements for opening the college. The preliminary arrangements completed, the formal opening took place November 7 of the same year.

But it soon became evident that additional funds must be secured to enable the college to perform the work and achieve the success expected of it. At this juncture Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, who, at this time (1833), was one of the members of the Legislature from this county, managed to secure an appropriation of $18,000 by the State on certain conditions. This appropriation was most opportune, and helped to place the youthful, struggling institution on a respectable foundation. Thus encouraged the trustees soon after enlarged the faculty and gave form and strength to the college by the election of Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D., president, April 15, 1834.

Pennsylvania College now entered upon a career of great prosperity and usefulness. Its growth henceforward was rapid everything considered.

The first great need of the college after its reorganization was a larger and more suitable building, the old academy soon proving entirely inadequate. Vigorous efforts were therefore made to collect the necessary funds with which to erect a suitable building, and by April 23, 1835, the required amount was secured. A plan for the proposed building was soon after adopted, and the contract for its erection awarded. The building was commenced in 1836 and completed in 1838.

The college proper consists of a center building and two wings, with end projections, the whole length being 150 feet. The building is four stories high, surmounted by an octagonal cupola 17 feet in diameter and 24 feet in height, with observatory. The entire front of the center building is occupied by a portico consisting of four fluted columns, 22½ feet high, resting on abutments raised to the height of the second story. It is of brick, and the whole exterior is painted white. It contains recitation rooms, chapel, halls of literary societies, libraries, reading rooms, as also a large number of rooms for the occupancy of students, the whole costing originally about $24,000.

The college edifice, a chaste specimen of the Doric order of architecture, stands on gently rising ground at the edge of a magnificent grove of stately trees, the most of which were planted many years ago by willing hands of professors and students. The grounds, known as the "Campus," are well sodded and tastefully laid out in beautiful avenues, walks and flower-beds, the general effect during the spring and summer months being very pleasing.

Embraced within the grounds, and a few rods west of the college building, is Linnæan Hall, a fine two-story brick structure, the first floor being used for laboratory and class recitation purposes, and the second story containing a large and valuable collection of prepared zoological specimens, minerals, fossils, coins, relics and other curiosities. The botanical collection is large and well arranged, and contains a full representation of American flora. Few colleges possess a more complete cabinet of minerals, the collection having recently received valuable additions.

A president's house, professors' houses, a fraternity hall, and a janitor's house, have also been erected on the grounds. A large gymnasium was built about ten years ago and supplied with necessary apparatus, affording students opportunity for exercise, recreation, and general physical culture.

Through the liberality of some of the friends of the college an observatory was erected some years ago, and furnished with a complete equipment of astronomical and meteorological instruments. A fine telescope has been mounted, a transit instrument, an astronomical clock and a chronograph have been secured, and are freely used for the general purposes of class instruction.

In 1850 Dr. Krauth resigned the presidency, having filled it most worthily for a period of sixteen years. He was succeeded in September of the same year by Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., who remained at the helm until the time of his death, which occurred in the spring of 1868, during which period the college continued to prosper.

The vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Baugher was filled by the election of Rev. M. Valentine, D. D., who thus became the third president of the college. With marked ability Dr. Valentine watched over the interests of the college until 1884, a period of sixteen years, when, having resigned, he was followed by Rev. H. W. McKnight, D. D., the present incumbent. Dr. McKnight is a graduate of the college class of 1865, and a native of the county.

The present faculty and instructors are as follows: H. W. McKnight, D. D., president, and professor of intellectual and moral science; L. H. Croll, A. M., vice president, and professor of mathematics and astronomy; Rev. A. Martin, A. M., professor of the German language and literature, and instructor in French; J. A. Himes, A. M., Graeff professor of the English language and literature; Rev. P. M. Bikle, Ph. D., Pearson professor of the Latin language and literature; E. S. Breidenbaugh, A. M., Ockerhausen professor of chemistry and the natural sciences, and H. Louis Baugher, D. D., Franklin professor of the Greek language and literature. The total number of students in the college department according to the latest catalogue was ninety-four.

Preparatory Department. A preparatory department under the general care and supervision of the faculty has been connected with the college from the beginning. The primary object of the school is the preparation of students of either sex for the freshman class in college. While this is the main purpose of the school, those who wish to prepare for teaching, or for mechanical or business pursuits, are permitted to select such studies as will best fit them for their special pursuits. The present preparatory building, located on a slight eminence a few steps north of town, has been named Stevens' Hall in honor of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, a life-long friend of the college, who gave $500 to aid in its erection. The first teacher was Mr. F. Frederici, appointed September 26, 1832. The present principal is Rev. J. B. Focht, A. M., assisted by two tutors, George W. Baughman, A. B., and Frederick L. Bergstresser, A. B. Number of students in preparatory department, as per latest catalogue, is forty-five.

College Library.—The college library numbers about 9,000 volumes, exclusive of a German library of 400 volumes and a collection of books owned by the Linnæan Association numbering some 300. Open every Saturday at 10 A. M., and free to students under certain regulations.

Literary Societies. There are two literary societies connected with the college; the Phrenakosmian and Philomathean. The object of these is practice in oratory, literary composition, reading and debate, the last named exercise taking a high rank from the first. The history of these societies being almost identical, they may with propriety be sketched conjointly.

The students of the Gettysburg Gymnasium assembled in the old academy, on High Street, February 4, 1831, to take measures for the formation of literary societies. After several addresses the roll of students was divided as evenly as possible into two sections, the first section, numbering eighteen, becoming the founders of the Phrenakosmian, and the second section, mustering seventeen, becoming the progenitors of the Philomathean. These divisions at once retired to separate apartments for organization, Prof. J. H. Marsden presiding for the former, and Prof. M. Jacobs wielding the gavel for the latter. The initiation fee of each was fixed at 50 cents. This was afterward

raised to $2.50 and ultimately to $5. Fines ranged from 6¼ cents to 50 cents. The regular meetings were held on Friday evenings until 1840, when the time was changed to Wednesday afternoons. The Phrenakosmian library seems to have been founded in 1831 by the purchase of "Harper's Library," as a nucleus, while on January 27, 1832, is recorded the first purchase of a work for the Philomathean library—"Buffon's Natural History." Enlargements of both library rooms were made from time to time as books accumulated. Both have raised and invested considerable funds, the income from which is annually expended in the purchase of books. Each library numbers about 6,500 volumes. A reading room under the management of each society, well supplied with suitable periodicals, has been established for the use of its members.

NEW OXFORD COLLEGE AND MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

About the year 1840 an institution of learning was established at New Oxford under the above title. Its founder was M. D. G. Pfeiffer, M. D., a German scholar and thinker, a learned and skillful physician, an ardent friend of popular and liberal education, and a man of enlarged and advanced views. One of the primary objects in the establishment of this institution of learning was to afford its founder an opportunity of illustrating and inculcating his peculiar theories in regard to human development—moral, mental and physical. Although the college had for several years a considerable number of students, it never received public support and patronage commensurate with the efforts put forth in its behalf, and the enterprise has long since been abandoned as a failure. The college building, much neglected and weather-worn, and painfully suggestive of unrealized expectations, is still standing just at the edge of town on the York pike.

HUNTERSTOWN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

A school of great usefulness in the central part of the county, as well as of much local popularity, was the "Hunterstown English and Classical Academy." It was established in 1851 by Rev. I. N. Hays, who was at that time serving the Presbyterian congregation at Hunterstown as their pastor. Mr. Hays, clearly perceiving the urgent need of better educational advantages than those afforded by the public schools of the neighborhood, set to work with great energy and zeal to raise the funds necessary for the erection of a suitable building. In a comparatively short time the required amount was secured, and in due time a fine two-story brick building, with one room on each floor, was put up. The rooms were plainly but comfortably furnished. The first session of the school was opened November 3, 1852, with John H. Clarke as principal. Although the school, as an academy, has been discontinued for some years, its good influence is still felt throughout the county.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Nearly all the populous Catholic communities in the county have established separate schools for Catholic children. In these, besides the common branches of study, some attention is usually given to religious instruction. The first of these schools, of which we have any knowledge, was organized and taught at Conowago Chapel about the year 1800 by Rev. F. X. Brosius, who came to this country some eight years before. For many years subsequently a school was kept here, sometimes conducted by the clergy and sometimes by lay teachers. In 1870 E. S. Reily, Esq., had charge of a classical school here.

In 1868 a large brick building was erected by the Catholics at Irishtown,



Robert Bell

in Oxford Township, for church and school purposes, the clergy from Conowago attending to the religious instruction of the children. The school is now public and known as Union Independent. The large parochial school at Mount Rock, in Mountpleasant Township, was started about twenty years ago, with Miss J. M. O'Neill as the first teacher. It is now in charge of Sisters from McSherrystown. There is a flourishing institution at McSherrystown under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, established in 1834. In 1854 it was incorporated under the title of the McSherrystown Novitiate and Academy of St. Joseph. The property is now very large and valuable. Among the benevolent objects of the institution are the education of the young, visiting the sick, caring for orphans and dispensing charity. The Catholic school at Littlestown was established by Rev. F. X. Deneckere, in 1867, Miss Mary Wilson being the first teacher. The same priest started a school in connection with the Catholic congregation at New Oxford, in 1862, the school now numbering over 100 pupils. The school was originally held in the church, a Mrs. Trayer being the first teacher, but in 1877 a suitable school building was erected. The school at Bonneauville was started by Rev. Pope in 1873, two Sisters of Charity being the first teachers. A large and flourishing parochial school was established in Gettysburg by Rev. J. A. Boll, in 1877. The school building is a comfortable frame structure in rear of the pastoral residence, and cost, with its outfit, about $1,300. Mr. Boll himself, with the aid of suitable assistance, conducted the school for a period of two years and a half, when it passed into the hands of Mr. M. F. Power, the present teacher. Enrollment about 100.

THE FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The free school system, established by act of Assembly in 1834, was at first unpopular in certain portions of the county. It was a subject of exciting interest to all classes of persons. Considerable feeling was manifested in opposition to the common school law, the result of ignorance and prejudice. All sorts of foolish and extravagant notions were entertained in regard to its provisions. Many were honestly of the opinion that, by promoting general intelligence, it would encourage idleness and crime, that it would oppress tax payers, and that it would prove subversive of the rights and liberties of the people. But gradually, as people learned to understand the true object and purpose of the law, and as the advantages of general education became apparent to them, this feeling of opposition gave place to one of confidence and approval. At the first joint convention of county commissioners and school directors, held in Gettysburg November, 1834, it was found that of the seventeen school districts then in the county, the following had voted to accept the free school system: Berwick, Franklin, Gettysburg, Hamiltonban, Huntington, Menallen and Straban,—7; non-accepting: Conowago, Germany, Hamilton, Latimore, Liberty, Mountjoy, Mountpleasant, Reading and Tyrone—9. Cumberland was not represented. The convention resolved to recommend the levying of a school tax in each accepting district equal to double the amount of State appropriation to such district.

At the second convention of county commissioners and school delegates held in Gettysburg, May 4, 1835, it was found that fourteen districts were represented. Of those, Berwick, Cumberland, Franklin, Gettysburg, Hamiltonban, Huntington, Menallen and Straban, 8, voted as accepting; and Hamilton, Liberty, Mountpleasant, Mountjoy, Reading and Tyrone, 6, voted as non-accepting. A local school tax of 2 mills was voted to be levied in each of the accepting districts.

At the third and last joint convention of the county commissioners and

school delegates, held in Gettysburg, May 2, 1836, it was ascertained that all the districts in the county had voted to accept the law, except Conowago, Hamilton, Latimore, Mountpleasant and Reading—5. Mountpleasant accepted in 1838, Hamilton in 1839, Conowago in 1842, and Latimore and Reading wheeled into line a year or two later.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

The office of county superintendent, created by the law of 1854, met with considerable opposition in some quarters. In the rural districts, especially, public feeling was against it. The free school system itself was bad, in the opinion of many; but the ingrafting of a feature upon it so utterly unnecessary as the county superintendency was atrocious. Through blind prejudice alone the office, which has been not inaptly styled the right arm of the common school system, was condemned without a trial. People were amazingly slow to understand and appreciate the need of intelligent supervision over the interests of common school education.

The first county superintendent was David Wills, elected June 5, 1854, at a salary of $300 per annum. He served a little more than two years and then resigned. His successor was Rev. Reuben Hill, who was appointed September 1, 1856, for the unexpired term. W. L. Campbell was elected May 4, 1857, the salary being fixed at $400. He resigned at the end of fifteen months. J. Kerr McIlhenny became his successor by appointment September 1, 1858, but died of typhoid fever in August, 1859. He was succeeded by John C. Ellis, who was commissioned in October of the same year. Mr. Ellis was elected in May, 1860, at a salary of $500, and served the full term of three years. In May, 1863, Aaron Sheely was elected at the triennial convention, the salary remaining the same. At a special convention of school directors held in November, 1864, the salary was increased to $800. He was re-elected in May, 1866, at the same salary. J. Howard West was elected in 1869, the salary being continued at the same figure. He resigned after serving about two years and a half, and was followed by P. D. W. Hankey for the unexpired term. In 1872 Aaron Sheely, the present incumbent, was again elected at a salary of $800 and re-elected in 1875, the salary being fixed at $1,000. Re-elected in 1878, 1881 and 1884, the salary remaining the same.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.

The Gettysburg papers of November 18, 1834, contained a call for a meeting of the "Teachers' Association of Adams County" to be held in Pennsylvania College on the 20th of the same month. The call was signed by Frederick Ashbaugh, as secretary. From the form of the call it would seem that at least one similar meeting was held prior to the one referred to, making it one of the earliest teachers' meetings held in the State. Unfortunately, however, the local press did not, as now, publish the proceedings of these meetings, and no minutes of them are known to exist.

The first teachers' educational meeting in the county, after the county superintendency went into operation, convened at the call of Superintendent Wills, November 11, 1854, remaining in session one day. One of the resolutions adopted at this meeting favored the holding of semi-annual meetings. Fifty teachers responded to their names. The second meeting of the association was held in Gettysburg, beginning February 1, 1855, and remained in session two days. The third meeting was held in Gettysburg, October 2, 3 and 4, of the same year. The fourth meeting convened in Christ Church, Gettysburg, February 7, 1856, and was well attended, the exercises being

(Continued at page 135.)

TABULAR STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONDITION AND WORKING OF THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM IN ADAMS COUNTY FROM 1854 TO 1885 INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June.	SCHOOLS. Whole number of districts.	SCHOOLS. Whole number of schools	SCHOOLS. No. of schools yet required	SCHOOLS. Average number of months taught.	TEACHERS. Number of male teachers.	TEACHERS. Number of female teachers.	TEACHERS. Average salaries of males.	TEACHERS. Average salaries of females.	SCHOLARS. Number of male scholars.	SCHOLARS. Number of female scholars.	SCHOLARS. Number learning German.	SCHOLARS. Average number of scholars attending school.	SCHOLARS. Cost of teaching each scholar per month.	RECEIPTS. Total amount of school and building tax levied.	RECEIPTS. Amount received from State appropriation.	RECEIPTS. Amount received from collector of school tax.	EXPENDITURES. Cost of instruction.	EXPENDITURES. Fuel and contingencies.	EXPENDITURES. Cost of schoolhouses; purchase, building, repairing, etc.	TAX RATE. Number of mills on dollar for school purposes	TAX RATE. Number of mills on dollar for building purposes.	TAX RATE. Total amount expended for school purposes.
1854*	22	125	8	5.	113	39	$17 44	$10 07	3,078	2,989	.....	43	$0 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855	22	137	7	4.50	125	31	20 91	13 32	1,564	3,795	.....	6 3342	554	$13,280 64	$2,197 64	$12,577 61	$12,558 61	$1,380 86	$1,567 84	.....	.....	$15,427 33
1856	22	137	7	4.33	124	30	21 24	15 10	4,016	3,161	.....	4 981	44	15,002 94	2,188 20	13,714 54	1,601 11	1,275 64	2.8	1.16	1.1602	75
1857	24	141	6	4.51	128	28	21 98	14 43	3,909	3,213	36	4 910	45	18,307 30	2,188 19	15,155 78	10,391 33	2,473 11	3,398 44	3.16	1.75	16,262 88
1858	24	144	3	4.39	126	24	23 78	15 73	3,827	3,124	6	4 710	52	19,161 56	2,194 50	16,066 79	13,479 95	2,222 24	6,299 76	3.03	3.25	22,400 95
1859	24	141	7	4.7	115	32	25 08	18 81	3,909	3,116	.....	4 497	50	19,725 07	2,191 50	6,147 48	11,505 66	2,091 57	4,393 01	2.95	1.6	20,900 64
1860	23	141	2	4.7	122	31	22 92	18 77	4,070	3,150	.....	4 487	54	22,499 13	2,286 03	16,529 92	15,053 52	2,752 87	3,004 16	2.9	3.	20,870 35
1861	23	142	6	4 64	118	33	25 35	20 18	4,027	3,035	.....	4 804	55	20,890 50	3,109 60	17,026 74	14,929 33	2,726 83	2,144 93	2.78	2.05	19,841 09
1862	23	141	6	4 9	118	33	22 25	15 80	4,127	3,324	.....	4 879	48	20,889 16	3,109 60	20,041 38	15,263 10	2,750 10	3,901 78	3.	2.5	21,914 98
1863	23	148	8	4.91	105	48	22 61	18 12	4,071	3,329	.....	4 834	48	20,864 77	3,109 60	17,881 12	15,263 10	2,750 10	4,580 37	1.83	2.57	22,975 77
1864	23	148	2	4 70	105	52	22 51	19 05	4,100	3,443	2	5 041	54	22,206 40	3,105 96	21,101 63	15,023 45	4,646 24	5,194 61	2 21	2 67	24,912 86
1865	24	148	3	4.57	95	62	24 54	23 68	3,977	3,248	.....	5 025	60	24,792 52	3,026 22	24,387 31	17,498 49	5,165 26	7,035 02	2 20	2 86	29,698 77
1866	25	154	4	4.70	101	63	26 24	23 47	4,058	3,347	.....	4 982	85	29,019 16	3,261 14	26,544 17	18,475 09	6,372 81	7,369 46	2 43	3.22	32,401 26
1867	25	154	.....	4.75	95	68	29 31	26 24	3,933	3,311	.....	4 179	81	30,018 31	3,340 68	33,111 43	20,456 95	6,586 61	10,877 81	3 35	3 09	37,818 37
1868	25	157	.....	4.79	96	62	28 74	28 10	3,737	3,055	.....	4 858	89	40,174 48	3,102 06	16,732 56	21,656 64	7,120 70	8,998 84	1 24	3.78	37,423 18
1869	25	159	.....	4.76	100	59	30 84	28 87	3,703	3,062	.....	4 813	97	38,589 16	3,140 59	47,414 80	22,540 25	7,179 76	15,361 12	3 80	3.35	47,241 13
1870	26	159	.....	4.95	89	73	32 24	30 09	3,907	3,198	.....	4 725	89	39,561 20	3,387 92	17,109 67	21,393 94	6,889 55	17,293 57	4 50	3 05	48,461 37
1871	27	159	.....	5 26	101	65	32 82	29 51	3,882	3,165	.....	4 869	85	38,611 04	3,387 92	45,019 16	25,050 21	8,518 30	11,705 78	4 50	2 45	46,274 19
1872	27	161	.....	4.8	91	70	32 10	29 41	3,795	3,141	.....	4 673	94	36,654 81	3,388 52	37,171 10	17,291 15	7,167 52	16,114 80	4 22	4	47,573 47
1873	27	162	.....	5.31	92	75	31 70	28 06	3,679	3,192	.....	4 100	77	37,080 89	4,148 70	39,055 10	21,540 17	10,231 16	5,852 48	4.50	3.	42,233 11
1874	28	164	.....	5.26	94	74	31 69	28 28	3,642	3,206	.....	4 049	81	37,386 56	4,824 50	38,330 88	22,741 09	11,488 81	5,541 85	2.6	5.90	41,342 66
1875	28	164	.....	5.03	95	69	31 92	28 04	3,732	3,302	.....	4 066	80	39,774 87	5,302 74	6,577 66	26,312 05	10,120 78	4,021 52	2 45	1 70	41,004 65
1876	28	164	.....	5.26	93	75	31 97	27 44	3,899	3,396	.....	4 907	78	50,707 09	8,141 15	12,127 85	26,286 00	12,849 95	9,208 52	2 42	1 54	47,993 47
1877	28	164	.....	5.49	98	70	31 36	27 43	3,998	3,497	.....	5 004	75	33,616 95	5,302 74	28,317 68	28,317 68	9,246 67	6,550 80	2 7	1 47	42,125 32
1878	28	165	.....	5.32	108	69	30 65	27 92	4,004	3,491	.....	5 035	77	35,342 97	8,141 06	36,498 27	29,067 60	8,141 42	4,174 67	2 10	1 88	39,171 85
1879	28	167	.....	5.35	109	64	29 65	25 44	3,892	3,518	.....	4 861	71	33,871 96	6,878 49	40,311 17	34,295 12	6,242 29	9,026 93	1 96	1.25	42,174 22
1880	29	168	.....	5.33	112	57	28 00	25 02	3,736	3,476	.....	5 020	68	34,070 47	7,124 84	36,503 71	29,687 99	9,047 36	4,788 61	1.81	1.	37,443 87
1881	30	168	.....	5.33	109	61	27 99	24 19	3,945	3,597	.....	5 095	65	35,092 16	8,892 98	36,050 82	29,991 00	9,305 99	5,2 8 42	1.85	1.12	37,346 97
1882	30	168	.....	5.48	113	56	28 22	25 09	4,035	3,610	.....	5 125	67	29,346 86	7,626 34	36,779 37	29,519 06	8,291 14	8,261 14	1.71	1 35	40,760 64
1883	30	169	.....	5.40	110	60	29 27	25 13	3,905	3,467	.....	5 076	72	31,126 30	7,679 52	38,659 65	28,941 00	9,451 35	8,377 88	1 92	2.13	42,852 23
1884	31	172	.....	5.46	111	61	29 05	26 95	3,858	3,418	.....	5 093	76	31,171 22	7,680 18	39,575 89	28,824 54	11,474 20	6,068 58	2 02	1 90	43,367 41
1885	32	175	.....	5 46	110	66	29 67	27 22	3,991	3,547	.....	5 196	80	36,612 41	8,463 71	14,276 41	26,807 21	13,480 14	9,043 88	2.30	1 97	44,431 23

*Report not complete.

TABULAR STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONDITION AND WORKING OF THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM IN ADAMS COUNTY FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1885.

DISTRICTS.	SCH'LS.	TEACHERS.					SCHOLARS.				TAX AND RATE PER CENT.		RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURES.				RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.	
	Whole number.	Average number months taught	Number of males.	Number of females.	Average salary of males per month.	Average salary of females per month.	Number of males.	Number of females.	Average number attending school.	Average per cent of attendance.	Cost per month.	Number of mills levied for school purposes.	Number of mills levied for building purposes.	Total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes.	State appropriation.	From taxes and all other sources, except State appropriation.	Total receipts.	Cost of school-houses, purchasing, building, renting, etc.	Teachers' wages.	Fuel, contingencies, fees of collectors, and all other expenses.	Total expenditures.	Resources.	Liabilities.
1. Arendtsville	2	5	2	3	$27 50		46	51	76	91	$0 72	4 50	4.50	$704 33	$76 89	$479 61	$556 50	$81 42	$275 00	$133 25	$489 67	$178 77	
2. Berlin, East	2	6	1	1	40 00	$30 00	47	42	53	85	89	4	4	877 55	113 26	859 18	972 44		420 00	151 49	639 11	94 95	
3. Berwick	3	6	1	1	35 00	30 00	49	48	78	79	67	3	1	361 02	221 39	425 94	647 33		350 00	486 77	876 77		$217 69
4. Berwick Twp	3	5	2	1	50 00	30 00	60	58	79	97	93	1		1,314 56	345 60	1,415 82	1,761 42	107 89	450 00	718 50	2,586 55		490 56
5. Butler	3	5	3	3	28 00	28 00	185	169	290	82	76	2	25	1,197 68	246 33	2,463 66	2,709 99	1,418 05	450 00	314 45	2,182 42	25 32	
6. Conewago	3	5	2	1	30 00	30 00	85	61	101	80	73	1	50	1,50	144 25	16 74	160 99	207 74	26 70	125 00	359 44	466 18	1,864 18	483 15	
7. Conewago, Ind	1	5	1		25 00		19	9	23	85	1	06	2						1,248 00		1,248 00		81 58
8. Cumberland	8	6	2	6	26 00	26 00	199	143	241	81	79	2		1,664 17	358 28	1,961 89	2,320 14	150 00	1,630 00	478 16	2,544 62		
9. Franklin	13	5	10	3	25 50	25 00	260	271	377	81	66	2	25	1,921 69	547 56	2,405 48	2,563 04	426 46	450 00	117 14	618 98	213 42	
10. Freedom	4	6	3	3	25 00	25 00	96	68	96	79	56	2	50	674 50	124 22	708 18	852 40	51 84	540 00	182 35	722 35	882 87	
11. Germany	4	5	1	3	26 67	28 00	104	90	131	78	66		75	456 51	258 58	624 19	3,853 84	209 51	2,592 00	2,718 50	5,430 01		302 69
12. Gettysburg	9	9	2	7	47 00	26 29	227	193	278	82	83	4		3,555 36	180 97	777 19	958 16		640 00	222 03	1,820 19	146 13	
13. Hamilton	4	5	4		30 00		103	68	121	87	82	1	25	1,147 61	548 41	2,302 27	2,850 68	868 16	1,525 00	358 79	2,751 95	386 84	
14. Hamiltonban	11	5	6	5	28 00	27 49	221	220	283	80	77	2	50	1,886 50	67 60	1,255 57	1,323 17	1,005 50	375 00	246 96	1,627 46		625 11
15. Hampton	1	5	1		35 00		30	33	39	87	70	1	50	1 50	318 56	111 54	1,577 69	1,687 23	858 79	1,500 00	442 22	2,444 11	375 51	254 73
16. Highland	3	5	3		25 00		78	59	111	78	59	4	1	1,245 33	433 49	2,384 95	2,818 44	561 89	1,500 00	480 97	2,579 12		705 94
17. Huntington	10	5	4	6	34 00	30 00	255	218	290	64	77	2	50	1,879 12	313 40	2,767 13	3,080 13	1,198 15	720 50	267 37	2,186 02	312 94	
18. Latimore	8	5	4	4	25 00	25 00	182	156	265	79	75	2	2	2,382 23	972 27	2,256 60	3,228 87	1,150 18	930 71	295 35	1,144 85	1,380 00	101 36
19. Liberty	5	5½	1	4	27 00	26 00	104	88	125	84	70	2	25	1,150 05	223 92	913 58	1,137 50	56 98	720 50	267 37	1,044 85	1,380 00	
20. Littlestown	4	7	3	1	39 33	27 00	110	97	149	82	74	3	50	1,159 05	54 00	935 03	989 03		930 71	295 35	1,226 06		
21. McSherrystown	1	5	1		30 00		13	6	9	76	1	80	1		576 29	193 76	770 05		150 00	55 14	205 14	42 62	
22. Menallen	14	5	8	6	30 00	28 50	287	253	375	84	91	4	2	3,241 94	296 60	3,632 65	3,929 25	247 76	2,025 00	1,384 67	4,274 26	221 90	
23. Mt. Joy	7	5	4	3	28 00	28 00	174	184	276	82	70	1	50	1,054 48	476 58	1,027 28	1,503 86	834 59	2,025 00	312 40	4,171 99	343 80	
24. Mt. Pleasant	11	5	10	1	26 10	26 00	162	152	230	80	1	13	1	1,373 28	129 00	1,744 32	1,873 32	144 71	1,435 00	441 48	1,886 48	217 38	
25. Oxford	1	6	1		30 00		35	41	50	68	52		50	219 27	129 00	844 97	1,017 35	50 00	180 00	205 92	398 56	31 40	
26. Oxford, New	7	5	6	1	24 00	22 00	160	133	225	80	70	1	50	661 18	252 65	1,352 91	1,605 56	111 17	686 00	150 24	947 41	1,313 58	2,720 26	302 98
27. Reading	9	6	5	4	26 00	24 50	215	192	270	71	67	2	50	891 94	410 67	2,436 61	2,847 28	38 68	1,025 00	260 52	1,324 20	1,305 96	115 78
28. Strabane	8	5	3	5	26 67	25 00	143	148	188	82	80	2	50	2,050 06	239 13	1,182 61	1,421 74	110 44	920 00	253 41	1,283 85	1,585 41	110 51
29. Tyrone	7	5	3	4	26 67	25 00	144	140	200	76	66	1	25	1,179 78	299 13	1,396 79	1,695 92	412 00	220 00	117 90	595 90	18 01	
30. Union	7	5	7		26 29		174	140	266	76	80	2		1,276 72	99 71	514 29	613 91	258 00	402 00	278 04	842 84	25 81	
31. Union, Ind	1	6	2		19 00		48	54	47	67	65	4		341 57	111 54	766 67	878 21	102 80					
32. York Springs	2	6	2		38 50							4		523 00									
	175	5 46	110	66	$29 67	$27 22	3991	3547	5196	80	$0 80	2.30	1,97	$36,612 41	$8,463 71	$43,276 41	$51,740 12	$9,043 88	$26,807 21	$13,580 14	$49,431 23	$4,931 64	$3,082 64

interesting throughout. It does not appear that any meetings of the association were held during the next two years, but on the 10th and 11th of February, 1859, at the call of Superintendent McIlhenny, an interesting session of two days was held in the public school building in Gettysburg. From this time until 1867, when the present law establishing the County Institute and providing for its maintenance went into operation, meetings were held as follows: New Oxford, December 8 to 10, 1859; New Oxford, January 14 to 17, 1862; York Springs, October 29 to 31, 1862; Fairfield, December 29 to 31, 1863; Bendersville, December 28 to 30, 1864; Gettysburg, October 25 to 27, 1865; and Littlestown November 21 to 23, 1866. In 1867, commencing November 25, a five days' session was held at New Oxford, in accordance with the provisions of the county institute law of April 9, of the same year. The attendance at this meeting was unprecedentedly large, about 125 teachers being present. Since that time the institute has met regularly, once a year, in Gettysburg, with large attendance of teachers and others, and with most gratifying results.

The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association held a three days' session in Gettysburg in August, 1866.

CONCLUSION.

The education of the county, which has been a matter of steady growth and progress, has here been sketched with as much completeness as was possible within the limited space allowed. As a fitting conclusion a comparative tabular statement is appended showing the condition and working of the common school system in the county since 1854, and also one showing the operations for the year ending June 1, 1885.

CHAPTER XXI.

DEBATING SOCIETIES—THE GETTYSBURG SENTIMENTAL SOCIETY—POLUGLASSIC SOCIETY—THE GETTYSBURG DEBATING AND SENTIMENTAL SOCIETY.

IN studying a people who have passed away there is nothing that so readily gives us an insight into their intellectual life—and, after all, this is the only part of the history of the human race that is both interesting and instructive—as the papers they wrote and the discussions they had. It is here we reach the regions of mind growth; how and what they concerned themselves about as thinking and reflecting beings.

The questions discussed in the ancient style of debating societies tell much of the people. These societies, in their original style, have mostly passed away. Then the whole male population of the village, attended with interest all their meetings. A question for the next week would be proposed, and two leaders named, and they would choose every one in the room, alternately, and even the boys would taper off the end of the many debaters. A president chosen, and, after listening to all the speeches, decide the question. They were valuable schools for old and young. Here were often fostered and developed the orators who were destined "to hold Senates spell-bound."

"The Gettysburg Sentimental Society" was the first debating club organized in the county. Its first meeting was on the night of October 2, 1807. Will-

iam Reed was secretary. Question: "Are our senses fallacious?" The question was argued long and fairly, it seems, by volunteer speakers, and the decision, by a vote of the house, was unanimously in the affirmative. But disputants had become excited, especially those who did not agree with the decision, and they poured long communications into the columns of Harper's paper. They finally forced a re-argument in, but were again voted down; and for years afterward discussions on the vexed question were to be heard by those who regularly occupied seats on store boxes in front of the store in all good weather.

The next question was more practical, but did not elicit such earnest disputants. It was "Should a Representative be guided by the will of his constituents instead of his own?" The question as the reader will see, was loosely stated, but closely and ably argued. The next: "Should bank notes be made legal tender?" These old-fashioned statesmen decided this in the negative. At the next meeting John Edie became secretary, and the question discussed was "Is female timidity constitutional or acquired?" This called out a torrent of the latent eloquence of the village. The bald heads and gray beards in eloquent measures said it was "acquired;" the callow brood of young Demosthenes vowed it was the most "constitutional" thing in the world. And thus back and forth they plied each other with pelting quibs and quillets of the brain, but when the momentous hour arrived, late at night, for a vote as to which side had the best of the discussion, it was overwhelmingly voted in favor of "acquired."

A. M. McIlhenny was now elected secretary. Question: "Are theatrical performances injurious to society?" As there was no immediate prospect of any of the cheap humbug troupes that now so frequently inflict their presence upon the town, this question did not elicit such intense interest as the girl question. Then in its order the society discussed the subject "Is duelling a mark of courage?" This was decided in the negative. Then came the tremendous question "Idomeneus, king of Crete, made a vow to Neptune, to sacrifice the first he should meet on his return from Troy. He met his own son. Was he in the right to fulfill his engagement, or not?" This was a ponderous and intricate problem of life. It had a classical twang, and a spice of mythology, fable and moral duty about it that set it to bumping around in the brain of every classical mind in the community. These people were the immediate descendants of an age of intolerance; when men were prone to discussions on the most nebulous subjects which they did not at all understand; an age when every one had to profess to believe, without the ability or the effort to understand, what the generality believed, or be looked upon as a proper subject for extermination. These people were then just building the American head upon the Old World German trunk, with its Anglo-Saxon mask. They were the sons of the men of such an age and of such blood as we have described, and, therefore, they could find in this question a field for endless disputation. This question at all events seemed to fill out the remainder of the season and the "Sentimental Society" adjourned *sine die*. It was revived again the next winter, but it was in an enfeebled condition. The last winter's question probably had overtaxed it; at any rate it now seems to have gone into a dormant state that lasted some years.

In 1809 another debating society was formed in the town, called the "Polyglassic Society;" heavens, what names! This club met at the house of Nathaniel Paxton. The first question discussed was "Whether is the prodigal or miser the worst member of society?" We are not informed how it was decided. Did the good people of those primitive days have either misers or prodigals?

A communication from J. Howard Wert, of Harrisburg, who has his father's papers, gives the particulars of the revival of the Sentimental Society. Mr. Wert wrote under the impression that this was the original organization of the club, and was not aware of the previous history of the society as given above. He says:

"December 9, 1813, there was organized in the schoolhouse of Robert Horner, Gettysburg, a society styled 'The Gettysburg Debating and Sentimental Society.' The schoolhouse stood on the corner where the school property now is, and the teacher was the grandfather of the present Dr. Horner.

"The society appears to have been flourishing for a time, but to have gone down about September, 1816. I have the records now in my possession, and the last meeting recorded was August 31 of that year. There were on that occasion but five members present, when the meeting commenced; one expelled member was readmitted by a vote of three to two, and another member presented himself and took his seat before adjournment.

"The last record in the book is in the handwriting of Adam Wert, recently deceased, and the records have been in his care ever since that time. About ten years ago Judge Zeigler visited father for the purpose of seeing these old records. As far as he knew there were at that time one or two survivors besides father and himself.

"The first member to die was George W. Spencer (the first signer of the constitution), killed at the battle of Bridgewater, in Upper Canada, July 25, 1814. To the best of my knowledge father was the last survivor, dying November 17, 1885, more than seventy-one years after Spencer.* The book contains the resolutions adopted at the reception of the intelligence of Spencer's death; also a copy of the same printed in the office of the *Centinel*.

"The original members numbered thirteen; the added members thirty-one; total, forty four. I append the list. Some are quite familiar names to a majority of your citizens, but many are but dimly recollected even by the oldest inhabitants."

ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

George W. Spencer,
David Middlekauf,
Henry Welsh,
Isaac R. Smith,
Adam Wert,
Richard Abbott,
John Agnew,
David Horner,
James Galloway,
Thomas J. Cooper,
James McFarland,
George McKnitt,
R. G. Harper.

ADMITTED MEMBERS.

David Garvin,
John M. Duncan,
David Brown,
Alfred Crawford,
Philip Varnum,
Hugh McKalip,
Samuel McFarland,
Clement McKnitt,
John Horner,
David Zeigler,
Samuel Cobean,
John Scott,
William Miller,
James B. McCreary,
Horatio Wales,
Jacob Middlekauf,
Evan Watkins,
David Sweeney,
T. Lloyd,
Daniel Ogden,
Solomon Hetser,
Simon Shoppy,
Matthew Gegan,
James Cornelius,
Thomas Durborow,
Alexander McIlvain,
Henry H. Owings,
William Scott,
Alexander Cobean,
James Gettys,
James Rowan.

*A mistake. James McCreary is now living in Great Bend, Penn., aged eighty-seven years. A younger brother, Henry McCreary, though not a member of society, is living near Pittsburgh.—Ed.

CHATER XXII.

NEWSPAPERS—THE CENTINEL—INTERESTING ITEMS—NECROLOGY—THE STAR AND SENTINEL—THE COMPILER—THE CENTURY—YORK SPRINGS COMET—WEEKLY VISITOR—WEEKLY LEDGER—CRYSTAL PALACE—LITTLESTOWN PRESS—LITTLESTOWN NEWS—THE COURIER—LITTLESTOWN ERA—NEW OXFORD ITEM—INTELLIGENCER—WOCHENBLATT—YELLOW JACKET RECORD.

THE story of the coming of the first newspaper to the county, and its struggles for existence, as well as those of the enterprising publishers who followed in the course of time, is the interesting chapter of a county's history. Here only can the historian find the imperishable traces of the ancestors of those now here—the true mirror of their daily lives that is so eloquent in its simplicity.

On Wednesday, November 12, 1800, Robert Harper issued the first paper published in the county, *The Centinel*, a four column paper, long and slim in appearance, and, as was the style at that time, without either general or local editorials. The greater portion of its space was given to foreign news. The advertisements (a subject of great interest in old newspapers) were the printers offering for sale at the office, "Three Sermons, Proving the New Testament," "A short and easy Method with the Deists" and the "Christian Prompter." In the profane line the "ads" were: "Wanted—To Rent a Store," and "Old Rags Bought at This (printing) Office," and a notice for sale of a book "Containing all the Eulogies, *Elegiac* Poetry and '*Masterly Orations*' on the Death of Washington."

The next issue has a communication from Moses McClean, of "Carroll's Delight." He had failed to vote, it seems, for governor elect, and was dismissed as deputy surveyor for this county. He snaps his fingers at the governor; tells him to go too. "I have my compass in good order and am still the same honest man I ever was, and I intend to continue surveying in the private way."

November 26, Conrad Laub, of York, gives notive to the distillers of Adams County to pay duties to Walter Smith of Gettysburg at once.

With the third issue the paper suspends for want of support, but is revived January 7, 1801. On this date George Morton advertises for an apprentice in his "spinning-wheel and chair factory." Robert Bingham advertises his plantation for sale, "seven miles from Gettysburg." William Hamilton, executor of estate of John Gaudy, gives notice.

In the number January 28 Samuel Cobean, William Gilliland and Alexander Russell, trustees, give notice of sale or lease of a "Tavern Seat" in Franklin Township, "the property of James Black, a lunatic." This property was at the intersection of the York and Chambersburg and the Baltimore and Shippensburg roads.

The paper of February 11, 1801, has for sale the lands of Robert McCanaughy, deceased, by John McCanaughy and Robert Hays, administrators. The premises were situated three miles from Gettysburg. A good dwelling, double log barn and a good still are on it. James Marsden advertises an estray steer, and Ignatius Shorter offers $10 reward for his wife, "eloped on the 14th of January."



Wm. A. Martin

Of date February 18 is an advertisement of "Dickinson's Five Lectures on Eternal Election [no reference to Ohio, it is presumed]. Original Sin, Justification by Faith," etc.

Another notice is by John and Hugh Patterson, giving notice that "Thomas Patterson, deceased, gave unto Samuel Scott, late of Hamiltonban, but now of Kentucky, a bond, dated October 21, 1793," etc., and warning people against buying the same.

February 25 announced the election of Thomas Jefferson. The news was sent by express to Baltimore, and in eight days it was known to the readers of the *Centinel*. In the issue of March 4, is this, the total editorial or original matter in the paper: "We received no Philadelphia papers by this week's mail." Mary Warren and Edward Warren, executors of Frederick Warren, of Menallen, give notice. The next issue announces that the governor has appointed Hon. William Gilliland a major general of militia, and Dr. William Crawford fourth associate judge of Adams County. March 4 there was a meeting in Gettysburg to rejoice and jollify over the election of Jefferson. The meeting was held in Col. Gettys' inn. Dr. William Crawford made the address. A committee reported ringing resolutions, and then all sat down to feast, and toasts were given. From the number of toasts we select the fourth: "John Adams; to the right about, face —a lesson to all future presidents, that an honest man may be duped by bad ministers." The seventh: "A speedy repeal of the naturalization laws." The resolutions were drawn by Dr William Crawford, William Reid and William Maxwell.

John Bender announces that he will not act longer as justice of the peace, since he had learned he "would not be fined for refusing to act." March 18 issue has letter list. James Brice, P. M. The letters are to "John Crawford, South Mountain, care Robert Scott, inn-keeper, Nicholson's Gap; Moses Davis, Francis Hill, Isaac Mott, Robert Simpson." Matthew Longwell offers his frame house and lot in Gettysburg for sale. James Gettys, lieutenant-colonel of Twentieth Regiment, gives notice to officers. March 27 Commissioners R. McIlhenny and Jacob Grenemeyer give notice to pay ground rent for lots in Gettysburg to John Murphy. April 15 Dr. Samuel Agnew's card as a physician appears, and James Cobean had just rented and opened to the public Gettys' Inn. August 19, 1801, the four columns of the first page are filled with a communication signed "Old Maid," discussing celibacy. Then follows an address of two columns "To the Republicans of Adams County," by "Edomite." Then the third communication follows, a little over a column. There are yet no editorials in the paper.

The paper reached its Vol. II, No. 1, December 2, 1801. The total of its "ads" for this issue are: James Duncan, register; Samuel Brown and William Gilliland, executors for Alexander Brown (deceased), and James McCreary and John Agnew, executors for James Agnew (deceased), of Liberty Township; David Moore, administrator of Margaret Douglass, of Cumberland, and Michael Neuman (Newman), "Tanning & Currying" in Benjamin Beubach's tannery.

In running over the first two years of the files of the *Centinel* the modern newspaper man, or reader, would be impressed with the absence of editorial or local matter, and the many communications, political, religious and personal, and the extreme length of the communications. The editor invited everybody to say their say in his paper, and everybody, it seems, responded at length. When the paper had been going about six months these communications poured in, and even the editor, who took a lively hand, especially with Dr. William Crawford, wrote as a contributor under an assumed title for some time. Mr.

Harper's paper evidently was responsive to the public wants and sentiments of his day; that is in its make up and matter. The editor himself was a Federalist, and he hated Jefferson cordially, and this dislike grew as did Jefferson become more and more the idol of the Republican Democrats. Thus we are furnished with a splendid view of the people of that day, because the people wrote and exploited themselves in their county paper. The majority of Harper's and Dr. Crawford's papers, fired at each other, were simply bitter personal attacks, in which the private lives and morals were exposed *ad nauseam*, when at the same time the law of the commonwealth was very severe against Sabbath breaking and profanity.

In the issue of September 9, 1802, A. Russell has a communication contributed to the Harper-Crawford controversy, in which is the following: "Dr. William Crawford (now a junior judge) did in my presence and in the presence of many other gentlemen, on the 28th of March, 1793, *swear seven profane oaths* by the name of God, for which a conviction and adjudication stands on my Docquet."

The total amount of revenue collected in 1800 was $4,466.34.

April 18, 1804, is a communication from Dr. Samuel Agnew about cow-pox. It ably combats the public prejudice against vaccination.

In May, 1805, the paper was changed to magazine form with a title page, and for the first time a large display German text letter head. In this issue John Clark advertises a valuable grist-mill, three miles from Gettysburg. William McPherson offers $20 reward for an escaped slave. Davis advertises his chair factory, and "Pay up," says William Merritt, as "I am going to remove from the county."

A letter dated January 29, 1806, answers certain questions as to the price of farm lands in this part of Pennsylvania, and says "lands are worth from $2½ to $12 per acre."

The county commissioners made their annual statement from the 3d day of February, 1805, to the 31st of January, 1806. The total revenue of the county was $7,095.49. This included $1,769.62, balance on hand; $1,626, outstanding tax collected, and $199, ground rent for town lots.

An entire change in the State judiciary by the Legislature, in 1806, was the cause of adjourning the Adams County courts from February to April.

November, 1806, John Adair advertises for sale a tract of land in the South Mountain, "at the forks of the road leading to Baltimore." Henry Weaver, a stray cow. Proclamation for an oyer and terminer and jail delivery court, William Gilliland, John Agnew, William Scott and William Crawford, judges, is made by Sheriff Jacob Winrott. Stephen Snodgrass offers for sale a valuable plantation in Mountpleasant Township. James Brown, clerk, advertises for wood for the court house and jail.

By this time R. Harper is keeping quite a bookstore at his printing office, and his list of books for sale is an interesting and instructive study. It covers nearly two pages of the paper, and nearly every one is a work on religion, commencing with "Addison's Evidences of the Christian Religion;" "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress;" "Blair's Sermons;" "The Death of Legal Hope;" "The Life of Evangelical Obedience;" "Brown's Shorter Catechism;" "Beauties of Hervey;" "Devout Exercises;" "Navigation Spiritualized, or a New Compass for Seamen, Consisting of thirty-two points of Pleasant Observation of Profitable Applications, and of Serious Reflections, all Concluded with so many Spiritual Poems;" "Life of Joseph, the Son of Israel, in Eight Books; Chiefly Designed to Allure Young Minds to a Love of the Sacred Scriptures;" "Temple of Truth, or a Vindication of various Passages and Doctrines of the

Holy Scriptures; Lately Impeached in a Deistical Publication. Printed in Philadelphia; together with a Reply to two Theological Lectures Delivered in Baltimore;" "The Sinners' Guide" [the ungodly in these days call it "steering in grangers"]; "Instructions of Youth in Christian Piety;" "Watt's Miscellany;" "The Immortal Mentor," etc., etc., etc.

In addition to these libraries of religious books, Mr. Harper commenced the reprint of books of sermons, which he sold from his office by subscription. These were the books all people who read at all then purchased and placed in their family libraries, and diligently read and meditated upon the future, God, heaven and the burning lake. This was to their intensely religious natures joyful mental food. They reveled in death dirges; they poured forth their solemn chanting songs over a dead world—dead in sin and iniquity. Their ears were closed to the joyous spring time and the carolings to heaven of the mounting birds in their upward flights, and they saw only the windowless grave, the worms, and festering decay, and the entire background to this terrible picture was an angry, inappeasable God, who was ever creating to eternally punish. Their lives, their religion, their literature, their best enjoyment, was this gloomy, solemn, silent, dogmatic and austere existence that was natural to them, was ingrained into their blood and very bones. It had come to them by inheritance, by education, by the bent of the age, by their own and their ancestors' surroundings. They were as severe and illiberal in their politics as in their morals and dogmas. But, like their fathers, there was in all of them the saving qualities of a manly self-reliance, and a deep seated, all-conquering love of liberty.

In the *Sentinel* of May 6, 1807, James Duncan, register, gives notice to Elizabeth Dehl, of the estate of Sally Dehl; and Esther McGrew and William McGrew, of the estate of William McGrew; and Shem Greybel and Joel Greybel, of the estate of Joseph Greybel; Walter Smith and John Adgy, estate of Jonathan Adgy; John Stoner and Martin Hoover, estate of Abraham Stoner; Anna Maria Diffendall and Jacob Rider, estate of Samuel Diffendall; Michael Bushey and Christian Bushey, estate of John Bushey; Daniel Swigart, estate of Jacob Swigart, of Berwick Township; Barnet and Peter Augenbaugh, of the estate of John Augenbaugh.

September 8, 1807, is advertised for sale, by James Black, a valuable plantation, 130 acres, the property of the estate of James Black (deceased), in Franklin Township, adjoining the lands of Matthew Black, Joseph Wilson, Samuel Russell and Peter Comfort, "then the well known stand called the Cross Keys." Another sale of lands of about four acres in Franklin Township, adjoining John Kerbaugh, Frederick Booher and Peter Morritz. On same day Sheriff Winrott offers for sale a tract in Liberty Township, adjoin- John Bingham and John Speers. The tract belonged to Solomon Kephart. Alexander Cobean and James Dobbins, executors of the estate of John Forster, of Franklin Township, gave notice to debtors.

Necrology. William Bailey of Mountpleasant Township, died November 5, 1806, aged fifty seven years....Mrs. Abigail King, wife of Hugh King, of Tyrone, died Saturday, April 18, 1807....Mrs. Isabel Ewing, wife of John Ewing, died April 15, 1807....April 17, 1807, Alexander McAllister died, in the seventy third year of his age....Henry Weaver, aged seventy six years, died in Gettysburg, September 1, 1807....Thomas Ewing, aged forty-one years, died September 20, 1807....Mrs. Margaret Agnew, consort of John Agnew, died April 13, 1808; was buried in Lower Marsh Creek grave-yard....Died, in Hamiltonban, October 8, 1807, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, Henry Rowan....July 13, 1808, John Sweeny, aged sixty-three years, died in

Gettysburg....Rev. Alexander Dobbin died in Gettysburg, June 2, 1809.... Judge John Joseph Henry, the first president of the court in the county died in Lancaster, April 15, 1811, aged fifty-three....James Brown treasurer of the borough, died in 1810....Hon. John Agnew, who had resigned his office of commissioner from the infirmities of old age and sickness, died on his farm in Hamiltonban June 6, 1814, aged eighty years, full of years and unsullied honors. His loss was deeply deplored and his memory widely respected for his many good qualities of head and heart....November 23, 1814, James Edie died in Gettysburg, aged fifty-six years....James Barr, of Mountjoy, died November 19, 1814.

The same year Adams County was separately organized Robert Harper established in Gettysburg his newspaper, the *Centinel*. He died in 1817, and his son, Robert G. Harper, took charge of the paper and continued its sole proprietor until 1867, when it was consolidated with the *Star*, and became what is now *The Star and Sentinel*. The *Star* was established in 1828, and was published regularly until it became consolidated as above stated. It had been conducted by Mr. John T. McIlhenny for many years, ably and successfully, and upon his death it was purchased by Hon. Edward McPherson and A. D. Buehler, and consolidated with the *Sentinel*, the firm being Harper, McPherson & Buehler. On the death of Mr. Harper his interests passed to the other proprietors, and now A. D. Buehler & Co. are proprietors. The paper was Federal, Whig and Republican in politics, always battling bravely for its cause; always able and consistent.

The *Compiler* was started September 16, 1818, by Jacob LeFevre. He continued the publisher until 1839, when his son, Isaac, took it and conducted it successfully until February, 1843, when he sold it to E. W. Stahle, who was succeeded by his son, H. J. Stahle, the present proprietor. It commenced a small five-column paper, and its coming supplied a long felt want to the lone some Democratic minority in the county. It has been enlarged four times, and is now a nine-column paper, full of vigorous and interesting matter for its readers.

The *Star and Sentinel* and *The Compiler*, with their neat pages and crowding advertisements, are a credit to the county and bear evidence that the people duly appreciate the enterprise and public spirit of the publishers.

The Century was published in Gettysburg for some years. On April 4, 1877, it was removed to York Springs; A. L. Heikes was then publisher. He sold to I. W. Pearson, and he changed the name to *York Springs Comet*.

The *Weekly Visitor* was the first paper started in Littlestown, in 1847, by W. C. Gould and W. Barst—neutral in politics. Then followed the *Weekly Ledger*, by Henry J. Miller; then the *Crystal Palace* and the *Littlestown Press*, by Mr. Miller. In 1874 Preston O. Good started the *Littlestown News*. When he retired A. F. Barker was publisher and H. J. Miller, editor. Mr. Miller was the writer and chief director of all the many publications in the town. He was a grandson of the founder of the first paper. In 1875 Barton H. Knode became proprietor of the *News*. It suspended in 1878. Mr. Knode purchasing the *Hanover Citizen*, the Democratic journal of Hanover. The press and office of the Littlestown paper was purchased and taken to Emmettsburg, Md. In 1879 L. Huber started a paper in Littlestown—*The Courier*. It was very short in its career. In August, 1880, appeared the *Littlestown Era*, A. E. Keeport, proprietor; suspended a few months ago.

The *New Oxford Item* was started in April, 1879, by Miller & Smith. It soon passed into the hands of H. I. Smith.

A German newspaper, the *Intelligencer*, was established in Abbottstown as

early as 1833 and published until 1848 by F. W. Koehler. It was changed to the *Wochenblatt*, and ran until 1850, when it was discontinued. The same publisher published the *Yellow Jacket*, a Whig campaign paper, in 1840.

Record of East Berlin is a new paper just issued upon its venture in the field, a sprightly and promising journal.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OLD TIME REMINISCENCES—CITIZENS IN GETTYSBURG BETWEEN 1817 AND 1829—INTERESTING ITEMS.

HON. J. K. LONGWELL, born in Gettysburg, and for many years a citizen of Westminster, Md., some years ago wrote a communication to the *Star and Sentinal*, of Gettysburg, and gave the names from memory of those who were citizens here between the years 1817 and 1829, together with a long list of happenings that he remembered. It is, we are told, singularly accurate in all its statements, and we regard it not only as a valuable historic document, but as a most remarkable evidence of a strength and clearness of memory that is rarely to be found. He thus furnishes a nearly complete list of those who were here in the years indicated above. He says, "many of them died or moved away during those years, and others grew up to be men or removed there during that period."

The following are the names in the order he gave them:

Alexander Cobean.
William S. Cobean.
Samuel Cobean.
Alexander Cobean, Jr.
Andrew Polley, Sr. and Jr.
William McPherson.
George Smyser.
George Swope.
Robert Wilson.
William Lamb.
William McClean.
Moses McClean.
Oliver O. McClean.
David M. McPherson.
Robert A. McPherson.
Christian Culp.
Jacob Potzer.
John Stollsmith.
Adam Wertz.
Alexander Russell.
Henry Hoke.
Dr. C. N. Berluchy.
Emanuel Zeigler.
Emanuel Zeigler, Jr.
William Meredith, P. M.
James Agnew.
Henry Wampler.
John Kerr.
Samuel Galloway.
John Brown.
Rev. John Runkle.
William G. McPherson.
William McClellan.
Daniel Comfort.
Leonard Dill.
David McElroy.
Gen. Jacob Eyster.
Peter Fahnestock.
Ephraim Martin.
Robert Smith.
Walter A. Smith.
Ralph Lashells.
Zepheniah Herbert.
Thaddeus Stevens.
Robert Hunter.
William Russell.
Adam Swope.
Samuel Hutchinson.
Jacob Zeigler.
Bernhart Gilbert.
Michael Kitzmiller.
Dr. John Parshall.
George Wampler.
Thomas Kerr.
David McCreary.
Thomas J. Cooper.
Philip Heagy.
John L. Fuller.
George W. McClellan.
Sampson S. King.
John Troxell.
James Duncan.
Joshua Ackerman.
Levi Fahnestock.
Robert Martin.
Isaac R. Smith.
Samuel H. Buehler.
John Cline.
Dr. James H. Miller.
James Scanlan.
John Gilbert.
Samuel R. Russell.
Dr. David Horner.
Robert Hutchinson, of S.
David Zeigler.
Dr. David Gilbert.
Peter Beitsel.
Joseph Whorfe.
George Kerr.
John Galloway.
Washington Chamberlain.
Samuel C. Cooper.
John R. McPherson.
John Hersh, Sr.
John H. McClellan.
Robert S. King.
J. L. Kendlehart.
Peter Sheets.
David Middlekauf.
John M. Stevenson.
Walter Smith.
Samuel B. Smith.
George E. Buehler.
Jacob Winrott, Sr.
Dr. Alexander Speer.
John Garvin.
William Garvin.
Gen. John Edie.
Philip Slentz.
James A. Thompson.
David Heagy.
George Geyer, Jr.

Dr. John Paxton.
S. S. McCreary.
Michael Brobst.
George Sweeny.
Robert Taylor.
George Shryock.
John F. Macfarlane.
Rev. Charles G. McLean.
Mathew Dobbin.
Samuel S. Forney.
David Eicker.
David Sweeny.
David Dunwoody.
James Gallagher.
William W. Bell.
David Little.
Henry Little.
Biddy Addy.
George Armour.
John Murphy, Jr.
J. Richter.
John Edie, Jr.
John Slentz.
Robert Keech.
Adam Walter.
Christian Chritzman (the old fisherman).
Michael C. Clarkson.
William Paxton.
David Edie.
Andrew G. Miller.
Dr. John Runkle.
Jacob Norbeck.
William McClean.

James Dobbin.
Henry Wasmus.
Hugh Scott.
Thomas McKellip.
John Adair.
George Welsh.
Jacob LeFevre.
John Bingham.
George Little.
Moses Degroft.
Peter Stewart.
Thomas McCreary.
William Murphy.
Rev. John Bear.
John R. Edie.
Ezekiel Buckingham.
Charles A. Ditterline.
George Geyer, Sr.
John Agnew.
John Hennessy.
John McConaughy.
Mathew Longwell.
Roger Claxton.
Rev. John Herbst.
Henry Degroft.
James Pierce.
Alexander Dobbin.
John Houck.
Robert Hayes.
John Cress.
Hugh Dunwoody.
Rev. D. McConaughy.
H. C. Neinstedt.
William E. Camp.

Samuel Little.
Michael Degroft.
David McCann.
John Murphy, Sr.
James Gourley.
James Hall.
Robert G. Harper.
John B. Clark.
Col. Richard Brown.
James A. McCreary.
George Newman.
William Gillespie.
Rev. S. S. Schmucker.
Samuel Ramsey.
Henry Ferry.
John Hersh, Jr.
Michael Gallagher.
Fred Summercamp.
Gen. Thomas C. Miller.
James Cooper.
George Arnold.
H. D. Wattles.
John Jenkins.
William D. Ramsey,
Joel R. Danner.
Thomas C. Reid.
Garret Van Orsdel.
William H. Miller.
Michael Newman.
Moses Jenkins.
Jacob Sanders.
George Gilbert.
Samuel Miller.

The letter accompanying this list of names had these very interesting items: "My recollections of Gettysburg from about 1817 to December, 1828, when I left the place, are very strong, as I think will be manifest when you examine the list of male citizens of that day. It was no trouble to me to go again in memory to every house then standing. The only difficulty was to keep up with the various changes, by removal and otherwise. * * * * Many of these names run down to 1800, including Gettys, Dobbin, Robert Harper, Samuel Galloway and others." Then among other things he says he remembers "The erection of the Cobean house in place of a one-story stone house." . . . . "The erection of the McConaughy house and the attempt made, which failed, to roll the two-story log, weather-boarded building to the site it now occupies on Middle Street. It was afterward occupied by William Meredith, postmaster." . . . . "The execution of Hunter for the murder of Heagy, and the disagreeable day." . . . . "The introduction of water into the town through the hill in Baltimore Street." . . . . "The manufacture and placing of the town clock in the court house by George Welsh." . . . . "The marshaling of the guards, Capt. George Zeigler, and afterward resuscitated under command of Gen. T. C. Miller, as well as the gallant dash of the 'troop' under command of Capt. William McCurdy." . . . . "The old Academy, with Judge McClean and Robert Hayes in the English branches, and Dr. McConaughy in the languages, and the time when it was converted into a Lutheran theological seminary, mainly through the exertions of that unfortunate man, Rev. John Herbst." . . . . "The great pedestrian feat of Garret Van Orsdel, in traveling from Chambersburg to Gettysburg in three hours and forty-three minutes." . . . . "The dramatic performance of Dr. McConaughy's pupils in the court house, which led to the formation of a Thespian Society, and the objections, etc." . . . . "I can not

omit the esquestrian performance of my old friend, George McClellan (which occurred after I left Gettysburg), in carrying the President's message from Baltimore to Gettysburg in four hours."

In a postscript he adds: "I remember the gubernatorial contest between Shultz and Gregg. Mr. Bell was a Methodist and therefore could not bet, but he procured a $30 gold watch, which he offered to his old friend R. G. H., if the latter would give him a cent for every vote Shultz would have over Gregg. H. exhibited the cheap watch to all his friends. The majority being 27,000, of course the watch was very dear at $270."

Of these there had removed to other localities Oliver O. McClean, of Lewistown, Penn., a Presbyterian minister and D.D.; William Russell became a banker in Lewistown, Penn.; David Middlekauf, a State senator from 1833 to 1835, on his farm near Shippensburg; John R. Edie, of Somerset, thirty years ago a member of Congress from that district and afterward an officer in the volunteer and regular army; Washington Chamberlain removed to New Orleans; H. C. Neinstedt, a printer in Philadelphia; Jacob Zeigler, of Butler, Penn., a member of the State Assembly and a number of times clerk of that body; John B. Clark, register from 1830 to 1835, who has lived in Missouri for many years, a member of the State Senate during the Rebellion; William H. Miller, a leading lawyer in Carlisle.

In the list of the dead are Alexander Cobean, who had been a member of the Legislature in 1799-1800, and at one time president of the Gettysburg Bank; William S. Cobean was sheriff from 1830 to 1833, after being county treasurer from 1828 to 1830. He removed to Cumberland County to serve as cashier of a bank, and was the Whig candidate of that county for treasurer; William McPherson, the great-grandson of Robert McPherson; the latter was one of the earliest settlers in this part of the State, where lineal descendants are a long line of leading, influential citizens, who were ever first in war, first in peace and first in the respect and confidence of their fellow-citizens; William McPherson was lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, was captured at the battle of Long Island, and held by the British a prisoner of war 622 days. Eight years he was a member of the Assembly, and was a leading, active member in securing the passage of the bill for the creation of Adams County. He was one of the first board of directors of the poor, elected in 1818.

George Smyser was one of the associate judges of the county, and at one time was president of the bank. Daniel M. Smyser was for several sessions a member of the State Assembly; the Whig candidate for Congress in York and Adams in 1857; was elected president judge of the Bucks and Montgomery District, and in 1855 was the candidate of his party for the supreme bench. William Laub was county treasurer in 1834. William McClean, county treasurer from 1815 to 1817; then was associate judge; afterward held a clerkship in the auditor-general's office, in Harrisburg, where he died. Moses McClean was elected to Congress in 1844, and died in Gettysburg in the early seventies; in early life he was district attorney. Alexander Russell was a captain in the Revolutionary Army, afterward brigade inspector; was county commissioner in 1813, and a justice of the peace for many years up to his death. Henry Hoke was coroner in 1808-09, and afterward a justice of the peace. Dr. David Horner was coroner from 1824 to 1827, and died one of the associate judges; he was the Whig candidate for Congress in 1844. Dr. Berluchy was postmaster under Polk, 1845-49. Philip Heagy, sheriff from 1827 to 1830. John L. Fuller was a lawyer and died in the full practice. John B. McPherson was the first cashier of the old bank of Gettysburg, and served in this capacity over forty years. He held several other posts of trust in the meantime, among

which was county treasurer from 1825 to 1827. William McClelland was prothonotary from 1839 to 1842. Sampson S. King was many years a justice of the peace. He died in Gettysburg. His son, Robert S., died in Perry County. David McElroy was widely noted for many years as the court crier; perched on his high chair in the old court house, his sharp-snapping voice, looking as stern as fate, his picture lingered long in the minds of all who ever saw him.

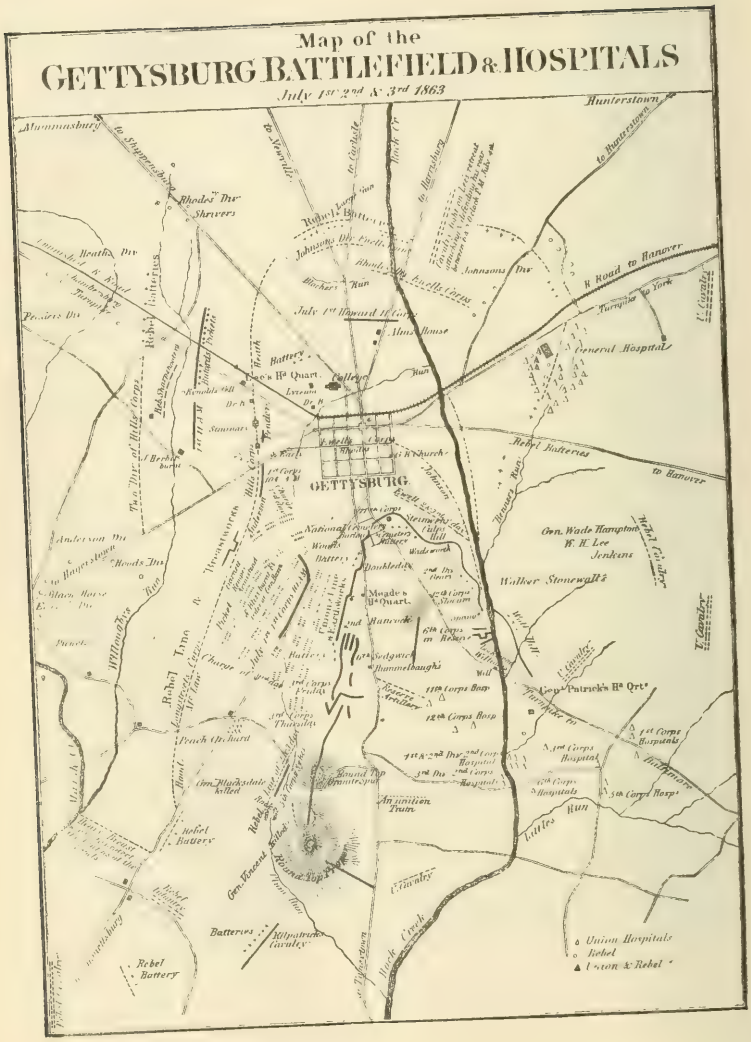
James Duncan was the first prothonotary of the county. Gen. Jacob Eyster was an active militia officer, serving through the various grades; a candidate for sheriff, afterward State senator and then for fifteen years chief clerk in the surveyor-general's office in Harrisburg, where he died. Ephraim Martin died a notary public, as did his son, Robert. Walter Smith was county commissioner in 1800 and 1801, and county treasurer in 1809–11, again in 1818–20, and his son Robert was twice county treasurer, 1821–24 and in 1831 33, and for years president of the old bank of Gettysburg. The Whigs, about 1847, voted for him in the Legislature for State treasurer. His brother, Isaac R. Smith, died at his home in Philadelphia. Jacob Winrott, Sr., was sheriff from 1806 to 1809, and register from 1821 to 1823. Zepheniah Herbert was State senator 1824–25. Dr. J. H. Miller was a leading physician prior to his removing to Baltimore, where he died. Thaddeus Stevens became the most noted congressman of his day. John Garvin was many years justice of the peace and an influential citizen. James A. Thompson was a leading member of society; was coroner in 1821–24, director of the poor in 1831, clerk of the courts in 1836–39 and county treasurer in 1841. John Edie was one of the foremost of our grand old Revolutionary sires; was sheriff of York County from 1786 to 1789; was one of the first editors and proprietors of the *York Herald*, which issued its first number January 7, 1789, and was changed to the *Recorder* January 29, 1800; he was elected brigadier-general of the Adams County militia June 5, 1807. George Geyer, Jr., was postmaster in Gettysburg under Buchanan. Michael C. Clarkson died in 1874 at the home of his son, Robert, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Nebraska. William W. Paxton removed to Franklin County, where he became an associate judge. John McConaughy died in the full practice of his profession; he was county treasurer in 1812–14, and for some years president of the Bank of Gettysburg. Mathew Longwell was county treasurer in 1807–08. George Sweeny removed to Ohio and was twice elected to Congress, 1839 and 1843. Andrew G. Miller was prosecuting attorney one term; was appointed by President Van Buren judge in the Territory of Wisconsin, and afterward, by President Polk, was made a United States judge of that State. George Zeigler was register from 1824 to 1830, and prothonotary from 1832 to 1835; Bernhart Gilbert was sheriff from 1821 to 1824 and prothonotary from 1835 to 1839. Jesse Gilbert was county treasurer in 1835, 1836 and 1837. Dr. David Gilbert removed to Philadelphia and became professor in the Pennsylvania Medical College; he died while in an extensive practice in Philadelphia. Dr. Porshall removed to Tennesee. George Kerr was a captain in the Revolution; he was a merchant in Gettysburg as early as 1784. Samuel Galloway went to Ohio and was a member of Congress from the Columbus District from 1855 to 1857. John F. Macfarlane was elected county commissioner in 1825; was the Whig candidate for State Senate, in the district of Adams, Cumberland and Franklin Counties. Rev. Charles G. McClean removed to Indianapolis, where he established a school; he died there. Alexander Dobbin and family are fully noticed in another chapter, and also the McPherson family. Robert Hayes was county commissioner in 1812, and was a teacher in the Gettysburg Academy. George Welsh was prothonotary and clerk of the courts from 1824 to 1832; he was also postmaster.



Amos Schlosser

Rev. David McConaughy became president of Washington (Penn.) College; he died there in 1852. The McConaughy family are more fully noticed in another chapter. Jacob LeFevre was register in 1839. He published the *Gettysburg Compiler;* died in Cumberland County, his home. William W. Bell was postmaster for twelve years. He was succeeded in that office, in 1841, by Hezekiah Van Orsdel, who afterward lived in Baltimore. William E. Camp was drowned in Lake Erie—the boat on which he was a passenger was destroyed. Robert Wilson and Thomas McCreary were each employed for several years in the prothonotary's office. John Hersh was postmaster 1825–29; he removed to Ohio, and became cashier of the Bank of Gainesville, where he died. Robert G. Harper published the *Adams Centinel* through a long and eventful period; he was at one time county treasurer, then United States assessor, and then associate judge. Gen. Thomas C. Miller was sheriff from 1824 to 1827, and afterward State senator; he removed to Cumberland County, where he engaged in business as an iron manufacturer, where he died. James Cooper was twice elected to Congress; he was several years a member of the Assembly, of which body he served one term as speaker; at one time he was attorney-general of the State, then a United States senator, and died a brigadier-general in the United States Army. Michael Newman was county commissioner in 1816. William Gillespie was postmaster under Pierce from 1853 to 1857. Rev. Dr. Schmucker, after retiring from the professorship in the theological seminary, devoted the remainder of his life to literary pursuits.

John Slentz was director of the poor in 1827. He was born in Adams County (then part of York) June 22, 1792, and died in Gettysburg November 22, 1870, aged eighty-seven years and five months. His wife was Anna Maria Troxell, daughter of John Troxell. She was born in Gettysburg May 11, 1794; died August 9, 1881, aged eighty years. At the time of her death she was the oldest resident of the town. Her father, John Troxell, was born May 3, 1760, and died October 2, 1855, aged ninety-five years. He was a cotemporary here with James Gettys, and built one of the first houses in the town. A deed, dated December 26, 1794, by James Gettys and his wife, Mary, to John Troxell, for Lot No. 77, Chambers Street (Minnich & Scott property), is witnessed by Alexander Irvine and Henry Hoke, and acknowledged before Alexander Russell, Esq., is the evidence of his purchase. The older people of the county remember Mr. Troxell with great affection. He was noted for a remarkable memory, and his love of going back in his old age over the reminiscences of nearly a century before. He knew well the minutest details of the early history of the town, and was fond of telling them. On one occasion, we are told, he gave an interesting account of the building of two log-houses on what is now Baltimore Street, one where the Duncan property now stands, and the other at the corner of Baltimore and High Streets. The hill was then covered with timber; the logs were cut on the grounds, put in green and rough, and the two buildings run up two stories without partitions, and as they were racing in the construction of the two, the capping of the chimneys was to be the test of completion. Doors were temporarily made of sheets or blankets, and bed-spreads were used for partitions, and in this way they were finished and the families moved in.


Map of the
GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD & HOSPITALS
July 1st 2nd & 3rd 1863
Hunterstown
Gettysburg
Rebel Batteries
General Hospital
Union Hospitals
Rebel
Union & Rebel

CHAPTER XXIV.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG—LEE'S NORTHWARD MOVEMENT IN 1863—RALLYING THE FORCES—THE BATTLE—THE RESULT, LEE'S DEFEAT—AT MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS—NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE TWO ARMIES—EFFECTS FOLLOWING THE BATTLE—NATIONAL CEMETERY.

IN the early part of June, 1863, Gen. Lee commenced his northward movement with his entire army. The lead in that movement was Stuart's Cavalry, which had been sent east of the Blue Ridge to guard the mountain passes. By the 15th of June Ewell's corps, under Jenkins, had reached Chambersburg. Remaining here two days, Jenkins fell back to Hagerstown. As soon as Jenkins had reached Chambersburg, it came to be well understood all over the North that a serious invasion of Pennsylvania, by the great bulk of Lee's forces, was on foot, and haste was made by the people of Adams County to save their property as far as possible.

Jenkins' Cavalry galloped into Gettysburg the afternoon of the 26th of June. They took possession of the town and threw out their pickets. Early soon arrived, and his presence and words quickly assured the people that they were not to be seriously molested—that they were in no personal danger of harm. The rebels met, as they came in from different streets, at the triangle. They were tired, ragged, dirty and hungry, but evidently suffering more from long marches than anything else. When permitted to stack arms, or put themselves at rest, they lay down on the sidewalks and in the streets with their knapsacks under their heads. When citizens would attempt to engage them in conversation, they were invariably silent. Guards were posted about the public buildings and some of the stores, and a few, but very few, private houses. The saloons were closed without exception. Early was in command of trained soldiers, as is evidenced by the observance of his strict orders that the soldier was to molest neither person nor property of the inhabitants. And as an evidence of how rigidly orders were obeyed by these poor fellows who had to go on guard duty about different places and premises, some of the women were excited in sympathy, and offered them something to eat, or water to drink, which was invariably refused, and, if asked why, would curtly reply: "I must obey orders." Early called the borough authorities to his presence, Messrs. D. Kendlehart and A. D. Buehler responding, and he told them what he wanted of the borough; namely: 1,200 pounds of sugar, 600 pounds of coffee, 60 barrels of flour, 1,000 pounds of salt, 7,000 pounds of bacon, 10 barrels of whisky, 10 barrels of onions, 1,000 pairs of shoes and 500 hats, or, in lieu of all this, $5,000 in cash. Kendlehart and Buehler replied that it was impossible to comply with the demand; that the goods were not in the town or could not be found; that the town had no funds; that the banks had shipped away their money and the people the most of their personal property, etc., etc. No serious attempt was made to enforce the order further. Some little effort was made by the rebel quartermaster to collect provisions, but this was a complete failure, and was relinquished. An instance related to us by a lady was a sample of the few who were visited. She informed us that a squad came to her house and told her their mission, apologizing for the necessity of their

visit. She told the corporal in charge that she had but little provisions in the house, barely enough for her own family for a short time. She had gone to her larder, taken most of her stores, leaving only a very scanty portion, and hid them away. The corporal told her his instructions were not to take all she had, but to divide the store in private houses, leaving something for the family. She took him to the kitchen, and first displayed her supply of meat —about two pounds. The officer looked at her with some incredulity and remarked that he did not want any of her meat; the flour and meal, and vegetables were all gone over in the same way, and they soon got to laughing and joking over her starving prospects, and the "Johnnies" retired without taking a thing. And if any of those visitors are still alive, there is not much doubt but that they remember their first visit to Gettysburg as being a place where the people lived in fine houses and furniture, and put on more style, and yet possessed the leanest larders in the world. Ewell's forces arrived Friday afternoon, and only remained here over night, and the next day marched upon Hanover, and on toward York. This route brought him in the trail of Stuart's Cavalry, which had passed east on a line south of Gettysburg.

The governor of the State had called upon the people to rally and arm themselves to drive back the invader. The people of Adams County, like the people of the State generally, felt the hopelessness of this late effort. Men enrolled as soldiers in a sudden emergency are not much in resisting powers against a great army of trained, ragged and dirty veterans. Then the State was already so depleted of men who could be spared that it was palpably impossible to gather a sufficient of this emergency force to amount to any check at all upon the foe. However, meetings were called in Gettysburg and at other points in the county, and Maj. R. Bell, of the above named place, rapidly commenced recruiting a cavalry company. He soon had forty-five men on his rolls, and in the way of watching the enemy and sometimes deceiving him into the belief that there was a military command here, this company did much good and caused some delay in the enemy's approach.

Saturday, June 20, Maj. Haller, of the United States Infantry, was sent here, reaching Gettysburg on the day above named. The people assembled at the court house where he addressed them. And at this meeting Capt. R. Bell's company of scouts commenced to form. But the most of the men could not understand Maj. Haller when he wanted them to enroll themselves and go to Harrisburg. They well knew that here was the first exposed point, and then their families and property peremptorily demanded their personal attention.

On the 24th a regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, numbering 735 men, of which Company A was nearly entirely students from Pennsylvania College, had been started from Harrisburg and Carlisle to Gettysburg. The cars on which they were coming were thrown from the track at about six miles from town, and there they were delayed. On the 25th 100 picked men were ordered up from the temporary encampment to act as scouts. Col. Jennings and his command had reached this place on Thursday, and Randall and about 100 men from Philadelphia had also reached here. Maj. Haller, mentioned above, assumed command. Jennings and his command were sent out on the Chambersburg Turnpike on the morning of the 26th. When they met the rebels, in the afternoon, the enemy captured nearly all of Jenning's advance guard—about forty men; and it was only by prompt and skillful maneuvering that he saved his command from entire capture, and retreated toward Harrisburg.

Hence, it was, as we have said, that the advance guard of the rebels, 200 strong, galloped into Gettysburg about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th,

unobstructed. This advance cavalry was soon followed by Early's division of Ewell's corps of 5,000 infantry. But Gettysburg was not the objective point, and it was but little more than a resting pause the rebels made here. By ten o'clock the next day the rear of their army had moved out and were pursuing their way toward the east. As the last rebel filed out of town, a great load was lifted from off our people, and they for a moment hoped that their troubles were all over.

On Sunday, the 28th, Gen. Copeland, with 2,000 cavalry, arrived in Gettysburg in the direction from Emmittsburg. They arrived at noon of that day; and then the people rejoiced and felt they were safe under any emergency, and they uncovered their hidden stores; then with a good will went to cooking and feeding their welcome friends. They encamped east of town, and the next morning started toward Littlestown, meeting some of the enemy's scouts at Fairfield, and had a slight skirmish. The few shots here exchanged may be designated as the first guns fired in the great Gettysburg battle.

On the 29th it became evident the Army of Virginia was concentrating itself on the Gettysburg & Baltimore Turnpike, south of this place, and at this time the Federal Army was rapidly gathering its forces at the town of Gettysburg. In the meantime Ewell's corps and Short's cavalry had pushed on through Hanover and York and gone as far as Wrightsville. At this last point the Union force had retreated across the Susquehanna and burned the bridge behind them to prevent the rebels from gaining the east bank of the river. Thus it will be seen that Lee broke camp on the 3d of June, and started his army north, and this main force concentrated and marshaled in battle array around Gettysburg on the 29th of the same month. He had been to some extent delayed on account of not receiving such information from Stuart and his cavalry as he expected and hoped for. Stuart had encountered the Union cavalry several times and had been worsted, and was thereby compelled to change his route, and this at times prevented his conveying intelligence in apt time to his commander. At one time the entire Federal Army was between Stuart and Lee. June 28 was the critical moment in the history of our Government. The contending powers had put forth their supreme effort, had gathered up their strength, and standing face to face began to strip and perfect every detail for the mighty and decisive struggle. Did ever men before move and act under such supreme responsibilities? The long struggle, the terrible conflict was here concentrated and must be decided by this great effort. Officers and men on each side understood all this, and mind and muscle were wrought to the utmost tension. Should history be re-written—the best century of the world's civilization rolled back? And equally to the commanders of these two great armies was it painfully evident that now was the awful moment arrived. The living world was looking on, and the unborn generations of a hundred centuries would turn with breathless interest to the history their success or failure would here make.

And now Gen. Hooker was relieved and Gen. George C. Meade was placed in command of the Union Army. Nothing more than this can be said to add luster to the name and fame of Gen. Meade, than simply to tell what he did under these extraordinary circumstances. The two armies were facing in parallel lines, in more or less ignorance of the movements and intentions of each other; and yet, had Gen. Hooker so ably kept his vast responsibilities in hand that he could turn them over in a moment, and so perfect in form and shape that Gen. Meade, with hardly time to stop and think a moment, could, as he did, take the great scheme and combinations and successfully carry them to

completion and victory. If the history of war presents any parallel to this, we are not aware of it. The simplest and dryest detail of these facts far outruns the most eloquent words of tongue or pen in emblazoning the immortal name of Gen. Meade.

Having assumed command on the 28th, Gen. Meade at once directed his left wing, under Gen. Reynolds, upon Emmittsburg, and his right wing upon New Windsor, leaving Gen. French with 11,000 men to protect the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and convey the public property from Harper's Ferry. Buford's cavalry was already here, and Kilpatrick's was at Hanover, where he had a skimish with Stuart's rear cavalry, that was roving over the country really in the hunt of Lee's army. On the rebel side, Hill had passed Cashtown, closely followed by Longstreet.

June 30, at half past ten o'clock in the morning, Buford passed through Gettysburg upon a reconnoisance in force, passing along the Chambersburg road. He communicated promptly the information he gathered to Gen. Reynolds, and that officer at once marched from toward Emmittsburg near to Gettysburg, and encamped on the right bank of Marsh Creek. The right wing of our army in the meantime was moved to Manchester. Hill's and Longstreet's forces pressed on to the vicinity of Marsh Creek on the Chambersburg road, and Pettigrew pushed on and reconnoitered some distance in advance. By nightfall the two forces stood closely facing each other. The vast details of the coming slaughter were complete, and the hills and valleys about Gettysburg were lit up by the extended camp-fires of two mighty armies, and night and quiet reigned over all. Many a poor, brave fellow, for the last time as he lay down to quiet sleep, looked upon the twinkling stars and thought and dreamed of his far-away home and the loved ones there, and wondered if he would ever be there and with them again.

Early on the morning of July 1 the battle opened. The advancing rebels encountered Buford's dismounted cavalry, and skirmishing commenced. By 10 o'clock the artillery commenced to play, and about this time Gen. Reynolds came dashing through the town, and his men moved along the Emmittsburg road in front of McMillan's and Dr. Schmucker's, protected by Seminary Hill. He at once attacked, at the same time ordering up Gen. Howard's Eleventh Corps. Gen. Reynolds had hardly succeeded in placing his men in position, when he was shot dead. Gen. Doubleday then assumed command of the First Corps. Gen. Howard arrived at 11:30 A. M. with Shurz's and Barlow's division of the Eleventh Corps. The attacks of the rebels were vigorously repulsed now, and Wadsworth's division captured a number of prisoners, including Gen. Archer. But the rebels were soon reinforced by Rhodes and Early coming up on the Heidelberg road, and they turned the fortunes of the day. Our army was repulsed, and Gen. Howard withdrew to what is now the National Cemetery Hill, a large portion of his men passing through Gettysburg to reach this point. The Eleventh Corps in passing through the town encountered the rebels, and our men attempted to force their way through Baltimore and Washington Streets. They did force their way through, but with a heavy loss. At this time Gen. Hancock arrived to take command until Gen. Meade could reach the grounds. When Hancock attempted to post troops on our right, he at once was engaged repelling an attack. Night now came and put an end to the day's fighting. Soon after dark Gen. Slocum, with the Twelfth Corps, and Gen. Sickles, with a part of the Third, arrived. Our troops were driven, and the apparent general results were largely against the Union forces. But it should be kept in mind that the very fact of their repulse forced them to the splendid and advantageous position of Cemetery Hill,

and, considering what was to come, this was a great if not a permanent advantage.

Gen. Hancock had reported the very favorable position our army occupied to Gen. Meade; he had determined to here give the enemy battle. Long before daylight the next morning he arrived. He had ordered everything to concentrate as quickly as possible at Gettysburg. He had broken up his head quarters at Taneytown at ten o'clock in the evening and arrived here at one o'clock A. M. All night long the silence was only disturbed by the heavy tramp of armed men, the rattle of the artillery wheels, all hurrying to their appointed places. Batteries were planted and breastworks hastily thrown up. The Second and Fifth Corps and the remainder of the Third reached the grounds a little after sunrise. Sedgwick with the Sixth Corps only arrived after one o'clock in the day. His command had marched thirty-four miles since nine o'clock of the evening before.

The 2d of July dawned, and the two armies were posted, our men on Cemetery Hill and extending southward, the enemy occupying the lower and longer ranges of hills in their front, overlapping our forces on either wing. The two lines were a mile to a mile and a half apart. At 3:30 in the afternoon a signal gun from the hostile batteries announced the renewal of the savage work. Every cannon of the rebels along their extended line opened instantly a galling fire, and on our left the enemy's infantry advanced. This advance infantry movement extended to our left center. Gen. Sickles moved forward to gain a commanding position, and this drew upon him a furious fire from the enemy's guns, and an assault from Longstreet's and Hill's advance columns. Sickles was driven back and he fell wounded. The Fifth and Sixth Corps, with portions of the First and Second were promptly thrown to the support of the Third, and here the fighting on both sides was stubborn and often furious. By sundown the enemy was repulsed and was compelled to fall back. At the close of the day Gen. Crawford's Fifth Corps made its advance between Round Top and Little Round Top. He had also two brigades of the Pennsylvania Reserves, of which one company was from Adams County and the immediate vicinity of Gettysburg mostly. At eight o'clock in the evening a desperate attempt was made to storm the position of the Eleventh Corps on Cemetery Hill. Here a terrible hand to hand conflict ensued, but the assailants were finally repulsed.

In the meantime Ewell, on our extreme right, had succeeded in gaining a foothold within our lines near Spangler's Spring. On our left, our lines had been driven back to Little Round Top, and when the day's conflict ended they were occupying this position. This was something like the forced movement of the Union forces of the day before. They had simply been driven into the most advantageous positions, and this again was a compensation that had immense results to follow in the end.

The third and last day of the battle opened early in the morning by Gen. Geary returning to our right to occupy his old position and strengthen the Third Corps. A sharp action took place, and he drove the enemy from the ground they had gained. All morning there was fighting at this point; at eleven o'clock firing ceased and all became still, and so remained until half-past one o'clock. Then every rebel gun simultaneously opened fire; over 150 guns of the rebels alone were worked to their utmost capacity, and the answering guns from the Union line completed the horrid din and roar that has never before or since been equaled. Two-thirds of the rebel guns were aimed upon Cemetery Hill. For two hours this destructive cannonading went on, the enemy in the meantime rallying his forces and preparing the way for a great and decisive charge of his infantry.

Long lines of rebel infantry were seen to move out from their cover into the plain and quickly form in line of battle. They moved into line, quietly and quickly, at the low command that ran along the line. Fourteen thousand men! Without a cheer, without a word, hardly so much as a whisper, moving with lock-step into the wide gaping jaws of death. Just at this point, what an impressive, what a magnificent sight! It could but excite the momentary admiration of their most hated enemy upon whom they are moving. They were nearly all Virginians, picked men from a great army of fire-tried veterans—they were literally the Old Guard of the Confederacy; terrible soldiers to the tips of their toes and fingers, every one feeling that the fate of his cause hung upon the weak and uncertain thread of his life. Every step of their measured tread they well understood is an awful advance to almost certain death. Our lines are still and quiet, stopped apparently to view the magnificent spectacle in front of them in the open plain, where there is nothing to obstruct the view. Steady, with perfect alignment, they moved like a solid piece of iron machinery, proceeding directly, until they pass in front of Wilcox, they suddenly whirl to the left and turn their faces directly at Hancock's command. This movement draws the fire from McGilvey's forces, when the Federal batteries belch forth a cloud-burst of fire and shot into the serried compact ranks. Pickett ordered another wheel to the right oblique, and then the moving mass of men are mowed like grass before the reaper. The Union infantry pours in a galling fire; the rebels stagger a moment, falling in great rows and heaps and literal swaths; they rally and double-quick upon our lines through the awful shower of lead and iron. They throw themselves head-long forward up to the lines of the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments. This brings them under the cross-fire of Stanard's brigade, occupying a small wood to the left of Pickett's attack. Hancock quickly forms to take the enemy in flank. They pierce the lines of Hall and Harrow, and then of Webb, and the Federals fall back upon their second earthworks, near their artillery.

And now it was an indiscriminate mass of disorganized men, with all identity of commands gone, and men struggling and fighting. They fought hand to hand, they fought with guns, pistols, cannon, sticks, ramrods and, when they could place their hands on nothing else, with stones or clubs—the death-struggling of a mob. The clump of trees is the Confederate objective point, and a specimen of the way men fought and died, that illustrates well the fighting of the two lines, Rebel and Union, as here given: The rebel Armistead on foot, his hat waving on the point of his sword, rushes forward, followed by 150 men who will follow him anywhere, toward this coveted battery in the clump of trees. He passes the earthworks and reaches Cushing's guns. Then Cushing, mortally wounded in both thighs, runs his last gun, that will longer work, down to the fence and shouts back: "Webb, I'll give them one more shot." He fires the gun, calls out "Good by," and falls dead beside his piece. Armistead answers this challenge: "Give them the cold steel, boys!" and lays his hand upon Cushing's gun; but at that moment Armistead falls by the side of Cushing, pierced with balls. Side by side, slowly stiffening in death, lay the brave and intrepid Cushing and the gallant, dashing and invincible Armistead—magnificent types they were of the two contending forces: one could not be driven, the other could not be stopped. Death alone could stop them, nothing could conquer either. Stricken with death, they sank smiling to the earth, shouting a gleesome and jolly "Good-by, boys!" to their companions, and as they quietly sank to rest and sleep, the roar of battle, the din of terrible war died away, growing fainter and fainter, a slight tremor, and all is forever still and the rigid lines of death never disturbed the sweet and con-



Israel Garretson

tented smiles upon their faces. They lie buried side by side, sweetly sleeping the eternal, dreamless sleep. Let one monument mark the spot, and upon brave Cushing's side of the stone, cut in bold relief a sleeping lion, and on Armistead's side a sleeping tiger. This should be the historic monumental stone of all the late war. Here was the heart of the great battle of Gettysburg, the exact turning point of the war itself. Here was the extreme point reached by the great wave of rebel invasion. Here it stopped, stunned, staggered, reeled, and all bleeding, maimed and torn and multilated, staggered back, bearing its death wound.

And the decisive and great battle of the war is over. There was but a small remnant of Pickett's men when repulsed, returned to their lines, bearing their ragged, torn and tattered remnants of their flag, a fitting emblem of the body of men over whom it had waved. To his dying day Lee must have ever regarded the movements of Pickett's charge as the crowning mistake and misfortune of his whole life.

Lee's army was ruined by Pickett's charge from further offensive war; he was in the enemy's country where he had marched to make offensive war. It was now demonstrated that he could not rout the enemy from his stronghold. These were the thoughts that were surging though his mind when Pickett returned defeated. Now, what could he do? He had recklessly risked too much. He knew how he had crippled and hurt the enemy, but he sadly realized how dearly this had cost him. What must he do? Not retreat in wild confusion, and invite the enemy in hot pursuit to destroy in detail his army. This is never done except by armies that are whipped, crushed with overwhelming defeat. He sullenly turned his face, and, in deliberate military order, commenced to retrace his steps; returned to Virginia, crippled and ruined to the extent that his future tactics could only be to stand upon the defense. And this was the great *morale*, the great victory of the Union at the bloody battle of Gettysburg.

All who have written about the battle or told the story of those three bloody days of July, whether Federal or Rebel, will tell you that Lee's losses here in numbers, saying nothing of the character and excellence of the men, were simply frightful, and as they charged across the open field without firing a gun they could inflict but little damage upon the Union forces. This fact being well understood, what does the table of losses, the grand aggregate of the two armies show? There is nothing like it in the history of the world's great and deciding battles. The losses in each of the two armies is almost exactly the same. Or, as given from the best attainable official documents, the total Union loss was 23,186 men; the total rebel loss 23,000 to 30,000. In the per cent of men lost, it was twenty-seven per cent of the Federal Army and thirty-six per cent of the Confederate.

AT MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS.

Lee alone knew the battle was over when Pickett was driven back. Meade did not know what moment the attack would be renewed or what point the enemy would select.

Gen Meade and nearly all of his division commanders were called in the early part of 1864, before the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, and under oath questioned as to the battle of Gettysburg. So far as the different points were explained, as to the doings and determination of the movements of the army at Gen. Meade's headquarters, his testimony throws a flood of light upon all such subjects. In matters of mere opinion, we care nothing for the testimony and it is of very little value to history.

Gen. Meade testifies that on the 4th of July he knew the enemy was moving, and could not then tell whether it was a retreat or a flank movement for another attack upon him. A terrible rain storm prevailed on the 4th. His best information was the enemy had a superior force on the ground, that is, more men than he had, and he could not afford to risk losing all his great gains in the general battle already fought. He utterly crushed Gen. Butterfield's oath about his giving orders after the second day's fight to retreat.

Gen. Pleasonton testifies he urged Meade to follow up Pickett's repulse by taking the offensive and bagging Lee's army; he thought the rebel army wholly demoralized and really routed, and describes the face of the earth south of Gettysburg swarming with Lee's stragglers and demoralized fugitives.

In answer to a direct question Meade said: "Including all arms of the service, my strength was a little under 100,000 men, about 95,000. * * As far as I could judge I supposed Lee had a force about 10,000 or 15,000 superior to mine." He says: "The enemy were not a retreating rabble; they moved slowly and in military order, and by a flank movement he pursued them, and at Williamsport the enemy took a strong position and offered him battle, and in a council of war his subordinate commanders voted it folly to attack the enemy in the position taken," etc., etc.

Gen. Sickles testified, among many other statements: "I did not attend any council held (at Gettysburg) by Gen. Meade. There were several councils; there was a council Thursday morning, * * another Thursday night, and I understood there were those who voted on Thursday to retreat. * * I understood there was a council Friday night, the night after the battle, and that there was a pretty strong disposition then to retreat, and, as I understood from reliable authority, the reason why the enemy was not followed up was on account of differences of opinion whether or no we should ourselves retreat or follow up the enemy." Question: "After the final battle?" Answer: "Yes, sir. It was by no means clear in the judgment of the corps commanders, or of the general in command, whether we had won or not."

Gen. Doubleday testified in answer to questions: "We entered the fight the first day with 8,200 men in the First Corps, and came out with 2,450." In answering a question propounded to him he said: * * * "There has always been a great deal of favoritism in the Army of the Potomac. No man who is an anti-slavery man or an anti-McClellan man can expect decent treatment in that army as at present constituted." Doubleday was removed from his command, and left the army on July 7. He testified that in his opinion Lee's army should have been attacked at Williamsport and that our army could have there crushed his and captured it before it could have crossed the swollen stream.

Gen. A. P. Howe, among other things, testified: "Our position mainly did the work for us. The enemy worked at great disadvantage. I was under the impression at the time, and have been ever since, that Gen. Lee made a great mistake there, for he evidently thought he could carry the place very much easier than the result proved; and after the fight of the 3d of July, I considered that our army had plenty of fight in it, if I may so express myself. Our army was not badly cut up; we had had quite a number of disabled men, to be sure, but it was an orderly fight. We were in a position where there was no straggling and demoralization; we had some pretty sharp cuts from that cannonading, but it was the most orderly fight I have ever been in, growing out of the position. In a military point of view it was not much of a battle; it was a very ordinary affair as a battle. In its results it was immensely important, for it checked the rebel advance upon vital points; but as a military operation on our side, no particular credit can attach to it. There was no great

generalship displayed; there was no maneuvering, no combinations." Among other things he said, after Pickett's charge he believed our whole army should have attacked Lee's army; that they were, in his opinion, about out of ammunition, etc., etc. He said he believed our army could have thrown Lee's into utter rout and killed and captured it in detail.

Gen. David B. Birney sworn. In reference to councils at Meade's headquarters, and referring to a council of Saturday night after the battle he said: "In this council it was suggested that the enemy were making a flank movement, and would probably try to interpose between us and Washington. At this council, Saturday night, it was decided to remain twenty-four hours longer in our position, and that Gen. Sedgwick, who had come up with fresh troops, whose troops had not been in the fight, should be sent with his corps to find out as to the enemy's right, and as to their position on our extreme left, to see whether they were still in position. I was also ordered to send out a reconnoisance at daylight (Sunday) to ascertain the position of the enemy. I did so early Sunday morning, and reported that the enemy were in full retreat."

In answer to a question, he said of the Saturday night council: "There were several, I think, voted on Saturday night for retiring to another position * * * * It was a matter of some doubt in the council on Saturday night whether we should remain or retire; but it was finally decided to remain there twenty-four hours longer before we made any retrograde movement. It was decided not to make any aggressive movement, but simply to await developments."

Gen. G. K. Warren testified: * * * "On the evening of the 4th of July, there was a discussion of the question whether we should move right after the enemy through the mountains or move toward Frederick; that question was not decided, for the reason that we did not know enough about the enemy, and to have gone off the battle-field before the enemy did would have been giving up the victory to them. And then if the enemy had gone, it was a question which way to go after him. To go right after him was a good way in one respect; but then we had to get all our provisions from Frederick." In another place he said: "We commenced the pursuit with the Sixth Corps on the 5th of July, and on the 6th a large portion of the army moved toward Emmittsburg, and all that was left followed the next day. On July 7 the headquarters were at Frederick. On the 8th of July headquarters were at Middleton, and nearly all the army was concentrated in the neighborhood of that place and South Mountain. On the 9th of July headquarters were at South Mountain House, and the advance of the army at Boonsboro and Rohrersville; on the 10th of July the headquarters, Antietam Creek," etc., etc.

It should have properly been previously stated that Meade's testimony fully showed that he ordered Sickles to form, resting his right on Hancock's left and perfecting the line along Cemetery Ridge to Round Top, and instead of his doing this he took a position from a half to three-quarters of a mile in advance of Hancock's line, and this forced the opening of the second day's fight at that point.

Gen. Butterfield, chief of staff, testified that at the council of the 4th of July, Gen. Meade propounded four questions, as follows: First. "Shall this army remain here?" Second, "If we remain here, shall we assume the offensive?" Third. "Do you deem it expedient to move toward Williamsport through Emmittsburg?" Fourth. "Shall we pursue the enemy, if he is retreating, on the direct line of retreat?" Those in favor of remaining in Gettysburg were Birney, Sedgwick, Sykes, Hays and Warren; opposed: Newton, Pleasonton and Slocum; doubtful, Howard.

Gen. Sedgwick testified among other matters, in answering a question if any effort was made by Meade, after Pickett's repulse, to assume the offensive against the enemy: "My impression," he said, "is that Gen. Sykes was ordered to send out a strong reconnoitering party to ascertain if the enemy were retreating, or if he could force them to retreat. * * I was present with Gen. Sykes when he gave the order, and was present when the troops returned. They met the enemy in considerable force, which checked them, and forced their return."

Gen. Seth Williams, assistant adjutant-general of the Army of the Potomac, when asked what time on the third day of the battle it became known the enemy was retreating, replied that he "did not think it was exactly known at all during that day that the enemy was actually retreating. The enemy had fallen back to the woods, from which he emerged when he made the attack. I do not think it was until the next morning and along in the forenoon that we were certain he had abandoned his position."

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE TWO ARMIES.

When the Count de Paris wrote his "Civil War in America," he had had access to the official reports of Lee and Meade and the files in the War Department. Gen. Doubleday, in his "Chancellorsville and Getttysburg," indorses the Count de Paris' account of the Gettysburg battle as correct substantially throughout, especially in its statistics. In speaking upon this point the Count says: "The strength of the two armies has given rise to lively discussions. The returns, used at the North and South in similar forms, have been increased by some and reduced by others at their own pleasure. These returns were under three heads: The first represented the total number of officers and soldiers inscribed on the rolls, whether absent or present; the second represented those present on active duty, comprising all men who were in the field-hospitals and under arrest, or detached on special service; the third contained the real number of combatants present under arms. The first head, therefore, was quite fictitious; the second mentioned the number of men to be fed in the army, including non-combatants; the third, the effective force that could be brought on the battle-field. The latter number is evidently the most important to know, but, as we have observed, it varied greatly, for a long march in a week of bad weather was sufficient to fill the hospitals. In ordinary times it was from twelve to eighteen per cent less than under the second head. It did not always represent exactly the precise number of combatants; in fact, when, after a long march, the stragglers did not answer to roll-call, they were not immediately set down as deserters, which would have caused them to lose a portion of their pay, a few days' grace was granted to them, and the result was that thousands of soldiers, separated from their commands, followed the army at a distance, unable to take part in any battle, and yet figuring on the returns as able-bodied combatants." * * *

He then estimates from this source a diminution of our army of 13,000 men. These are, however, but estimates, and one man has as much right to form estimates as another. The Count makes the showing so very reasonable that we accept it as conclusive. They are the necessary concomitants of moving armies, illustrated by the experience of soldiers in all wars, and therefore are properly a part of the considerations to be taken in the estimates. But he returns to official statistics, leaving the domain of estimates, and again we quote his words: "The Army of the Potomac, without French's division, which had not gone beyond Frederick, numbered on its returns on the 30th of June, 167,251 men. * * * simply presenting the figures that have

been given us, which we believe to be as near the truth as possible. * * * The Army of Northern Virginia (rebel), on May 31, 1863, contained an effective force of 88,754 officers and soldiers present, 74,468 of whom were under arms." * * *

We have transposed the words of the Count solely to place the two statements, for the easier understanding of the reader, side by side. Of each of the armies, he then gives the following details: "More than 21,000" [of the Army of the Potomac] "were on detached service, and nearly 28,000 in the hospitals. The number of men present with their corps was 112,988, and that of men under arms, 99,475; but this last figure included those doing duty at headquarters, who formed a total of 2,750 men who could not be counted among the combatants. Stanard's and Lockwood's brigades having brought Meade a reinforcement of about 5,000 men on the 1st of July, the effective forces borne on the returns may be stated as follows:

Troops taking no part in battle	2,750
Artillery	7,000
Cavalry	10,500
Infantry	85,500
Total	105,750

And 352 pieces of artillery.

"The artillery and infantry, which were alone seriously engaged, even at the battle of Gettysburg, form, therefore, a total of about 91,000 men, and 327 pieces of cannon, Meade having left twenty-five heavy guns in reserve at Westminster. But, in order to ascertain the real number of combatants that the Union General could bring into line, it is proper to deduct from 3,000 to 4,000 left as additional guards near the supply trains, the batteries remaining at Westminster, and for all men detached on extra duty, and from 4,000 to 5,000 for the stragglers entered on the returns. The latter were more numerous on account of the fact that, the returns having only been prepared at the end of July, those who joined the army after the battle were entered as being present; so that the rolls only represent the number of those absent without leave at the totally insignificant figure of 3,292. This deduction makes the effective forces of Meade amount to from 82,000 to 84,000 men.

"Lee's forces, during June, were increased by the return of a certain number of sick, and those who had been wounded at Chancellorsville, by the arrival of recruits, the result of the conscription law, and by the addition of four brigades—two of infantry under Pettigrew and Davis, one of cavalry under Jenkins, and one of mixed troops under Imboden. The first was nearly 4,000 strong, that of Davis consisting of four regiments, which were not borne on the returns of May 31, although two of them had formerly belonged to the enemy, numbering about 2,200 men; the other two contained each about the same effective force. The increase of artillery amounted to fifteen batteries, comprising sixty two pieces of cannon and about 800 men. On the other hand this effective force was diminished, first, by the absence of Carn's brigade of Pickett's division, and one regiment of Pettigrew's brigade left at Hanover Junction, and three regiments of Early's division left at Winchester—say about 3,500 men; then by the loss sustained in the battles of Fleetwood, Winchester and Aldie, amounting to 1,400 men; finally, by the admission to the hospitals of men unable to bear the fatigue of the long marches which the army had to make, and the absence of those who, voluntarily or otherwise, remained behind during these marches. It is difficult to reckon precisely the

number of the disabled, of stragglers and of deserters that the army had lost during the month of June. Private information and the comparison of some figures lead us to believe that it was not very large, and did not exceed 5 per cent of the effective force of the army—say 3,750 men in all. We can therefore estimate the diminution of the army at about 3,700 men on the one hand, and its increase, on the other hand, by the addition of three brigades and some artillery, at 7,000. We believe that the difference of 1,700 between these two figures must be lessened at least from 1,000 to 1,200 by the return of the sick and wounded and the arrival of a number of conscripts; that, consequently, the Army of Northern Virginia arrived on the battle-field of Gettysburg with about 5,000 combatants more than it had on the 31st of May, 1863—that is to say, in the neighborhood of 80,000 men. As we have done in regard to the Federal Army, in order to find out the amount of the force really assembled on the battle-field, we will deduct the number of mounted men, which was increased by Jenkins' and Imboden's forces, and reduced in the same proportion,* making about 12,000 men; and we may conclude that, during the first three days of July, 1863, Lee brought from 68,000 to 69,000 men and 250 guns† against the 82,000 or 84,000 Unionists with 300 guns collected on this battle-field. Meade had, therefore, from 14,000 to 15,000 men more than his adversary, a superiority which, unfortunately for him, he was unable to turn to advantage.

"The losses on both sides were nearly equal, and enormous for the number of combatants engaged, for they amounted to 27 per cent on the side of the Federals, and more than 36 per cent for the Confederates. Upon this point, also, the official reports are precise. The Federals lost 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,645 prisoners—23,186 men in all; the Confederates lost 2,625 killed, 12,599 wounded, and 7,464 missing—22,728 in all; which, with the 300 men killed or wounded in the cavalry on the 2d or 3d, foot up their total losses at a little more than 23,000 men; that is to say, precisely the same number as those of their adversaries. These figures, however, do not yet convey a correct idea of the injury the two armies had inflicted upon each other in these bloody battles. Thus, while the Federal reports acknowledge only 2,834 killed, the reports made by the hospitals bear evidence to the burial of 3,575 Union corpses; the number of dead in the Army of the Potomac may be estimated at about 4,000, 1,000 or 1,100 having died of their wounds. On the other hand, Meade has 13,621 Confederate prisoners; but, as there are 7,262 wounded among them, there only remain 6,359 able-bodied men. The number of 7,464, reckoned by Lee as the number of men missing, must therefore represent, besides these able-bodied prisoners, most of the men seriously wounded during the attack made by Pickett and Heth, and abandoned on the battle-field. We must therefore estimate the number of Confederates wounded at more than 13,600. It is reasonable to suppose that, after the combat, the number of their dead increased more rapidly for a few days than in the Union Army."

EFFECTS FOLLOWING THE BATTLE.

No portion of the Northern States suffered equally with this part of Pennsylvania, or to speak more clearly, with Adams County, in the late war. It was on the part of the people of this county, more than even any other county in the State—all sacrifices, losses, suffering, the general destruction of proper-

*Twelve hundred cavalrymen lost in the battles of Fleetwood, Aldie, Upperville, and Hanover; 200 maimed and sick.

†These figures relate to the guns actually on the battle-field, deducting those attached to Stuart's command on the one hand, and to Pleasonton's on the other.

ty and the total prostration of business, with no compensating advantages. Gettysburg saw its business of various kinds, where the patient labor of years and years had been expended and prosperous business built up, literally wiped out, as we might wipe off a slate with a wet sponge. Adams was a border county, and in addition to this, it was the open gateway for invasion of the State by the rebels. It lay in the natural highway of a foe tempted to invade this great and rich commonwealth, and it now seems like a strange oversight in the Government that not even a rendezvous, a soldier's hospital or any other nucleus of the great army was ever established here. All around us were more or less of these in all the other counties, but nothing was here where it was palpably a necessity. A proper action in this respect would have saved the North, especially the State and the people of the county, incalculable losses and sufferings. Here should have been the great rendezvous for all those loose ends of our great armies; the 100 day men, the 90 day men, the convalescing, the new recruits, the point of rendezvous for the discharged, and all the other thousands of shreds and floating and passing remnants that, if kept partly collected here, would have been notice to the enemy that no lone awkward squads had better venture near. These regular and natural movements of our army would have gone a long way toward fortifying this great and inviting gateway to the enemy. It might have prevented all invasion of the North, and certainly it would have checked and turned away those daring cavalry raids of Stuart that were such a grievous infliction upon the people of the county. The enemy would see the gate open and not a soul on guard. The inviting fields and the splendid horses in every stable, and the toothsome viands in every larder, were a sufficient temptation to a badly mounted, tired and hungry trooper, and very naturally he invited himself to the feast prepared for him.

For three years during the five years of bloody contention, Adams County was virtually a part of the seat of war. Actually invaded three times, and eventually the Waterloo of the great Southern Army, where the horrid issues culminated much as it did with the "Little Corporal" whose destiny was burned up in the flames that destroyed Waterloo. In 1862 Stuart circled our army in his first great northern raid, and his entire command passed up through the western part of this county. They made easy stages for themselves through this part of their route. Flying squads and scattered troopers, in squads of half a dozen to 100 or 200, were free to pry into every nook and cranny of the county; there was literally nothing to obstruct their way or even compel them to caution. Now here, now there, they apparently were at every farm house for their regular meals, and riding, eating and swapping horses was their jolly pastime. Except the great scare inflicted upon the people these bold raiders did no great harm. They ate many a farmer's smoke-house and cellar literally bare, and left many a broken down scrub horse in the stall where had stood the farmer's sleek and favored family pets; yet these were trivial affairs. But it opened the people's eyes to the position they were in; it was a real confirmation of the disturbing rumors that for some time would pass over the county, telling that the enemy was heading this way with bloody intent upon the quiet and unarmed people. Just as these rumors had begun to be regarded as idle and foolish talk, and sober people began to feel that there was no danger, then came Stuart and his cavalry, and showed the people how helpless and wholly unprotected they were. The partially restored confidence was at once gone, and it could not return until the war was over and the enemy had ceased to exist as an organization.

This first actual invasion, added to the disturbing rumors that for a year had passed around, completely prostrated all business in the county. The com-

mencement of open hostilities struck a blow at every manufacturing business in the county that had then just commenced to grow and prosper and that promised brightly for the future, because it cut off all Southern trade, the very markets upon which our people in some respects wholly relied, and it brought no compensating business or trade from any other direction. Gettysburg was just then rapidly growing in importance, especially its chair and carriage factories were developing into great industries. There were probably 200 skilled workmen here at the commencement of the war, engaged in the making of carriages and buggies alone. Here was the timber in boundless quantities and unsurpassed, and already had the concerns such a foothold that they would have kept pace with the demands of the country in improved machinery and enlargement of their works, and firmly held their position and well filled the limitless demands that have been supplied ever since from other points. So completely were all these factories destroyed that now there is not even the old tumble-down and decaying buildings left to mark the spot where they stood. Every vestige has disappeared.

The great invasion of Lee's army is a part of the general history of our country. It was more than a passage through the country. A great army of the enemy came a settler, temporarily, within the borders of the county. Their coming brought a greater army of our own forces. Before either army got away, the devastation all over the county was complete. The enemy had respected private property, it is true, to a degree, perhaps, never before known by an armed force in the enemy's country. But soldiers, either friends or enemies, will forage more or less, and when they are hungry (and a good soldier is always ravenous for at least a change in his camp diet) will devour the substance of the country where they may happen to be; when not fighting they are eating and wasting. Their march is destruction, more or less, in any agricultural country.

After the battle of Gettysburg, and the armies had passed over the hills and away, they left the bloody *debris* of the great battle-field, the decaying bodies of unburied men and dead horses and a country swept bare of nearly everything, as the heritage of the citizens. And this and the maimed and dying on the hands of the charity of a people, who had really little except their labors to bestow in charity, were all the blessings they left behind them. The crops of the farmers had been indiscriminately destroyed; fences were completely gone. The smoke-houses were empty and so were the barns, and those who did not lose their stock were left with nothing to feed them, and wealthy farmers had to sell their half-starved horses for whatever they could get. So completely were the farm fences destroyed that, we are told, you could start at Gettysburg and ride, following any point of the compass, to any part of the county unobstructed, so far as a farm fence was concerned. These misfortunes have all been remedied, and such losses made good by time and labor. The work of rebuilding was pushed with characteristic industry. But when we referred to irreparable losses we had not these in mind. It was the total destruction of organized industries—these were all driven away, and, it seems, they are never to return. They were all in that young stage of development that when forced to flee they were never in a condition to care to return. Thus were permanently injured the prosperity and growing wealth of the county.

With the defeat of Lee's grand army and its return to Virginia there was yet not an end to the baneful influences of war here. The country was again invaded, when they burned Chambersburg, and thus new terrors were added to the already gloomy apprehensions of our people. It began to look like



William Bream

utter annihilation impended. People had but little heart to even make a struggle to provide for future life. Despair took the place in the perturbed minds of men when long they had hoped against hope. Had not the wheels of all industry stopped before, certainly they would stop now; and be assured they did. The bone and sinew of the county were away in the ranks, filling the great red gaps of battle upon the bloody fields, or wasting away in the country's hospitals.

To all this was the great tax upon the people of providing and caring for the wounded from the bloody battle field of Gettysburg, and then in burying the dead that had been left lying where they fell. Rebel and Union lay rotting in the hot sun side by side. People threw open their private houses; the churches, the schoolhouses, the public halls, and even the barns and stables, rang with the groans and agony of the shot, maimed and mutilated, that filled apparently every place, and still the field of death and agony could yet furnish more victims. The churches looked much as though they had been converted into butchers' stalls. The entire community became hospital nurses, cooks, waiters or grave-diggers. In this wide expanse of Christian charity, rebel and Union sufferers were cared for without material distinction. The Government ambulances commenced to carry away from the field their bleeding cargoes; soon every wheeled vehicle was at work bearing its loads of bleeding agony, filled with its pale sufferers garnered from the field where the cannon, the musket, the rifle and the saber had mowed their hideous swaths in living human ranks. Would these whirling wheels, in their quick trips back and forth as they dumped their loads of sufferers, never stop? What a swollen, great rushing river of agony! Literally half the surface of the entire county was a hospital, and every farm-house, barn, stable, outbuilding, for twenty miles square, was full to overflowing. The beds, the floors, the yards, everywhere, were they cared for, and behind them in the lines of battle, in the brush, by the side of the little spring streams where they had so painfully dragged themselves or sometimes been carried by their companions, were the uncollected dead and dying mostly. What a ghastly harvest to gather from the fair and peaceful fields of Adams County. And when the poor bruised and maimed bodies were gathered in this widely extended hospital and laid side by side, what never-to-be forgotten scenes were there. The pale sufferers, the flushed, feverish and raving maniacs, whose reason had given way as they lay upon the field suffering, and watching the stars, and welcoming the storm and rain, that came like pitying tears from heaven to soften their hardening, blood-clotted clothes, to moisten their horrid wounds and cool the raging fevers of their brows—Union and rebels, sons and fathers and brothers. Here the smooth-cheeked boy, the darling, the pet and hope of home; there the lusty man, yesterday in the prime of life and strength, in the midst of his suffering and pain turning to the grizzled-haired husband and father lying by his side, and who wanderingly talks of home, and addresses by name the different ones of his family, to feebly minister with his one yet sound hand to this pitiful sufferer, and in this charity for a moment forces himself to forget his own, still perhaps incurable, wounds.

These blue and gray, now so quiet, so friendly, so full of compassion for each other; and but a few hours ago, how they fought, how viciously they struggled to kill each other. They fought like well-armed bull dogs, like furious fiends. The strange and varied wounds met with so frequently are the bloody attestation to this. Possibly the surgeons, who bound up these wounds, alone can some day tell the world how savagely men fought upon the bloody field of Gettysburg. Certainly no one else can. There were here many such

wounds, as we are told by the surgeons who examined them, as were never before known to come from a battle-field. This incident is related to us by a surgeon:* On the third and last day of the battle, not a great while after the repulse of Pickett's historic charge, the surgeon was riding a short distance to the rear of his command, a few miles east of the town. The Union cavalry were moving eastwardly, and coming to the brow of a hill they came in full view of Stuart's advance cavalry, that was hurrying to the scene of the battle, from which, by some blunder, they had been lost, and had supposed they were to meet Lee's army near Carlisle. The moment the commander of the Federal cavalry saw the enemy, his bugler sounded the charge, and instantly rang out on the air the rebel bugle also to charge. The numerical forces were nearly evenly divided, and each side, spurring their horses to full speed, came clashing together, the men leaning forward, firing the pistols with the left hand, standing in their stirrups with drawn sabers, and with the shock they delivered their blows at each other, each man only mindful of cleaving the head of the man in front of him. Horses were knocked down like pins, stunned, and some killed outright. Thus riders were unhorsed, and men and horses were struggling and fighting still. A rebel, who was on the ground, ran his saber up the entire back of a Union cavalryman as he sat on his horse, the point of the blade coming out at the shoulder; fortunately it was only a flesh wound, but the course and force of the saber thrust showed the blind fury of the intention that impelled it. Another rebel, who had nothing else, it seems, to fight with, had used his guidon in lieu of a saber, and in the force of the shock had thrust this into the mouth of his opponent, and so viciously had he aimed it that it entered the mouth, tore the cheek to the ear, and tore away the poor fellow's entire ear. Men pitched themselves out of their saddles, and, by the force of the momentum, hurled themselves head foremost, like battering rams, at each other. These men were simply struggling to kill, with no thought of self or saving or protecting themselves—eager to die, even if they could kill the enemy and take him with them over the bank, and into the dark, deep pit where dwelt death and silence.

Death and convalescence began at once to lessen this great population of wounded, suffering patients, and the last of the patients from the tent hospitals, in the beautiful grove east of town, were moved away in the early part of November, 1863 -over four months from the commencement of the Gettysburg battle.

NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The battle of Gettysburg took place on the 1st, 2d and 3d of July, 1863, and as early as the 24th of that month the incipient step was taken by Judge David Wills, of Gettysburg, which soon led to the formation of the Gettysburg National Cemetery Association, and the purchase of the grounds and the making of the Soldiers' National Cemetery that now is the beautiful and enduring testimonial to the dead at the borough of Gettysburg—already a Mecca for the nation. July 24, 1863, Judge Wills wrote to Gov. Curtin, and in the opening sentence of his letter he says:

> Mr. Seymour is here on behalf of his brother, the governor of New York, to look after the wounded, etc., on the battle-field, and I have suggested to him, and also to the Rev. Mr. Cross, of Baltimore, and others, the propriety and actual necessity of the purchase of a common burial ground for the dead, now only partially buried over miles of country around Gettysburg.

(This is the origin of national cemeteries, and thus to Judge Wills belongs

*Dr. T. T. Tate, of Gettysburg, who was surgeon in the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry.

the credit of having inaugurated these memorial tributes of a grateful people to her dead heroes.)

He then proceeded to designate the piece of ground that was finally selected, and where the splendid monument stands, and that is now the lovely resting place of the dead heroes. Among other reasons for the selection of this spot, he says: "It is the place where our army had about forty pieces of artillery in action all Thursday and Friday, and for their protection had thrown up a large number of earthworks for the protection of the artillerists." The desperate attack of the Louisiana troops was made here on Thursday of the fight, capturing our guns, but were finally driven away. This point was the key to our whole line of defense—the apex of the triangular line of battle. There were two pieces of ground, about eight acres, one part belonging to Mr. Raffensberger, the other to Mr. Menchy. Judge Wills says of the dead at that time: "Our dead are lying on the fields unburied (that is no graves being dug), with small portions of earth dug up alongside of the body and thrown over it. In many instances arms and legs, and sometimes heads protrude, and my attention," he says, "has been directed to several places where the hogs were actually rooting out the bodies and devouring them." "Truly," Judge Wills says, "humanity calls on us to take measures to remedy this." He suggested that Pennsylvania at once purchase the grounds for a cemetery, and hopes the other States will readily assist in the work. He estimates that the bodies can be removed and decently buried at a cost of not over $3.50 or $4 each. He concludes by urging the Governor to prompt action in making the purchase, and furnishing permanent and suitable burial grounds, etc. Gov. Curtin highly approved every suggestion of Judge Wills, at once appointed him State agent, with full power to act upon the suggestions in his letter, and to correspond with the governors of all the States that had been represented by troops in the battle. In less than four weeks the eighteen States had favorably responded, the grounds purchased, and a competent party, under the direction of Judge Wills, was platting and arranging the grounds. The purchase contained a little over seventeen acres of ground, fronting on the Baltimore pike and extending south along the Taneytown road. He reported on the 17th of August that all the details had been arranged. This was all within six weeks of the great battle. Great labor and patient care had to be exercised in identifying the dead. In most instances the names of the occupants of graves were written upon small rough boards with a lead pencil. In many instances they were identified by letters, papers, receipts, certificates, or any other papers, marks on clothing, belts or cartridge boxes, etc. In this way, out of 3,564 bodies interred in the cemetery, the names of 2,585 were ascertained, while 979 remained unknown. Places for the different States had been carefully marked off, as well as places for the unknown, and the bodies were taken up, carefully coffined, and placed in their respective places. Afterward other bodies were found, and seventy bodies had been buried by friends in Greenwood Cemetery, and the mortally wounded in the hospitals as they died were added, and thus the total of killed of the Union forces and buried in the cemetery foots up nearly, if not quite, 4,000. Of those who were taken away and died, and of the bodies that had been claimed by friends and taken away for sepulture we have no means of estimating; this number to be added to the roll of the killed.

At the January session, 1864, the Pennsylvania Legislature incorporated the Cemetery Association, each of the eighteen States being represented by an incorporator who had been designated by the respective governors. Each State promptly responded, eager to bear its portion of the sacred charity, and

each paying the respective sums, which were estimated in the ratio of their representation in Congress. Pennsylvania's portion was $20,185.44. The total of the eighteen States paid in was $129,523.24. At the first meeting of the board of trustees the following officers were chosen: David Wills, Gettysburg, president; John R. Bartlett, Providence, secretary; Samuel R. Russell, Gettysburg, treasurer. Executive committee--Robert H. McCurdy, New York; Benjamin Deford, Maryland; William Y. Sellick, Wisconsin; Levi Scobey, New Jersey; Henry Edwards, Massachusetts. Auditing committee--Henry Edwards, Massachusetts; Gordon Lofland, Ohio; John R. Bartlett, Rhode Island.

The cemetery was enclosed with a substantial stone wall, with iron fence in front, an imposing gateway of iron, a lodge for the keeper, and headstones to the graves. The grounds were tastefully laid out with walks and lawns, and trees planted. The headstones of the graves are all alike, and form a continuous line of granite blocks, rising nine inches above the ground, showing a face width of eight inches on their upper surface.

The interments when first completed, the different States were represented as follows: Maine, 104 bodies; New Hampshire, 49; Vermont, 61; Massachusetts, 159; Rhode Island, 12; Connecticut, 22; New York, 867; New Jersey, 78; Pennsylvania, 534; Delaware, 15; Maryland, 22; West Virginia, 11; Ohio, 131; Indiana, 80; Illinois, 6; Michigan, 171; Wisconsin, 73; Minnesota, 52; United States Regulars, 138; unknown, 979; total, 3,564.

The trustees adopted the design for a suitable monument, submitted by J. G. Batterson, of Hartford, the plan being for a shaft of granite, with figures of white marble on the four buttresses, and a figure of the same material on the summit of the monument. The whole is symmetrical and very beautiful. It is purely historical, telling its own story with simplicity and comprehension. The superstructure is 60 feet high, a massive pedestal of gray granite, from Westerly, Rhode Island, 25 feet square at the base, and is crowned with a colossal statue of white marble, representing the Genius of Liberty. Standing upon the three quarter globe, she holds with her right hand the victor's wreath of laurel, while with her left she clasps the victorious sword.

Projecting from the angles of the pedestal are four buttresses. Supporting each is an allegorical statue of white marble, representing, respectively, War, History, Peace, Plenty. War is personified by a statue of an American soldier, who, resting from the conflict, relates to History the story of the battle which this monument is intended to commemorate. History, in listening attitude, records, with stylus and tablet, the achievements of the field and the names of the honored dead. Peace is symbolized by a statue of the American mechanic, characterized by appropriate surroundings. Plenty is represented by a female figure, with a sheaf of wheat and fruits of the earth, typifying peace and abundance as the soldier's crowning triumph.

These beautiful pieces of statuary (and certainly they can not be excelled) were executed in Italy, under the immediate supervision of Randolph Rogers, the distinguished American sculptor. The main die of the pedestal is octagonal in form, paneled upon each face. The cornice and plinth above are also octagonal and heavily molded. Upon the plinth rests an octagonal molded base bearing upon its face, in high relief, the National arms, and upon the opposite side is cut into the granite the dedication address of President Lincoln. He was the guest of Judge Wills, and wrote this address at his residence in Gettysburg, on the evening of November 18, 1863. The address is very short, but the civilized world has pronounced every word of it an inspiration, and it will outlive the granite on which it is inscribed:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But in a larger sense we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note or long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The cemetery having been completed, and the care of it by so many States being burdensome and expensive, June 22, 1871, the board of trustees resolved to transfer it to the General Government. The transfer was duly made, and the board was dissolved, first passing highly commendatory resolutions for the energy and good management of Judge Wills, and frankly saying that to him belonged the honor of the origin, organization and successful completion of the great work.

The consecration of the grounds occurred November 19, 1863. The President, Vice-President of the United States, and members of the Cabinet, Maj.-Gen. George C. Meade, Lieut.-Gen. Scott, Admiral Stewart, and distinguished representatives of the Navy, Army and the Civil Departments of Government had been invited. The President was present, and delivered the dedicatory address given above. William H. Seward was present, and in answer to a serenade in the evening at the hotel to the many distinguished guests, he responded in a short address. The principal address on the day of the ceremonies was made by Hon. Edward Everett, who was also the guest of Judge Wills. His address was worthy the great occasion—replete with facts about the battle, classical, finished and eloquent in its tribute to the dead and the living heroes of the great battle-field. Centuries from now its eloquent periods, rich and sonorous sentences will be pored over with infinite delight. Below we give a few extracts:

"Standing beneath this serene sky, overlooking these broad fields now reposing from the labors of the waning year, the mighty Alleghenies dimly towering before us, the graves of our brethren beneath our feet, it is with hesitation that I raise my poor voice to break the eloquent silence of God and Nature. But the duty to which you have called me must be performed. * * *

"It was appointed by law in Athens that the obsequies of the citizens who fell in battle should be performed at the public expense, and in the most honorable manner. Their bones were carefully gathered up from the funeral pyre, where their bodies were consumed, and brought home to the city. There for three days they lay in state, beneath tents of honor, to receive the votive offerings of friends and relatives—flowers, weapons, precious ornaments, painted vases (wonders of art, which, after two thousand years, adorn the museums

of modern Europe)—the last tributes of surviving affection. * * * On the fourth day the mournful procession was formed; mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, led the way. * * * The male relatives and friends of the deceased followed; citizens and strangers closed the train. Thus marshaled, they moved to the place of interment in that famous Ceramicus, the most beautiful suburb of Athens, which had been adorned by Cimon, the son of Miltiades, with walks and fountains and columns whose groves were filled with altars, shrines and temples whose gardens were kept forever green by the streams from the neighboring hills, and shaded with the trees sacred to Minerva, and coeval with the foundation of the city, whose circuit inclosed

> 'the olive grove of Academe,
> Plato's retirement, where the Attic bird
> Trilled his thick-warbled note the summer long,'—

whose pathways gleamed with the monuments of the illustrious dead, the work of the most consummate masters that ever gave life to marble. There, beneath the overarching plane trees, upon a lofty stage erected for the purpose, it was ordained that the funeral oration should be pronounced by some citizen of Athens in the presence of the assembled multitude.

* * * "And shall I, fellow-citizens, who, after an interval of twenty-three centuries, a youthful pilgrim from the world unknown to ancient Greece, have wandered over that illustrious plain [Marathon], ready to put the shoes from off my feet, as one that stands on holy ground—who have gazed with respectful emotion on the mound which still protects the dust of those who rolled back the tide of Persian invasion, and rescued the land of popular liberty, of letters, and of arts, from the ruthless foe—stand unmoved over the graves of our dear brethren, who so lately, on three of those all-important days which decide a nation's history—days on whose issue it depended whether this august republican Union, founded by some of the wisest statesmen that ever lived, cemented with the blood of some of the purest patriots that ever died, should perish or endure—rolled back the tide of invasion, not less unprovoked, not less ruthless, than that which came to plant the dark banner of Asiatic despotism and slavery on the free soil of Greece? Heaven forbid! And could I prove so insensible to every prompting of patriotic duty and affection, not only would you, fellow-citizens, gathered many of you from distant States, who have come to take part in these pious offices of gratitude—you, respected fathers, brethren, matrons, sisters, who surround me—cry out for shame, that the forms of brave and patriotic men who fill these honored graves would heave with indignation beneath the sod.

"We have assembled, friends, fellow-citizens, at the invitation of the Executive of the great central State of Pennsylvania, seconded by the governors of seventeen other loyal States of the Union, to pay the last tribute of respect to the brave men, who in the hard-fought battles of the first, second and third days of July last, laid down their lives for the country on those hillsides and the plains before us, and whose remains have been gathered into the cemetery we consecrate this day. As my eye ranges over the fields of gallant and loyal men, I feel, as never before, how truly it was said of old that it is sweet and becoming to die for one's country. I feel, as never before, how justly, from the dawn of history to the present time, men have paid the homage of their gratitude and admiration to the memory of those who nobly sacrifice their lives, that their fellow-men may live in safety and in honor. And if this tribute were ever due, when, to whom, could it be more justly paid than to those whose last resting place we this day commend the blessings of Heaven and all men?

"For consider, my friends, what would have been the consequences to the country, to yourselves, and to all you hold dear, if those who sleep beneath our feet, and their gallant comrades who survive to serve their country on other fields of danger, had failed in their duty on those memorable days. Consider what, at this moment, would be the condition of the United States if that noble Army of the Potomac, instead of gallantly and for the second time beating back the tide of invasion from Maryland and Pennsylvania, had been itself driven from these well-contested heights, thrown back in confusion on Baltimore, or trampled down, discomfited, scattered to the four winds. What, in that sad event, would not have been the fate of the monumental city of Harrisburg, of Philadelphia, of Washington, the capital of the Union, each and every one of which would have been at the mercy of the enemy, accordingly as it might have pleased him, spurred by passion, flushed with victory, and confident of continued success, to direct his course?

* * * "Who that hears me has forgotten the thrill of joy that ran through the country on the 4th of July—auspicious day for the glorious tidings, and rendered still more so by the simultaneous fall of Vicksburg—when the telegraph flashed through the land the assurance from the President of the United States that the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Meade, had again smitten the invader! Sure I am that, with the ascriptions of praise that rose to heaven from twenty millions of freemen, with the acknowledgments that breathed from patriotic lips throughout the length and breadth of America, to the surviving officers and men who had rendered the country this inestimable service, there beat in every loyal bosom a throb of tender and sorrowful gratitude to the martyrs who had fallen on the sternly contested field. Let a nation's fervent thanks make some amends for the toils and sufferings of those who survive. Would that the heartfelt tribute could penetrate these honored graves. * * * I must leave to others, who can do it from personal observation, to describe the mournful spectacle presented by these hillsides and plains at the close of the terrible conflict. It was a saying of the Duke of Wellington, that, next to defeat, the saddest thing is a victory. The horrors of the battle-field after the contest is over, the sights and sounds of woe—let me throw a pall over the scene, which no words can adequately depict to those who have not witnessed it, in which no one who has witnessed it, and who has a heart in his bosom, can bear to dwell. One drop of balm alone, one drop of heavenly life-giving balm, mingles in this bitter cup of misery. Scarcely has the cannon ceased to roar, when the brethren and sisters of Christian benevolence, ministers of compassion, angels of pity, hasten to the field and the hospital to moisten the parched tongue, to bind the ghastly wounds, to soothe the parting agonies alike of friend and foe, and to catch the last whispered messages of love from dying lips.

* * * "And now, friends, fellow-citizens of Gettysburg and Pennsylvania, and you from remoter States, let me again, as we part, invoke your benediction on these honored graves. You feel, though the occasion is mournful, that it is good to be here. You feel that it was greatly auspicious for the cause of the country that the men of the East and the men of the West, the men of nineteen sister States, stood, side by side, on the perilous ridges of the battle. You now feel it a new bond of union that they shall lie side by side, till a clarion, louder than that which marshaled them to combat, shall awake their slumbers. God bless the Union; it is dearer to us for the blood of brave men which has been shed in its defense. The spots on which they stood and fell; these pleasant heights; the fertile plain beneath them; the thriving village, whose streets so lately rang with the strange din of war; the fields

beyond the ridge, where the noble Reynolds held the advancing foe at bay, and, while he gave up his own life, assured by his forethought and self-sacrifice the triumph of the two succeeding days; the little streams which wind through the hills, on whose banks in after times the wondering plowman will turn up, with the rude weapons of savage warfare, the fearful missiles of modern artillery; Seminary Ridge, the Peach-Orchard, Cemetery, Culp, Wolf Hill, Round Top, Little Round Top, humble names, henceforward dear and famous -no lapse of time, no distance of space shall cause you to be forgetten. 'The whole earth,' said Pericles, as he stood over the remains of his fellow citizens, who had fallen in the first year of the Peloponnesian war, 'the whole earth is the sepulcher of illustrious men.' All time, he might have added, is the millennium of their glory. Surely I would do no injustice to the other noble achievements of the war, which have reflected such honor on both arms of the service, and have entitled the armies and the navy of the United States, their officers and men, to the warmest thanks and the richest rewards which a grateful people can pay. But they, I am sure, will join us in saying, as we bid farewell to the dust of these martyrs—heroes, that wheresoever throughout the civilized world the accounts of this great warfare are read, and down to the latest period of recorded time, in the glorious annals of our common country, there will be no brighter page than that which relates to THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG."

When the work on Cemetery Hill had been well completed, then the organization turned its attention to the main lines of the battle-field, that is, those lines of the Union forces extending from Cemetery Hill to the two Round Top Mountains, and the design was conceived of purchasing the land along this line and making a grand-drive avenue to Little Round Top Mountain, where land suitable for a picnic ground was purchased, and in a cheap form the necessary buildings erected to accommodate parties and delegations. And there, also, commenced the work of designating by suitable stones the positions of the different commands that they occupied during the most severe and trying times of the three days' fight. The eighteen States entered loyally into this project, and ordered suitably inscribed stones made. All of them put up, so far, are very elegant works of art, beautiful in design and finish, and already the most of the States have their battle-field monuments in position, and the coming summer will see them properly represented. These tell the story of the battle, the part played by each of the various State troops, in solid granite. And now standing upon any elevation of the field these gray and white shafts can be seen in every direction. The association in nearly every instance purchased the grounds where these monuments stand, so as to bring them under the protecting care of the Cemetery Association. They will therefore stand here, each telling to the world, to future generations especially, its own part of the thrilling and tragic story. Hence, the perpetual story of the battle of Gettysburg will be gathered and preserved in a way more complete, perfect and enduring than that of any great battle field in all history, and in the long future the history of the organization arising from the first suggestion of Judge Wills, July 24, 1863, will be of itself an intensely interesting story.

The monument in the cemetery was unveiled and dedicated July 1, 1869. The dedication ode for that occasion was written by Bayard Taylor, and in it occurs the following:

"After the thunder storm our heaven is blue:
Far off, along the borders of the sky,
In silver folds the clouds of battle lie,
With soft consoling sunlight shining through;
And round the sweeping circles of your hills
The crashing cannon thrills
Have faded from the memory of the air;



Jesse Slaughter

And summer pours from unexhausted fountains
Her bliss on yonder mountains:
The camps are tenantless, the breastworks bare:
Earth keeps no stain where hero-blood was poured:
The hornets humming on their wings of lead,
Have ceased to sting, their angry swarms are dead,
And harmless in its scabbard rusts the sword."

The president of the Battle-field Memorial Association is ex-officio the governor of Pennsylvania. The local officers, those who are in immediate control and management of its affairs are for the years 1885–86 as follows: Vice-President, David A. Buehler, Esq., Gettysburg, Penn.; secretary, John M. Krauth, Esq., Gettysburgh, Penn.; treasurer, J. Lawrence Schick, Gettysburg, Penn.; superintendent of grounds, Sergt. Nicholas G. Wilson, Gettysburg, Penn.

Directors who live in Gettysburg are Col. C. H. Buehler, Sergt. N. G. Wilson, John M. Krauth, Esq., Maj. Robert Bell, Sergt. W. D. Holtzworth, David A. Buehler, Esq., J. Lawrence Schick, Charles Horner, M. D., Col. John B. Bachelder.

CHAPTER XXV.

BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG.

Hance Hamilton and Richard McAllister—James Gettys—Old Plat of the Town—Town Incorporated—Elections—Water Companies—Fire Companies—Banks—Seminary and College—Churches—G. A. R. Post—A National Resort.

AMONG the points in the county of the earliest settlements where Gettysburg now stands, and in its vicinity, we find some of the very first settlers in this part of then Lancaster County. When York County was formed, 1749, we find that the Scotch-Irish of this, then called Marsh Creek settlement, were ranked among the old settlers of the new county of York. Indeed, they seemed to present the majority of the prominent leading men of the now county of York. They lived remotely from the county seat—thirty miles—the place where the people had all to go to vote, but this seems to have been no detriment to their prominent and controlling influence, or their presence and active participation in all general elections. Hance Hamilton was the favorite, bold, strong and adroit leader of the Scotch-Irish element, and McAllister of the Dutch, Conowago, settlement, was the strong and active leader in command of the Dutch hosts. They were well matched. McAllister had the most numerous followers. Hamilton was the ablest captain, and he called about him the best lieutenants. McAllister's forces could outvote Hamilton's crowd, but Hamilton never failed to carry off the prize at every election when he was a candidate. More than once riots occurred at elections in York; notably, at the first election in 1749 when Hance Hamilton and Richard McAllister were rival candidates for sheriff. It became evident to the Scotch Irish, or more properly, perhaps, to Hamilton, early in the afternoon of election day, that the Dutch were outvoting them. Two or three stout Irishmen rushed in and took possession of the point where the voters passed their ballots in between the cracks in the logs of the house. A lusty and brave Dutchman fell upon them, and commenced kicking the Irish heels from under them. A general fight, of

course, at once ensued. The battle became hot and furious, and the sturdy Dutch drove the Irish from the field—out of the village and across Codorus Creek and kept them there the remainder of the day. The Dutch only then voted, and of course their votes were in an overwhelming majority, and to ordinary men McAllister would appear to have been elected. But he was not, rather he failed to get it so declared, and Hamilton was elected; at all events he got his commission and served. He simply went to the governor and threw the odium of the riot on the Dutch, and got his commission. Another riot occurred at the next election, and here again, and something after the previous tactics, was Hamilton master of ceremonies and the triumphant leader, wresting victory from defeat.

Hance Hamilton was the strong man, the man of unequaled resources, in the then entire territory that is now Adams and York Counties. He was then a very young man, just upon life's threshold; he died when he was but entering upon ripe manhood, and yet his name is imperishably linked with the history of York and Adams Counties.

James Gettys, the founder of the borough of Gettysburg and from whom it received its name, was a son of Samuel Gettys (in the days when only the preacher and the school teacher could write); the name was, like nearly all names in those days, spelled by sound and variously about every time a differently learned pundit had occasion to write it; thus we find "Gettes," "Gattis," "Gettus," "Gittys," etc. The Gettys family can be traced back, as among the pioneers of this part of the State, to 1767. Samuel Gettys died March 15, 1790. At one time he had been a rich man for that day, but lost heavily by dealing in Continental money. Still at his death his real estate at public vendue brought £1,764 10s.

James Gettys was an enterprising man, of sound judgment and bold and dashing financial schemes. He built a house large and commodious enough to throw open his doors to the public, or chance travelers passing, as a house of accommodation for "man and beast." He soon saw that a little trading store would be a good investment, and he opened one, and, perhaps so far, unconsciously, he was forming the nucleus for a town. Just when these things occurred cannot now be accurately known, but from chance records we do know that as early as 1787 it is referred to by Rev. Dobbin in one of his marriage certificates, as "Gettistown." It is supposed that Gettys built his hotel and residence as early as 1783, and soon after this the locality began to be called after him, instead of "Marsh Creek Settlement." From the records in Harrisburg we learn the town was laid out in 1780.

As explained in a preceding chapter, the idea of laying out a town occurred to Gettys about the time of the first agitation of the question of forming a new county. Mr. Gettys followed the common custom of that day of putting the lots of his new town on the market and disposing of them by lottery.

An old plat of the town, on parchment, has been found, as it was traced out by John Forsyth, deputy surveyor, who laid out the place. It is impossible to decipher the date. It is the original plat, and the first limits are described from "North" (now Railroad) Street on the north, to "South" Street on top of the hill on Baltimore Street, on the south, and include seven lots west of what is now known as Stratton Street, and seven lots west of what is now Washington Street. Eight streets are described: "Baltimore" Street, now Carlisle and Baltimore; "York" Street, now Chambersburg and York Street; "Middle" and "High" Streets, now North, corresponding to Railroad Street; "East" Street, now Stratton; and "West," now Washington Street; and

"South" Street, now the alley crossing Baltimore Street at the top of the hill. There were but three alleys, all running east and west.

On the map is the following memoranda: "The center square contains 196 square perches and is on each side 14 perches. The alleys are all 12 feet wide. The streets which cross at right angles on center square are 66 feet wide, viz.: Baltimore Street and York Street, all the other streets are 50 feet wide. The lots from No. 1 to 8 are 41 in front by 99 feet deep; and the lots from No. 9 to 38, inclusive, are 60 feet in front by 142 deep; Nos. 39 to 210 are 60 feet in front by 180 deep, except the lots from Nos. 67 to 126, inclusive, which are 60 feet front by 181½ deep."

In the distribution Mr. Gettys reserved for himself the lots on which his property stood, or lots 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 on Railroad Street. The following is very nearly a correct list of the lots and their owners in the distribution. Opposite each name is the number and location of the lots:

ON CENTER SQUARE.

1 Isabella Elder.
2 Maj. Bailey.
3 L. C. Gettys.
4 James Finley.
5 John Coyt.
6 James ——— [illegible].
7 Henry Arnold.
8 Widow Harrison.

ON BALTIMORE STREET.

9 Mary Vance.
10 N. Frozier.
11 James Moore, T. Pike.
12 John Troxell.
13 John Blair.
14 Thomas Steel.
15 William McPherson.
16 John Kerr.
17 Samuel Reay.
18 Robert Elden.
19 John Hollin.
20 James Duncan.
21 John Murphy.
22 Edwin McSherry.
23 William McCreary.
24 John Riley.
25 John Phillip.
26 Sally Fleming.
27 Alex. Gettys.
28 Thomas McClellan.
29 Thomas Campbell.
30 Robert McPherson.
31 John Donaldson.
32 William Patterson.

CARLISLE STREET.

33 Reynolds Ramsey.
34 William McCleary.
35 David Dunwoody.
36 George Gantz.
37 William McG———.
38 John Agnew.

RAILROAD STREET.

39 Arnold Elder.
40 David Corson.
41 Robert Dunn.
42 Adam Cookes.
43 George Robertson.
44 Henry Brandon
45 Reynolds Ramsey.
46 Irish John McClellan.
Irish William Bailey.
47 James Wills.
48 John Blakely.
49 John Latta.
50 William Emmit.
51 Mathew Black.
52 John Hughes.
53 to 58 vacant.
59 John Thornburg.
60 Joseph McNeay.
61 Daniel McNorton.
62 Thomas Wesniss.
63 John Emmit.
64 James Stevenson.
65 James Linn.
66 Hugh Black.

CHAMBERSBURG STREET.

67 Thomas Trout,
George Trout.
68 William Barr.
69 ——— Furguson.
Bole Owings.
70 Mathew Longwell,
William McClellan.
71 John Edie.
72 John Knight.
73 David Puddle.
74 Isabella Moore.
75 Samuel Maxwell.
76 Hannah Rodgers.
77 Samuel Elder.

78 Samuel Adams.
79 Hugh Bigham.
80 Rev. A. Dobbin.
81 Samuel Gettys.
97 Jacob Sell.
98 Alex Russell.
99 William Gettys,
—— Conow.
100 Polly Vance.
101 Charles Campbell.
102 Widow Susanah Little.
103 John Blair.
104 Isaac Armstrong.
105 John Maholin.
106 Samuel Wilson.
107 James Duncan.
108 Henry Buchanan.
109 Samuel Fay.
110 Isabella Fleming.
111 Reynolds Ramsey.

YORK STREET.

82 Barnabas McSherry.
83 William G. McPherson.
84 to 87 vacant.
88 William Stewart.
89 Robert McIlvain.
90 Alex Spear.
91 Philip Morningstar.
92 Samuel Gettys, Jr.
93 George Irwin.
94 Walter Maxwell.
95 Bole Owings.
96 Joseph Mark.
112 Thomas Clinger.
113 William Crawford.
114 John Ashbaugh.
115 Reynolds Ramsey.
116 Alexander Scott.
117 Capt. William Lusk.
118 Reynolds Ramsey.
119 James Black.
120 Jacob Bower.
121 Elizabeth Bruner.
122 Alexander Thompson.
123 William McClellan.
124 Isabella Gettys.
125 John Anan.
126 John Blair.

WEST MIDDLE STREET.

127 Archibald Stewart.
128 John McKelip.
129 William Dunwoody.
130 Robert Dana.
131 Sophia Vance.
132 John Tome.
133 James Smith, }
Michael Miller. }
134 James Gettys.
135 Mathew Caldwell.
136 William Vance.
137 Isabella Gettys, }
Patrick McCoy. }
138 Patrick Mooney.
139 Alexander Elder.
140 Mathew Horner, }
—— McMillan. }
155 Mathew Horner.
156 John McKelip, }
John Craig. }
157 James Flaught.
158 Thomas Douglas.
159 William Blakely.
160 Agnes McPherson.
161 John Cochran.
162 William Pim.
163 Robert Galbreath.
164 John Balten, }
George —— }
165 Robert McPherson.

EAST MIDDLE STREET.

141 Samuel Gettys, Sr.
142 Thomas Cross.
143 James Hughes.
144 John Blair.
145 John Thompson.
146 James Russell.
147 And. Weir.
148 Elizabeth Fleming.
149 Alexander Scott.
150 Joseph McCreary.
151 James Dobbin, Esq.
152 Alex. Scott.
153 Richard Jenning.
154 —— (illegible.)
166 Samuel Russell.
167 William Bailey.
168 Robert McIlvaine.
169 William Bailey.
170 Joshua Russell.
171 James Buchanan.
172 Richard Elder.
173 John Tawney.
174 Mary Williams.
175 Mathew Shanks.
176 Bole Owings.

WEST HIGH STREET.

177 James Campbell, Sr.
178 Joseph Stilly.
179 Joseph Stilly.
180 Fred Remmel.
181 Joseph Moore.
182 Andrew Boyd.

183 William Pim.
184 Robert Scott.
185 Thomas Rogers.
186 Joseph Hughes.
197 Aud. Johnston.
198 John Tome.
199 Alex. Scott.
James Gettys.
200 Daniel Gour.
201 Samuel Hays.
202 Barnabas McGee.
203 John Blair.

LAST HIGH STREET.

187 Samuel Hays.
188 John Watt.
189 John Forsyth.
190 John Wilson.
191 Samuel Moore.
192 Patrick McMullen
193 James McSherry.
194 John Tate.
195 James Baird
196 John McClellan (Irish).
204 James Hughs.
205 Alex. Russell.
206 Nancy McPherson.
207 Betsy McPherson.
208 Bole Owings.
209 James Gettys,
Reynolds McPherson.
210 Peggy Kirk.

The 210 lots laid out by Mr. Gettys retain the same numbers in the title deeds to the present time. Owners can thus readily trace the different assignments, as the numbers and streets given above correctly locate each lot. This is the best obtainable list of those who were here in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It is a convenient book of peerage for the descendants of these people—a vein of the blue-blood of the country.

TOWN INCORPORATED.

The above list of lot owners, and then the list given in the account in another chapter of the parties engaged in building the first court house, and then the list of settlers from 1817 to 1828, as given elsewhere, from the memory of Mr. Longwell, give a remarkably full list of the settlers in Gettysburg during nearly the first half century of its existence. Then, the marriage docket of Rev. Dobbin completes the list in a manner more satisfactory than can probably be found of any other town in the State at this late day of comparatively the same age.

From the day of its founding it grew with the growth of the surrounding country in population and wealth, receiving, of course, the impulse that would naturally come of the location of the county seat here in 1800. The wisdom of this selection is shown that now for eighty-six years it has remained undisturbed—we believe no effort made or question agitated for a removal during all that time.

On March 10, 1806, it became by law an incorporated borough. It had a postoffice and store, blacksmith shop, and enough people to begin to put on many town airs. George Morton had started a spinning wheel factory to supply the country with that very necessary article in every household. The movement to build a court house and jail commenced in the early part of 1804. This year the new town was making local laws to regulate affairs in the town. Reynolds Ramsey was village treasurer, collecting quit rents and dog tax, and market house rents, etc. Ramsey and Attorney Haight had their offices together. As early as 1801, we know from an advertisement that James Marsden had a "frame house handsomely weather-boarded and painted on York Street." Indeed, in 1801, Gettysburg was a bustling young "Western town," full of promise, new buildings and improvements, and new settlers to grow up with the town. So wide had its fame extended in 1801 that the peripatetic showman was attracted here, and suddenly one morning the bustling town must have been, as the slang now puts it, paralyzed by the gaudy posters announcing the coming of the "great, moral and edifying show;" "wax

figures as large as life." The proprietor's name is not to the bills, and it is only inference that it was not the incomparable Artemus Ward—making his first bold venture in the "wild and raging West." In the same year James Cobean rented Gettys' tavern, and Dr. Samuel Agnew opened his office and offered his ministrations to the sick and afflicted. Michael Newman erected a tannery and commenced making leather. In 1802 John Rowland had his pottery running, and so brisk was business that he was constrained to advertise for "a good potter." In 1803 Edward Davis had his chair factory in operation, and as our citizens will remember, Gettysburg was a leading point for this industry to the time of the rebel invasion in 1862-63. Jacob Sell had occupied the "Red House" on the south side of York Street, east of the court house; then in 1805 Mr. Underwood carried on business in this place, and in 1806 Mr. Harper moved his printing office into it.

April 6, 1805, James Scott and Thomas Hetich started a line of stages from Chambersburg to Baltimore. Starting "every Monday morning at 4 o'clock from Chambersburg, it arrived at the house of James Scott, in Gettysburg, the same day, and at the house of Jacob Winrott, Petersburg; stopping here all night, would reach Baltimore the next day, at the house of the sign of the 'Sheaf of Wheat.' Returning, leave Baltimore Friday morning at 4 o'clock, and by the same route reach Chambersburg Saturday." This was a great improvement for that day. All the way to Baltimore and back by stage in a week!

In 1806 Henry Young was "mine host" in Gettysburg, and returns public thanks and is "continuing at the old stand of tavern-keeping and Ironmongery."

In 1807 the total revenue of Gettysburg, including dog tax, was $557.81½. Reynolds Ramsey was burgess in 1806-07.

The first borough election was in May, 1806. The first council met May 21, following, at the house of William McClellan; present, George Kerr, Emanuel Zeigler, William Garvin, James Dobbin, Walter Smith. George Kerr, elected president of the town council, appointed James Gettys clerk and treasurer, his bond fixed at $1,000; salary 2½ per cent on moneys collected.

In June, 1807, Rev. D. McCanaughy opened his high school in Gettysburg, which school was an era in the town's history. In it was taught Latin and Greek, as the ancient prospectus informs us. Rev. McCanaughy was an eminent divine and leading educator of his time.

Among the ordinances of 1806 was a resolution to purchase a fire engine, and for this purpose a petition to the grand jury and court of quarter sessions asking assistance, which obtained from them an allowance of $150, and then the council authorized the issuing of a town bond for $300.

As early as June 8, 1806, a severe ordinance was passed prohibiting swine from running at large; the same time was passed an ordinance "to prevent the increase of dogs." It required every owner to report his dogs, with full description thereof and pay a tax on each one—40 cents for Mr. Dog and $2 for Mrs. Dog. It was Reynolds Ramsey's official duty to buy a book, keep the dog registry and collect the tax. This record book is a veritable curiosity. It shows fifty-eight dogs reported before August, 1806. "Joseph Worley one small Dog his Name is pen is black and white Ring round his Nack paid;" "Alexander Russells Dog is of a small size Coller black with a white Ring Round his Neck his name pointer paid;" "Spangler B. McClalen dog is brown yeallow lags and Brast Named beaver;" "Samuel Kuplinger Dog is of a middle size Collor is black and white his name is pipe paid;" "George Walsh a Midel Sized yeallow Dog and his name is liberty paid;" "Chris-

tian Culp one small light yeallow Dog his name is possum paid;" "John Gross a small dog Black his name is smart paid;" "Mickel Numan of a whitish brindled collar with a very long head his name is bull paid;" Doc Samuel Agnew's dog of a Dune Collor and his name is 'Augustus Cezror;'" "Mathias Culp a small yallow Brindeld dog his name is pen paid;" "Adam Swop 1 dog of Midel Size his name is Forney and yeal collor," etc. While on the subject of extracts from Reynolds Ramsey's records we give the following extract, that not only explains itself, but is a complete insight into the ideas of that time of morality and statesmanship: "be it Remembered that on the second day of february in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, Shem Greble [Graybill] of Adams County, farmer, is convicted before me, being the burgess of the Borough of Gettysburg, of a breach of the Lord's day by driving a wagon through the Borough of Gettysburg on the first day of February and year afsd. being the Lord's Day commonly called Sunday which conviction is Mede upon my ordinance and I do adjudge him to forfeit for the same the sum of four dollars."

By careful search of the tax books we learn that there were eighty-three houses and two tan-yards in Gettysburg in 1806. Adam Swope owned one of the tan yards and William Buchanan the other. The fire engine, which cost $450, was received August 5, 1806

At the May election, 1807, was elected George Kerr, burgess; town council—James Galloway, James Gettys, Samuel Hutchinson, James Dobbin, William Maxwell; street commissioners—Emanuel Zeigler, Henry Hoke; high constable—William Kuhns. James Douglas was appointed town clerk and treasurer. This new council determined at their first meeting to build a market house. This was built in the square on the east side of the court house, a passage way twelve feet wide separating the buildings.

In the year 1807 there were eighty-nine houses in the borough, and Philip Youse had built a brewery.

The next year, 1808, the town council was Alexander Cobean, John Troxell, Ralph Lashells, Jacob Ackerman, William Buchanan; Jacob Ackerman, president; James Dobbin, clerk and treasurer. There had been three houses put up the year ending June, 1808. This was not a very rapid growth, but the place was growing. It appears Nicholas Gelwix had become the town brewer. This council set apart Wednesdays and Saturdays as market days, and enacted some rigid laws about the matter of markets, going extensively into details. They had come of a race of men and were emerging from an age when all men believed that the law making power should regulate everything, even to that sacred little operation of a man kissing his wife on Sunday.

John Ashbaugh was appointed clerk of the market, and it must have occupied all his time and study to understand and enforce the wonderful regulations of the council.

In 1809 the new council—Michael Newman, president; Walter Smith, John Agnew, William Kuhns, H. G. Jamison. The council now held meetings in Fredrick Rupley's house. James Dobbin again town clerk and treasurer.

The people who owned and, it is presumed, lived in their houses in the borough at this time were Jacob Ackerman, John Ashbaugh, James Agnew, John Agnew, William Buchanan, Joseph Bolton, Ezekiel Boring, Frederick Bower, Christian Benner, Alexander Cobean (two houses), Christian Chritzman, Mathias Culp (three houses), Christian Culp, Joseph Cooksen, Henry Coaser (?), Abraham Coppersmith, Nicholas Crumbaugh (two houses), Peter Creamer, James Dobbin, Edward Davies, Moses Degraft, Martin Ebert, James Gettys (two houses), Robert Graham, George Gelwix, James Galloway, John Gallo-

way, George Goyer, William Garvin, George Gantz, Sarah Gilbert, ——— Giffin, Nicholas Gelwix, Henry Hoke (two houses; had also a brewery and brick-yard), Robert Hayes, Hutcheson & Newcomer (store), Samuel Hutchinson, Dr. Samuel Huey, John Hughes, Dr. Jamison, John Jenkins, William Kuhns, Elizabeth Keyes, Barnabas Kerr, George Kerr, Ralph Lashells, Jacob Lohr, ——— Messer (?), William Maxwell, John McKelip's heirs, John Myers, William McClellan, ——— Markey, Martin Markley, Michael Newman, Valentine Neisewits (?), Jacob Oyler's heirs, Andrew Polley, Samuel Polly, George Patser, Alexander Russell, Russell & Kerr (store), Mary Rimmel, Christian Ribe, Adam Swope, John Sweeny (the cabinet maker), Walter Smith, Jacob Sell (two houses), Samuel Sloan, James Scott's heirs (two houses), Jacob Shroeder, John Troxell, Jr., Jacob Wertz, Mary A. Weims, Christian Wampler, ——— Miller, Adam Walter, Henry Watkins (had also a brick-yard), Henry Wasmas (?), Emanuel Zeigler. This includes the entire list as shown to pay tax in the corporate limits on their houses. There was quite a number who paid taxes on vacant lots.

March 19, 1810, the Gettysburg Academy was established; $2,000 was appropriated to it; one-half of this sum to purchase a library, and the other half invested in productive property to help pay the teachers. May 1, this year, Alexander Russell elected burgess. Town council—Walter Smith, John McConaughy, Frederick Rupley, Michael Newman, Henry Hoke, Christian Mumpler and John Ashbaugh, street commissioners; Jacob Wertz, high constable. The council appointed James Brown clerk and treasurer; Brown died and Samuel Hutchinson was elected to fill vacancy.

At the next election, 1811, the above officers were re-elected.

(In September, 1811, was the first elephant circus ever on exhibition in Gettysburg. The entire show consisted of the elephant. The advertisement says: "The elephant is not only the largest and most sagacious animal in the world, but from the peculiar manner in which it takes its food and drink of every kind with its trunk, it is acknowledged to be the greatest natural curiosity ever offered to the public. She will lay [*sic*] down and get up at command. She will draw the cork from a bottle" [In these days any of our dudes can do this.] "and with her trunk will manage it in such a way as to drink its contents. She is eleven years old, and measures upward of fifteen feet from the end of her trunk to that of her tail, ten feet around the body, and upward of eight feet high. Perhaps," the advertisement continues, "the present generation may never have an opportunity of seeing an elephant again, as this is the only one in America, and this perhaps its last visit to these parts." Imagine, reader, you could have seen Jumbo smile as Barnum reads this show bill to him.)

1812—George Kerr, burgess; council—Walter Smith, Michael Newman, Fred Rupley, William Maxwell, Mathew Longwell; Robert Hayes and John Troxell, Jr., street commissioners. Hayes refused to accept the office and John Ashbaugh was appointed. Samuel Pauley was high constable, Samuel Hutchinson, clerk.

In 1813 John Galloway contracted "to pave the Diamond" for the sum of $500 from the county and $480 from the borough.

May election, 1814, James Gettys elected burgess; council—William Garvin, John McConaughy, Christian Wampler, George Smyser, John Troxell, Sr.; Michael Newman, Nicholas Crombaugh, commissioners; Peter Sheets, constable; president of the council, William Garvin; Samuel Hutchinson, clerk and treasurer; John Ashbaugh, clerk of market. In 1813 they paid the clerk a salary—$13.

Property owners of York Street, east of the court house, took steps in 1814 to commence to pave the street.



N. L. Wilson.

James Gettys, burgess, died during his term of office, and March 18, 1815, the council elected James Dobbin to fill the vacancy.

James Dobbin elected burgess, 1815; town council—William Garvin, John McConaughy, John Troxell, Sr., Jacob Eyster, Barnhart Gilbert; George Smyser and Nicholas Cronbaugh, street commissioners; Peter Sheets, constable.

1816—Dobbin re-elected burgess; council—William Garvin, John McConaughy, John F. McFarlane, Jacob Eyster, Barnhart Gilbert; George Smyser and Christian Wampler, street commissioners; James Wray, constable.

1817—Above burgess and council re-elected.

1818.—William McPherson, burgess; James Wray, C. Wampler, Henry Welsh, John McConaughy, M. Newman, council.

1819—This year the officers elected must be freeholders. A. Russell, burgess (got twelve votes); council.—John P. McPherson (twelve votes), John McConaughy, Jacob Eyster, B. Gilbert, George Hersh (all twelve votes each); S. Ditterline and C. Wampler, street commissioners.

1820—McPherson re-elected (eleven votes); council—McConaughy (twelve votes), Hersh (twelve votes), John Murphy (ten votes), James H. Miller (eight votes), and were elected. [Where was the little busy ballot box stuffer?] Christian Culp and George Zeigler elected commissioners.

1822—Alex Dobbin, burgess; council—Thaddeus Stevens, Ditterline, Robert Hunter, J. B. McPherson, George Smyser; commissioners—John Galloway and James A. Thompson.

1823—William McClellan, Jr., burgess; council—George Sweeny, C. S. Ditterline, Robert Hunter, John Hersh, Samuel H. Buehler.

1824—Simpson S. King, burgess; council—John F. McFarlane, Thaddeus Stevens, George Smyser, John Galloway, Robert Harper; street commissioners—Adam Swope, John Hersh; clerk and treasurer—Robert Smith; clerk of market—Christian Chritzman.

1826—King re-elected burgess; council—William Gillespie, John McFarlane, John B. McPherson, George Sweeny, George Zeigler; street commissioners—Thomas C. Reed and John Hersh.

1827—King re-elected; council—John B. McPherson, Thaddeus Stevens, David Zeigler, Z. Herbert, John Houck.

1828.—Council—Thomas C. Miller, William McClellan, Robert G. Harper, Andrew Polly, John B. McPherson. At the first meeting of the new council McClellan offered a resolution to pay the clerk and treasurer a salary of $12.50 per annum, and that the members of council serve without pay. The council began to order property owners to pave sidewalks in front of property in Second Square. And it ordered that "large stepping stones, raised three inches above the surface, filled in with ironstone broken fine, be placed across the street at Center Square." R. Smith, so long clerk, now refused to hold the office longer, and Robert G. Harper was promoted to the $12.50 salary.

1829—Simpson S. King still burgess; council—John Runkle, John B. McPherson, Robert G. Harper, Thaddeus Stevens, J. M. Thompson. The first act of the new board was to grant Mrs. Winrott permission "to put up fixtures at the door of her tavern for the purpose of securing stage horses when they arrive at the door." Stevens offered an ordinance to compel property owners of property on South Baltimore Street from High Street to the borough line, "to pave in front of said lots." June 20, 1829, council appointed David McIlroy to wind the town clock one year for the sum of $5.

1830.—Council—William McPherson, Ephraim Martin, Thomas J. Cooper, David Little, John Slentz. Robert Smith was again appointed clerk and treasurer.

1831—R. Smith, burgess; council—John Slentz, David McCreary, David Ecker, Adam Wert, Thaddeus Stevens.

1832—The borough was divided into two wards, and two watchmen appointed. This year Thomas C. Miller, burgess, and George Smyser, George Shyrock, William Gillespie, Jacob Zeigler, M. C. Clarkson, council. This year, in August, the anti swine-running-at-large ordinance was suspended for sixty days.

1833—Miller re-elected; council—George Smyser, George Shyrock, William Gillespie, John Houck, Adam Walter.

1834—Michael C. Clarkson, burgess; Simpson S. King, George Kerr, David McCreary, John B. McPherson, S. F. Forney, council.

The incorporated borough had now been growing, building and improving for a generation. The annual revenue had risen to $1,573.73. The tax books this year show there were 414 persons who paid taxes in the borough.

1839—Burgess, M. C. Clarkson; council—John Slentz, Jacob Culp, Daniel M. Smyser, David McCreary, George Arnold; street commissioners—Joseph Little, Moses Degroft.

In the election of 1840—Burgess, David McCreary; council—John B. McPherson, J. A. Thompson, George Arnold, Daniel Baldwin, Daniel Culp; road commissioners—Adam Swope and Joseph Little; clerk—Robert G. Harper; attorney—Anthony B. Kurtz; constable—Christian Stout. In October of this year, the council passed an order to petition Legislature for authority to borrow $6,000 to build water-works.

1841—Burgess—David McCreary; council—John Houck, William King, William Baugher, James Bower, John Gilbert; street commissioners—David Troxell and Jacob Heck.

1842—Burgess—George Arnold; council—John Houck, David Litle, M. C. Clarkson, S. S. McCreary, Henry Rupp.

1843—Arnold re-elected; council—Robert Smith, George McClellan, Quintin Armstrong, Hugh Dunwiddie, A. B. Kurtz.

1844—Arnold re-elected; council—John Houck, Samuel H. Buehler, Nicholas Codori, George Heck, John Brown.

1845—Burgess John B. McPherson; council—David Horner, William Wisotsky, Peter Stallsmith, John Weigle, Samuel McCreary.

1846—C. M. Smyser, burgess; council—C. W. Hoffman, William King, John Winebrenner, G. W. McClellan, George Little.

1847—James A. Thompson, burgess; council—R. W. McSherry, David Troxell, J. B. McPherson, W. Ruthrauff, Jacob Worbeck.

1848—Burgess—George Arnold; council—C. W. Hoffman, D. M. Smyser, Samuel McCreary, William Baugher, Thomas Warren.

1849—Burgess—William King; council—William Wisotsky, John Gilbert, P. Stallswith, D. Heagy, G. Little.

1850—Burgess—John Culp; council—John Scott, H. Saltzgarra, Marcus Sampson, David Horner, Samuel McCreary.

1851—Burgess—D. Middlekoff; council—H. Rupp, J. F. Fahnestock, John Houck, Alexander Frazier, James G. Vera.

1852—Middlekoff re-elected; council—Adam Dawson, R. G. McCreary, J. L. Tate, Dr. R. Horner, Jacob Culp.

1853—Burgess—Robert G. Harper; council—John Gilbert, John Rupp, John Culp, Eden Norris, D. A. Buehler; clerk—R. G. McCreary.

1854—Harper re-elected. This year members of council were elected for one, two and three years, respectively. Afterward all members to be elected for three years. Council, elected for three years—Hugh Dunwiddie, C. W. Hoff-

man; for two years—James A. Thompson, S. R. Russell; one year—J. F. Fahnestock, G. H. Swope.

The next year D. Kendlehart was elected councilman, and S. S. McSherry to fill term of C. W. Hoffman.

1856 Judging by minutes [no election reported] the council had in it Gilbert, Cobean, Rupp, Kendlehart and Meals. Next year we find Comfort's name. 1858, Samuel Herbert was elected; also John Herbst.

1859 Council [guessing from minutes] was Thompson, Sheads, Comfort, Shick, Herbst and Rupp.

At a special meeting of the council, April 20, 1861, it was unanimously resolved to appropriate $500 by the borough toward the support of the families of those who had gone or were about to go to the war. The councilmen who passed this resolution were Kendlehart, Stallsmith, Garlach and Sheads. The secretary of the council was Jeremiah Culp. McClellan and Doerson were members of the council in 1861.

1863—The old members of the council present at the first meeting: Stallsmith, Chritzman and Garlach. The new members elect were Henry Rupp and A. D. Buehler. Robert Martin, burgess; Henry Rupp elected president of the council. William B. McClellan, of the council, sent in his resignation in which he says he is "prostrated upon a bed of sickness from which I am not likely to recover;" whereupon D. Kendlehart was elected to fill the place, and he was at once elected president of the council; Jeremiah Culp, secretary and also collector, and S. R. Russell, treasurer.

January 13, 1864—Council authorized its president to borrow $4,000 for the purpose of paying bounties to fill the borough's quota in the army.

"*Resolved* that handbills be immediately posted offering $100 reward for each volunteer, and ten dollars in addition to every person procuring such volunteer."

In 1865—Council—Rupp, Lashells, Wills and Martin; Abram Scott elected and refused to serve. W. C. Stallsmith elected to the vacancy. R. G. McCreary, burgess.

1866—New councilmen elected, George A. Earnshaw, David Warren, William H. Culp. In 1867, the council was, present, Wills, Warren, Culp, Earnshaw, Spangler and Baker.

January 27, 1868—Mr. H. D. Wattles presented to the borough, as a free gift from him, the elegant town clock, now in the cupola of the court house.

1868 The new members elect were W. S. Hamilton, A. M. Hunter; Alexander Spangler, president; Jeremiah Culp, secretary; S. R. Russell, treasurer.

1869—New councilmen—Jacob W. Cress and Robert Tate, clerk—Frank D. Duphorn, and G. G. Myers, commissioner.

1870—W. S. Hamilton, president of council; J. Auginbaugh, secretary (and is still secretary, 1886); S. R. Russell, treasurer; Daniel Cashman, commissioner; J. L. Hill, burgess. Robert Tate, of the council, died in 1870. A. M. Hunter was elected to fill the vacancy.

In October, 1871, immediately after the great Chicago fire, a large town meeting was held and the council was requested to consider the subject of sending $500 to the sufferers. The people were eager to go to the relief of their unfortunate friends, but the council, after due consideration, and examination of the condition of the town treasury, doubted their ability and legal right to make the donation.

March 18, 1872, Hunter and Chritzman retired and Fahnestock, Buehler and Tate took their seats as members of the new council, August 27, of this year. John L. Hill resigned the office of burgess. T. C. Norris, councilman,

also resigned; David Wills appointed his successor. C. H. Buehler resigned as president of council, and David Wills was elected.

1873—Council—Fahnestock, Buehler, Tate, Gilbert and Stoner. Treasurer—Charles A. Boyer.

1874—Gilbert, Buehler and Samuel K. Foulk were the new councilmen. David Wills again president; Samuel Bushman, auditor. John Gilbert resigned from the council, and J. Wolf was elected. September, 1874, David Wills resigned from council. John L. Tate was elected president. Burgess John M. Krauth resigned November, 1874.

1876—Col. C. H. Buehler, burgess; councilmen elected—George H. Swope, John Winebrenner and J. Skelly; David Wills, president. Skelly was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Fred. Wisotzsky.

1877—W. B. Meals, burgess; and John M. Huber and George B. Manfort, councilmen elect.

1878—David Kendlehart, burgess; George H. Swope, president of the council; Johnston Skelly and W. H. Rupp, councilmen elect. March 24, 1878, council appointed Hans David Wills and R. G. McCreary a committee to receive the President of the United States and other distinguished visitors. This year Hugh D. Scott was appointed treasurer; Jeremiah Culp was elected afterward as treasurer.

1879—Jacob Kitzmiller, burgess; new councilmen—H. D. Scott and William D. Holtzworth. J. Skelly, elected president; Jeremiah Culp, treasurer.

1880—W. H. Bayly, burgess, Henry Overdeer, assistant burgess; Dr. T. T. Tate, Charles E. Armor, L. H. Stallsmith, W. I. Martin, Peter Overdeer, council; J. H. Skelly, president.

1881—W. S. Shroeder, burgess; councilmen elect—T. T. Tate, F. Ramer, Rufus E. Culp; treasurer—W. H. Bayly; superintendent of streets—David Warren; police—M. L. Culp; David Wills, attorney; M. L. Culp, high constable.

1882—W. S. Shroeder, burgess; Calvin Hamilton, assistant; and Samuel Herbst, John Culp, Abraham Hoke, W. J. Martin, council; M. L. Culp, constable; W. H. Bayly, treasurer; Samuel Mc. Swope, attorney. Bayly resigned and H. B. Danner was elected treasurer. The next year Danner resigned and J. W. Kendlehart was elected. In 1883—J. E. Bair, president of council; Hake, Wilson, Herbst, Wible, Ramer and Bingham, council. This year R. J. McCreary, burgess.

In August, 1883, the ordinance accepting the offers of the water company for the building of the new water-works was accepted by the county and the contract made and signed November 16, following.

1884—W. H. Tipton, burgess; P. J. Tawney, E. H. Minnich, R. E. Culp, F. S. Ramer, new members council elect. The council then stood the above and N. G. Wilson, Samuel Herbst, J. E. Wible, W. F. Martin; street commissioner—John Winebrenner; S. Mc. Swope, attorney; J. W. Kendlehart, treasurer.

1885—Tipton re-elected; assistant burgess—H. B. Danner; new members of council—Jacob Plank, George Shriver, Samuel Ridinger. Officers of last year continued, and old police.

1886—Tipton re-elected; Calvin Hamilton, assistant; council newly elected—J. Emory Bair (re-elected), Calvin Gilbert, John M. Tate. The hold-over members are F. S. Ramer, Jacob Plank, E. H. Minnich, George Shriver, P. J. Tawney, Samuel Ridinger.

WATER COMPANIES.

In August, 1822, Thaddeus Stevens, a councilman, offered a resolution to contract for water supply for the town, to be furnished in hydrants, for the sum

of $200. This year, November, the council elected George Smyser to fill the unexpired term of Alexander Dobbin, deceased.

Thaddeus Stevens continued to press the subject of water works, on the attention of his fellow councilmen. It was greatly through his efforts that the old water works and reservoir were constructed, and pipes laid from the spring on the side of Baltimore Street. For many years these answered all purposes, but in the course of time the wants and growth of the town caused the present water works to be put up by a private company, and now Gettysburg is supplied with a great abundance of the purest and best of water. The stranger who visits the place, tastes its water, visits the water works and sees the pure crystal fountain in the reservoir that is pumped from an inexhaustible lake that is covered by seventy feet of granite roofing, to him this is one of the attractive features of the place. Certainly no place in the world is more favored in this respect than Gettysburg.

The new water-works were put up and completed in the summer of 1883; the work commenced in the fall of 1882.

FIRE COMPANIES.

The council ordered fire companies to form as early as 1808. An engine was provided and an ax, bucket and hook and ladder companies were provided for. The people of the place were naturally fire fighters. The original companies had but poor means or implements to fight fires successfully, but the people would rally upon the first alarm and with buckets conquer every fire nearly, and at least in every case save the adjoining property. No residence was burned down for over eighty years after the founding of the town. An inviting fact for fire insurance companies. In January of the present year (1886) an elegant fire engine was purchased, and under Capt. Calvin Gilbert an effective company is now organized.

The first engine house was built in 1809. It was sold in 1830 for $12, and in 1822 the council ordered the building of a new one, "to be 28 feet long, 8 feet wide, 12 feet high in front and 8 feet in the rear, to be weatherboarded, the boards to be planed and painted white, and the front lettered 'Engine House.'" It was on the lot between Evan's store and Widow Chamberlain's lot. The engine called "Guard" was purchased July, 1830.

BANKS.

The first movement toward establishing a bank in this place was taken by Alexander Cobean in 1813. He became the president, and opened books for stock subscriptions in Gettysburg, Millerstown, Littlestown, Oxford, Abbottstown, Berlin, Petersburg, Hunterstown, New Chester, Taneytown, and at Arendt's, Hapke's, Black's and Hanover. The original commissioners appointed to organize the bank were Alexander Cobean, James Gettys, Ralph Lashells, Jacob Eyster, Bernhart Gilbert, William Maxwell, Michael Newman, Robert Hayes, M. Miller, George Smyser. This was the first application to start a bank under the law just passed authorizing banks. At the first election of directors of the bank were chosen A. Cobean, James Gettys, Walter Smith, Robert Hayes, Ralph Lashells, Jacob Eyster, Bernhart Gilbert, of Gettysburg; and Andrew Will, Littlestown, Amos Maginly, Miderstown; Michael Slagle, Conowago; John Dickson, Straban; William Wierman, Latimore; Patrick Reid, Emmittsburg. President, Alexander Cobean; cashier, John B. McPherson. Bank regularly opened for business May 31, 1841; hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. This institution has successfully weathered the financial storm for the past three-quarters of a century. Its present officers are Dr. John A.

Swope (congressman), president; J. Emory Bair, cashier, and Charles M. McCurdy, teller.

The First National Bank of Gettysburg was organized in February, 1864, with George Throne, president, the present officer; George Arnold was first cashier, Samuel Rushman, teller. Arnold retired in 1873, and Maj. H. S. Benner succeeded and retained the office until 1875, when Maj. R. Bell, present cashier, succeeded him. Capital stock $100,000.

SEMINARY AND COLLEGE.

Full mention is made in the chapter on education of the Theological Seminary and Pennsylvania College.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian Church (Rev. J. K. Demarest, pastor), of Gettysburg, is closely identified with the history of the people of this county from its earliest settlement. The first building was erected in the vicinity of Black's grave-yard where there was a settlement of the Dutch Reformed people in 1738. The church was probably organized in 1740; the "meeting-house" was built about 1747. It was known as the Great Conowago and Marsh Creek Church. Rev. Caven was "stated supply" in 1740. In 1741 the congregation petitioned to be rid of their preacher, because "when Mr. Caven is abroad a bad story invariably comes back after him." For some years this people worshiped in private houses or under "God's first temples." Andrew Bay was long supposed to have been the first resident pastor, but this was an error, probably from the split in the church of the "Old Side" and "New Side." Rev. Joseph Tate was the first ministerial call to Great Conowago, in 1748, then Robert McMordie; in 1767 Rev. James Long, then Joseph Rhea, Samuel Kennedy. The latter was doubted by the authorities as to his opinions, and he was refused to the church. The Presbytery said he was "tinctured with New Light sentiments." Poor Kennedy was tried for being an Irishman, in reality, but they called it "laying too much stress on external and internal holiness." The ghostly trial was had. The most wonderful thing about it now is the synopsis of the testimony as it is furnished by the records, of the persons who had heard him preach, and would, under oath, give the substance of his remarks and arguments, on the most wonderful and dryest dogmas months after they had sat in the cheerless church and heard them. They could repeat the text and give a synopsis of his so called arguments under each of the many headings. This trial and testimony is a flood of light upon the religious ideas, subjects and manners of the times. Among the witnesses called were Capt. McPherson, Samuel McConaughy, Quintin Armstrong.

In 1772 Rev. Robert Huey was asked for by the congregation. The Presbytery, because he was an Irishman, subjected him to the most rigid examination on "the more important articles of the Christian religion, wherein the Calvinists and Armenians differ;" and he did not pass the ordeal. Rev. John Black was in charge in 1775. He was the ablest man probably in charge of this church; continued many years, and was greatly respected. He replaced the old log church with the large stone one in 1780. In 1781 the Presbytery met in this then magnificent building. A great incident came before this body. Two young ladies of the congregation were at outs. The great difficulty in the case was they were both "most highly connected," each claiming kinship with either preacher or elder. In fact they were so high in their family connection and influence that the session had no jurisdiction, and therefore it came directly to the Presbytery. It was in the end the common female

trouble of tea tattling. The young lady was found guilty of an unruly tongue and was ordered up to receive a public reprimand. In 1741 a minister was tried by the Presbytery for drunkenness. He was acquitted, and the record says: "We cannot find cause to judge Mr. Lyon guilty of anything like excess in drinking. * * But inasmuch as his behavior had so many circumstances and symptoms of drunkenness, and inasmuch as he did not make any apology or allege it proceeded from sickness, we judge that he is censurable, and yet, as we apprehend that the small quantity of liquor which Mr. Lyon might have drank might produce the above effect after his coming in out of the extreme cold into a warm house near the fire, we do not find sufficient cause to condemn him for drunkenness." At the next meeting of the Presbytery this same Rev. Lyon was tried, condemned and convicted "for whistling on the Sabbath, conduct indicating vacuity of thought and a disposition at variance with the proper spirit of the Lord's day."

The good and reverend Black introduced the first temperance society in this part of the world. It was very mild, not prohibiting the use of liquor, but simply to stop excessive drunkenness. He only could induce three of his congregation to sign, and the end soon came in Mr. Black being deposed from his church for his pains.

In 1813 it was determined so sell the church and remove to Gettysburg. Dr. McCanaughy, long in charge of the church, an eminent divine and educator, resigned in 1832 to take the presidency of Washington College, which place he ably filled until October, 1849. He died January 29, 1852. A church was built in Gettysburg, and here the congregation has worshiped since. In 1840 the new and present church was completed.

Reformed Dutch Church of Conowago. This church in its entirety was brought by the Dutch with them from Holland. The site of their first church was on what is now the York pike, two miles east of Hunterstown, and down the pike to the Two Taverns—long known as the Low Dutch Road. In March, 1817, the Legislature authorized the congregation to sell their property, which was done, and the church dissolved and merged into the Presbyterian Church. The congregation had had internal dissensions, a split at one time, but the chief cause of its winding up its affairs was the fact that the Dutch were a migrating people.

The Dutch emigration from Adams County commenced in 1800—in two directions, north and west. Daniel Boone was a native of Bucks County, Penn., born in 1735. He was the pioneer that led the way to Kentucky in that time only inhabited by the red man. He was in Kentucky in 1769, and founded the site of Boonesboro, where he lived until 1792. Following him to the Indian lands the first to go were some of the Dutch from Conowago. Collins, in his "History of Kentucky," says: "The first Dutch emigration to Kentucky, in a group or company, was in 1781, to White Oak Springs Station, on the Kentucky River, one mile above Boonesboro. Among the emigrants were Henry Banta, Jr., Abraham and John Banta, Samuel, Peter, Daniel, Henry and Albert Duryee, Peter Cosart or Casad (Cassat) Fredrick Riperdan and John Fluetz (Yeury)." These names are all familiar names in Adams County. It tells very plainly where they were from. This was the commencement of the stream that poured into Kentucky from Pennsylvania for many years.

These men had come through the trackless wilderness to this place, where they paused a few years, recuperated and simply continued their western journey, starting the stream of immigration to the great Mississippi Valley, where this century has witnessed the most wonderful human development the world

ever saw. Guided by the north star, by the streams and mountain passes, by the moss growing on a particular side of the trees, by their keenly whetted senses of the deep tangled wildwood, they successfully piloted their way, easily overcoming difficulties that in this day and age would be simply appalling. Silent, obscure, illiterate men, wandering nomads upon the earth's waste places, poor in this world's goods, uncultured and without a particle of ambition, but in all the history of great deeds by great men who were their superiors? Stern and silent, full of religious zeal and childish superstitions and fears, often disputatious, dogmatic and domineering over inferiors or equals; independent, brave unto death, never knowing fear of anything mortal, and cowering in agony at conjured shadows from another world, their works alone can fitly symbolize their glorious immmortality. They were our nation builders. They laid the enduring foundations of this remarkable civilization. The men "in undressed jerkins and the good dames handling the spindle and the flax" were the world's truly great heroes and heroines. Immortal men and women! We cherish thy sacred memories, adore thy noble works and would reverently gather thy ashes to be kept forever as a token and talisman for all generations and all time. The other branch that immigrated to New York in 1793 were led by the Brinkerhoff's. They settled in what is now Cayuga County. And thus the names of these early Dutch settlers have become known in nearly all the States.

Christ's (Evangelical Lutheran) Church.—It is not known when this church was organized in Gettysburg. It was here in 1789 in "an old log schoolhouse" on the corner of High and Stratton Streets. In 1811 a church was put up. The earliest church records now obtainable date 1819. Rev. Herbst was pastor until 1829, succeeded by Revs. Charles Weyl and F. Ruthrauff. In 1835 the lot now occupied was secured, and the church building erected. The pastors were Rev. Benjamin Keller, 1839; Rev. J. H. Smith, who was succeeded by Rev. H. L. Baugher, who continued until 1852, and Rev. Dr. Schmucker officiated. In 1855 he was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Krauth, who served until 1861, when Dr. Baugher was again put in charge. In 1866 Rev. C. A. Hay succeeded. This is generally known as the College Church.

Episcopal Church. This society was started by Rev. Henry L. Phillips, in June, 1875, and a temporary chapel built in 1876, Rev. J. H. Marsden in charge, succeeded by Rev. E. A. Tortal.

Catholic Church. The church building was commenced in 1826, under the direction of the Superiors of Conowago Chapel. Father Lewis De Barth was first in charge as visitor, then Father Mathew Leken. In 1831 the church not yet completed; May 18th the building was struck by lightning. Father Michael Dougherty officiated alternately with Father Leken until 1843. From 1830 to 1851 Fathers Kendler, George Villiger, V. H. Barber and F. X. Denecker were the visiting priests. The new brick church on High Street was built in 1852, under the care of Father J. B. Cotting. At this time the Jesuits passed the church over to the Bishop of Philadelphia: then the pastor became a resident of Gettysburg. Soon after the battle of Gettysburg, 1863, Rev. Joseph A. Boll was placed in charge, and he is the present pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church (John Vrooman, pastor).—There were thirty members of this church in Gettysburg, in 1818. A small house on Baltimore Street was rented and Rev. Van Orsdel officiated, followed by Rev. Wesley Woods. The church was built on Middle Street in 1822. The rear portion of the lot was used as a burying ground until Evergreen Cemetery was made in 1854. A Sunday school was started in 1826: Ezekiel Buckingham, superintendent and George Walsh, assistant. In 1835 a parsonage was purchased: this



J. W. C. O'Neal

was sold in 1856 and the present parsonage secured. The new church as it now stands was built in 1872.

Reformed Church.—This was organized and placed under the care of Rev. George Troldenier in the year 1790; at first in "an old log schoolhouse," and this being too small they held worship in the court house. They then united with the St. James Lutheran Church, and in 1814 the two erected the "Union Brick Church," on the corner of High and Stratton Streets. In 1815 Rev. John Runkle was in charge, succeeded by Dr. Schaff, and he by Dr. Harbaugh. To this time services were held in the German language. Rev. David Bossler was in charge for six years. Then the field was vacant two years, trying all the time to find a preacher who could preach alternately in German and English on a salary of $400. Finally Rev. B. S. Schneck was secured. The church was empty from 1835 to 1838. Rev. Samuel Gutelius then came and remained until 1843, when E. V. Gerhart came; then Rev. Jacob Zeigler. The congregation now purchased the St. James Lutheran interest in the church building. The building was enlarged and re-dedicated June, 1862. Rev. Bucher resigned in 1863, and Rev. Deatrich became pastor, and he was succeeded by Rev. Dr. M. Kieffer.

SOCIETIES.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 200, F. & A. M., was instituted January 1, 1825. The original officers were Sampson S. King, W. M.; Robert Goodloe Harper, S. W.; Thomas C. Reed, J. W.; George W. King, Sec. Charter members: Sampson S. King, Robert G. Harper, Thomas C. Reed, George W. King, Francis Leas, Thomas C. Miller. In 1832 the great wave of Thad. Stevens' anti-Masonic war struck this part of the country, and January 7 of that year the Good Samaritan Lodge suspended its meetings and surrendered its charter. Robert Goodloe Harper took charge of all the papers and carefully preserved them, saying to his brothers that he expected to live to reorganize the lodge and that it would grow strong and flourish. Time verified his fondest hopes. This anti-Masonic war was ephemeral it controlled one election. The lodge was revived and reorganized January 23, 1860, and then the number of the lodge was changed to 336, but no other change in name. The officers of the new organization were Robert Goodloe Harper, W. M.; Edward G. Fahnestock, S. W.; Henry B. Danner, J. W.; Joel B. Danner, Treas.; William A. Duncan, Sec. The charter members: Robert Goodloe Harper, Edward G. Fahnestock, H. B. Danner, Joel B. Danner, William A. Duncan, Henry S. Benner, Samuel K. Foulk, John Geiselman. Present officers: John C. Felty, W. M.; W. H. Tipton, S. W.; Calvin Hamilton, J. W.; William T. Zeigler, Treas.; Daniel A. Skelly, Sec. The present membership is seventy-one.

Masonic Chapter, F. & A. M., was organized March 23, 1886. Officers: Daniel A. Skelly, H. P.; H. D. Scott, K.; Winfield S. Shroder, S.; Henry S. Benner, Treas.; Charles H. Ruff, Sec. The charter members: Charles P. Gettier, W. D. Holtzworth, Daniel A. Skelly, Hugh D. Scott, Charles H. Ruff, Winfield Shroder, Hanson P. Mark, W. T. Zeigler, Henry S. Benner.

Cayugas Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, No. 31, was organized June 25, 1854. The present officers: F. M. Garlach, Sachem; Peter Thorn, Sr., Sagamore; E. K. Culp, Jr. Sagamore; C. H. Stallsmith, C. of R.; William N. Miller, Asst. C. of R.; D. Kitzmiller, K. of W. Trustees: T. J. Stahle, J. W. Flaharty, C. B. Shields. The charter members: John L. Holtzworth, W. B. Wauk, Samuel Weaver, Obidiah Beard, Henry Hughes, Thomas F. Frazier, S. W. Kale, Michael Meals, John Peter Hoffman, J. H. Skelly,

Henry G. Karr, B. G. Hallebaugh, Jesse Ebert, William Trickel, Thomas Warren, Augustus Schwartz, Nicholas Weaver, Jacob Rinehart, James W. Shultz, James N. Shruckhise, John J. Burbell, T. T. Titus, John Sellers, Isaac Heitshue, Henry G. Wolf, Dr. J. L. Hill, G. A. Long. The officers of the original organization were John Burbell, Sachem; Henry G. Cave, Sr. Sagamore; John L. Holtzworth, Jr. Sagamore; Henry G. Wolf, C. of R.; Samuel Weaver, K. of W.

I. O. O. F.—Present officers: J. H. Fleming, N. G.; Robert D. Armor, V. G.; Charles H. Ruff, Sec.; William C. Stallsmith, Asst. Sec.; J. L. Shick, Treas. Trustees: Robert D. Armor, Jeremiah Culp, W. T. Zeigler.

Union Encampment was instituted October 3, 1857. First members C. H. Buehler, J. H. Culp, G. W. Stover, N. Weaver, J. L. Shick. Officers at the organization: J. L. Hill, C. P.; William B. Meals, J. W.; John Winebrenner, S. W.; Robert D. Armor, H. P.; Charles X. Martin, Sec.; John Rupp, Treas. Present officers. W. N. Miller, C. P.; Charles Zeigler, S. W.; W. C. Stallsmith, S.; David Kitzmiller, Treas.; Robert D. Armor, H. P. The I. O. O. F. lodge was instituted August 18, 1845. The officers first installed were W. P. Bell, N. G.; John G. Baker, V. G.; George W. Bowen, S.; Robert D. Armor, A. S.; Samuel Yingling, Treas.

Corporal Skelly Post No. 9, Department of Pennsylvania G. A. R., of Gettysburg, was among the first posts organized in Pennsylvania. It was named in honor of Corp. Johnston H. Skelly, of Company F, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, who was wounded at the battle of Carter's Woods, near Winchester, Va., on the 15th of June, 1863, and died in the hospital at Winchester on the 12th of July, 1863. The first organization did not exist very long, owing to political dissensions in the post, and the charter was surrendered. In September, 1872, the post was reorganized with its original name and number, but did not increase in membership very fast (having only about forty-five members) until the year 1879, when the prejudices which had existed for some time in this locality against the G. A. R. were removed and applicants began to come in very fast for admittance to the order, and the membership was increased until the present time (1886) it numbers 103 members. After its reorganization the post held its meetings in the three-story building nearly opposite the court house until March, 1880, when the members purchased the old Methodist Church on East Middle Street, which was remodeled and fitted up for a post room, the walls of which are all hung with fine pictures, comprising battle scenes, views of different battle fields, photographs of members of the post, and votes of thanks from the department of Pennsylvania G. A. R., and different posts of this and other States. The post owns a very fine collection of relics gathered from Gettysburg, and other battle fields. The commander's pedestal is made from a section of a hickory tree cut along the bank of Willoughby's Run (the scene of the first day's battle of Gettysburg), with a Hotchkiss shell sticking in the center of it, and the top is a piece of dressed granite from the woods in front of Round Top. Another relic in the post room is a small cannon, weighing 150 pounds, with one and one-half inch bore, made from one of the guns of Henry's North Carolina rebel batteries, which exploded during the battle of Gettysburg in front of Round Top. The post also owns the chair belonging to Gen. Ewell, and which he left in his hurry to get away from Gettysburg. It was presented to the post by a former citizen of the town, Hiram Warren (deceased). The following are the names of the post commanders: Rev. Jesse B. Young, N. G. Wilson, Robert Bell, Theodore C. Norris, J. W. Cress, S. R. Andrews, J. Jefferson Myers, H. S. Buehler, C. E. Armor, William E. Culp, John Orr, J. E. Wible, William T. Ziegler, S. H. Eicholtz, W. H. H. Pierce, William D. Holtzworth and J. H. Skelly. The following are

the officers of the Post for 1886: Com. A. M. Detrick; S. V. C., H. W. Lightner; J. V. C., John G. Frey; Adjt., Thad. L. Wolty; Q. M., N. G. Wilson; Surgeon, C. E. Goldsborough; Chaplain, Rev. H. W. McKnight; O. D., W. T. Zeigler; O. G., H. S. Buehler; S. M., William H. Rupp; Q. M. S., J. E. Wible; O. S., J. H. Sheads; Trustees, R. E. Culp, C. Hamilton, Robert Bell.

*The Phrenakosmian Society of Pennsylvania College.**—February 4, 1831, the students of the Gettysburg Gymnasium were called together to take measures for the formation of literary societies. Profs. J. Marsden and M. Jacobs addressed them on the subject. The roll was then divided, and the first half became the founders of the Phrenakosmian Society. They numbered eighteen. Prof. Marsden presided over the first meeting. Two weeks later, Friday evening, February 18, the second meeting was held, at which the constitution was adopted. J. C. Hope was elected the first archon. The records show that at least six different constitutions have been adopted and enforced.

The library connected with the society was founded by a resolution of April 15, 1831. Harper's library being purchased as the nucleus. The library, consisting now of nearly 6,000 books, occupies one of the large rooms on the fourth floor of the present college building. The society has accumulated a fund, the interest of which is spent in the purchase of books. October 30, 1867, Mr. Manges moved that a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of providing a reading room. The project met the approval of the society, and the reading room was opened at the beginning of the next session. The periodicals subscribed for are designated by a vote of the society. A number is furnished gratuitously.

Since 1868 public exercises have been held every alternate year, on February 22. Several literary contests have been held with the sister society, the Philomathæan. The society has published two catalogues, one in 1846 and another in 1853. Were one to be issued now (1886) it would record over 1,200 names of those who are or have been active members. [*Communicated.*]

A NATIONAL RESORT.

The fame of Gettysburg is now spread all over the civilized world. Here is the historic battle-field of centuries, the magnificent National Cemetery, and its grounds and splendid avenues now being lined with battle-field monuments that record in granite the position of the different commands in the battle; the park on Little Round Top; the lovely landscape; the quiet and picturesque, blue, distant, sweeping hills; the neat, cleanly, solidly built town; the clean paved streets; the smooth, wide sidewalks; the shade trees throwing their grateful shade along the streets; the broad avenues; the reposing landscapes; the exhaustless supply of pure, sweet water; its hotels and business houses and the many elegant and spacious mansions; and then in the suburbs the Katalzine Medical Springs and the summer hotel by them, all go to make this one of the most inviting places to the tourist and the oppressed in the great cities, and pleasure seekers in the world. The air, the water, the scenery in its sweet and reposing splendors; the old and elegant institutions of learning, both literary and theological; the quiet and pleasant manners of the people, their refinement and culture and open frankness and true hospitality to the visitors and strangers, are the "open sesame" to the hearts of all comers to this rapidly becoming National Mecca, for the patriotic veterans of the late war as well as the favorite resort to all.

To the writer of these lines the recollections of Gettysburg will, while he lives, linger as one of the most vivid and pleasant pictures in his pathway of life.

*The facts are mostly taken from "the Pennsylvania College Book."

CHAPTER XXVI.

PHYSICIANS—OF THE EARLIEST OF WHOM TRADITION IS AT FAULT—PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN EARLY DAYS—EARLY PHYSICIANS—ADAMS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—PRESENT LICENSED PRACTITIONERS.

THE gifted poet-philosopher made some desultory remarks about "ministering to a mind diseased," and answering his own question exclaimed in disgust, "throw physic to the dogs." That will do for a strong man in prime health, but upon the ears of the poor invalid it would fall less heeded than the idle winds. In the olden time the intensity of religious faith deemed it enough, in fact, the be all and the end all, to minister to the poor, sick souls of men, and they looked with contempt upon what they regarded as wicked attempts to doctor the body. It was but the vile vessel, doomed for a few brief days to bear in this vile and troublous world the immortal soul, to coffin and confine its impatient wings in its eager anxiety for its flight to the bosom of the blessed God and the endless and infinite joys of heaven.

Of the earliest immigrants here tradition is wholly at fault as to how or who ministered to the sick and afflicted. Had we even the most shadowy traditions to seize upon, we might construct a fair and reasonable story as to the manner of those early times in this respect, and do this, too, with no great fears as to the assertions we might make being authoritatively contradicted. Alas! no physician of a century ago, or three-quarters of a century, or fifty years ago, jotted down in his journal of recollections his knowledge and the traditions that had come to him of his predecessors in his profession: who they were, how they plied their trade, and other items of interest that would now be a store-house of wonderfully interesting information to us. Confronted as we now are with this painful omission of our ancestors, the lesson loudly calls upon the young men of to-day, of every profession, every guild, trade and occupation to keep a handy diary, where details and daily facts may be transmitted to far future generations. Young man, it is an easy road to immortality—to building of your own monument that will endure beyond the bronze or the hardest granite!

There must have been a generation of people here who were practically without any scientific medical aids in combating the "ills that flesh is heir to" in all newly-settled countries. The work-a-day mothers, the kindly-faced old grandmothers nursed the sick and ministered to the sufferers those simple remedies that they had learned of, that were gathered from the forests, the fields and the gardens. True, their knowledge of diseases and remedies were very limited, but they ventured upon no experiments of a heroic kind, and merely tried to gently assist nature in efforts at a cure. The priestly office in those days was esteemed a source of nearly infinite wisdom, especially if the reverend could gibber words in Greek and Latin. Doubtless these learned pundits were often impressed to prescribe for the body as well as pray for the soul. Then, there were the faith doctors, and then, too, as now, were the ever-living and ubiquitous quacks—arrant humbugs—a prolific race, tenacious of life, plying their nefarious trade and peopling the silent city of the dead. We all abuse these poor despised shams and dishonest frauds—tampering for gain with that most precious boon—health and life—and yet are we not nearly all more or

less guilty: that is, are we not a race, nation and people of empirics—looking only upon the one side with a dull and dim vision in all the affairs of life, and, as we are told, the yet more important, because eternal, concerns beyond the grave?

What science and almost all the art of medicine and surgery we have are the discoveries and inventions of the present century. Look at the improvement in the treatment and cure of our insane, the cleaning and drainage of our cities, the healthful comforts added to our houses and homes, the understanding and proper preparation of our food, the intelligent battle we can now make against epidemics! In short, we have performed what at one time could have only been done by a miracle—prolonged the average life of a generation ten years. What else has the human race done that can be compared to this? Think of it, reader. Here is a suggestion that may lead the intelligent mind to the contemplation of the most instructive and interesting subjects it is possible to place before it.

The beginning of this century found Dr. John Agnew a practicing physician in Gettysburg. The Agnews were a very prominent family long prior to the Revolution, and in that war the different members made the name historic. Dr. Agnew would have made his name illustrious in any age or among any people. An industrious and patient investigator, with a strong, active brain and a stout heart, he walked life's path single-handed, and boldly pursued new avenues of knowledge and thought out many of the intricate problems of life. The people of his time, of course, could have but small appreciation of his worth to them and mankind. In the very early part of this century he wrote and published a most valuable paper on vaccination, the first thing of the kind ever published in this country. We are informed that the State Medical Society, at one of its meetings a few years ago, learned something of this historical incident of Dr. Agnew's article, and eventually sent one of its members to Gettysburg in the hope of finding the publication, but failed to secure it. The writer of these lines found it in the early files of Harper's paper, the *Centinel*, now in the *Star and Sentinel* office.

The commencement of the nineteenth century found here, practicing his profession, Dr. William H. Crawford, a man of great and varied abilities. His active and brilliant intellect made him, at an early period of his life, pre-eminent among men, and he wrought out by the sheer force of his own genius a national and lasting fame. A born leader of men, and whether in the science and practice of medicine, a law-maker in the halls of Congress, on the stump or in the forum as a statesman or orator, or wielding his pointed and trenchant pen, he found few equals in his day among the world's greatest men, and no superiors. A tolerably complete account of Dr Crawford may be found in another part of this work.

Dr. John Runkle was a native of Maryland, born in 1786, a son of Rev. John William Runkle, of the Palatinate, Germany, who lived to the age of eighty-four years and died in 1832. Dr. John Runkle studied theology for a time, but nature's impulses turned his attention to the study of medicine. He was great enough in his profession to impress his life upon his age, and there has been handed down to the present generation even the glowing accounts of his great worth as a physician, as a fellow-citizen, as a guide, counselor and friend to his neighbors and widely extended list of patients. In the biographical portion of this work will be found an extended sketch of Dr. Runkle.

Dr. John B. Arnold was born in Connecticut in 1775, and died in 1822. He was in early life a graduate of medicine, and came to Adams County before the end of the last century. (See his biographical sketch.)

Dr. James Hamilton was among the early educated and able physicians in this county. He was a Southern man by birth; had received a good education both in the literary and medical schools. A man of dignified and gentlemanly deportment, of a high sense of honor, he was greatly respected and beloved by all our people. He lived in this county nearly fifty years. He came here with ample means, and invested largely in lands in the Piney Mountain region, and instead of this making him money it impoverished him, and in his old days, when too feeble longer to practice his profession he died in the extremes of poverty about the year 1825.

Dr. John Knox was many years a leading man in the county in his profession. His son, Rev. John Knox, became the eminent divine of New York. Dr. Knox was one of nature's men of strong and positive convictions, who was naturally a powerful leader in his profession or in his church as well as in social life. His eminent talents as a physician, his great worth as a citizen, are now a pleasant theme for contemplation by the few aged and venerable men among us, the oldest of whom are carried back to the times of their early boyhood days, when they come to tell you of Dr. Knox.

Dr. James H. Miller was one of Dr. Crawford's earliest medical students in his office, and was a most worthy successor to his eminent tutor as well as to the practice of the eminent men we have named above. For many years he was the Nestor of physicians in all this part of Pennsylvania. When his advice or counsel in the most complicated and difficult cases was obtained, all were satisfied that all was done that could be accomplished, and the ablest of his contemporaries could seek no higher authority than Dr. Miller. He married a Miss Spear, of Franklin County, and removed to Baltimore, in 1825, where he at once became the leading physician. He died in the early "fifties," leaving no descendants. When Dr. Miller removed to Baltimore his extensive practice was divided mostly between Dr. David Horner and Dr. Charles Berluchy.

Dr. John Paxton was one of the early physicians who at one time became very prominent in the county. His family lived in Millerstown where he was reared. Upon completing his education he located in Gettysburg, gaining an extended and, for that day, lucrative practice, and there he died.

Dr. David Horner was born in Gettysburg, Penn., in 1797, and was a son of Robert and grandson of David Horner, who immigrated to this country prior to 1760. He read medicine under Dr. James H. Miller, and received his degree of M. D. from the Washington Medical College at Baltimore, Md. He died in 1858. (See his biography.)

Dr. Charles Berluchy was an uncle of Drs. Charles and Robert Horner, of Gettysburg. Dr. David Horner and Dr. Berluchy married sisters, Misses Allen, of Savannah, Ga. Dr. Berluchy was a native of Milan, Italy. In his native country he left the University of Milan and joined Napoleon's forces, and after the fall of Napoleon he came to America. He was wounded in the face in one of the many battles, and a great scar was the potent mark of his exposure to the enemy on the battle field. He came to Gettysburg about 1816, and located here in the practice of his profession. Under all disadvantages he gained an extensive practice, and became a prominent and influential citizen in his adopted country; was for some time postmaster in Gettysburg. He left here about 1855, and located in Pottsville, where he died about 1864. He left a widow and two sons. His son, Samuel Lilly Berluchy, became a very learned physician, but died young. The family have all died since the death of the father and husband.

Dr. Samuel Meisenhelder was born in York County, Penn., in 1818, and

graduated in Jefferson Medical College in 1851, came to East Berlin in 1851, and died there in 1884. (See biography.)

Dr. John Parshall was here in the early part of the century. He came from Perry County, Penn., lived here and practiced successfully until about the year 1833, then removed to Tennessee, none of his family remaining here. He was the organizer and leader of the small colony that removed to Tennessee. He was, it is said, a student of Dr. Miller.

Dr. Samuel E. Hall was also one of Dr. Miller's students, and had succeeded in building up a good practice in Berlin, and, about 1837, removed to Gettysburg, where he had a large practice, and afterward went West. He is remembered as a good physician, but impulsive and sometimes warm in discussions.

Dr. David Gilbert established himself as a physician in Gettysburg about 1830. He was very successful and was noted as a surgeon. It is said, in fact, that the only men to this time that could cut off a limb had been Drs. Crawford and Miller until Dr. Gilbert came. He practiced here about fifteen years and removed to Philadelphia, and became still more celebrated as a surgeon; was at one time a professor in the medical college there. He died in Philadelphia, leaving a family. His son, Kent Gilbert, was also a physician and was elected coroner of Philadelphia.

J. W. Hendrix, born in York County in May, 1823; graduate of the University of Maryland, March, 1849; resided at New Oxford. He died May 26, 1885, deeply lamented by a wide circle of sincere friends. [See biography elsewhere.]

Joseph A. Shorb was for thirty-five years a prominent physician and leading citizen in the county. He died in 1855, deeply lamented by a wide circle of friends and relatives—a good man, a wise physician and beloved friend. He was the father of thirteen children, two of whom are living. [See biography elsewhere.]

ADAMS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society was formed in Gettysburg June 14, 1873, by Drs. R. B. Elderdice, Robert Horner, W. J. McClure, J. L. Baehr, A. Holtz, C. Thompson and J. W. C. O'Neal. A. Holtz, chairman; E. B. Elderdice, secretary; J. L. Baehr, treasurer. There were then about thirty-five practicing physicians in the county. At the regular meeting in June, 1873, the attendants were Drs. H. S. Huber, J. P. Brenneman, W. C. Stem, E. W. Mumma, Charles Horner, R. N. Meisenhelder, F. C. Wolf, A. B. Dill. Permanent officers elected: Robert Horner, president; H. S. Huber and A. Holtz, vice-presidents; E. B. Elderdice, recording secretary; William J. McClure, corresponding secretary; J. W. C. O'Neal, treasurer.

June 8, 1881, the Legislature passed an act requiring the prothonotary of each county to provide a book in which shall be kept a registry of each practicing physician in medical surgery in the county; the record keeping an account of the deaths or removals from the county of physicians. The act goes on to specify the qualifications in point of medical education each practitioner shall have before he can practice. Any one, however, in the continuous practice since 1871 can continue practice without the qualifications required by law.

Present licensed practitioners in the county are as follows:

George B. Aiken, a native of Baltimore, who received the degree of M. D. at the University of Maryland, March 10, 1836, settled in McSherrystown, where he has been continuously in the practice.

James B. Combs, nativity, Huntington County, Penn.; residence Round Hill, Huntington Township; took his degree at the Medical College of Ohio, March 1, 1851, and also graduated in the Medical and Surgical University of Philadelphia, February 23, 1872, and for some years practiced medicine in Baltimore.

E. W. Cashman, a native of Bendersville, Adams County, now residing in York Springs; graduated in the University of Pennsylvania, May 1, 1886.

Daniel L. Baker, resides in East Berlin.

Aaron L. Bishop, native of Littlestown, where he has continued to reside all his life. A graduate of the University of New York, March 1, 1847.

John C. Bush, born in Baltimore; graduated in University of Maryland in March, 1854; resides in Mountjoy Township, where he has had a continuous residence.

Abraham Piere Beam, of Franklin County; a graduate of Jefferson Medical College March, 1876; residence, Fairfield.

Jesse P. Brennaman, native of York County; graduate of University of New York. He located in Arendtsville and finally in Gettysburg.

John G. Brown, born in Adams County; residence, Hampton, in this county. He graduated in the University of Maryland March 1, 1878.

David A. Diller, native of York County. He took his degree in the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania April 21, 1864. He resided in York County until 1859, and since then has resided in York Springs, this county.

Howard L. Diehl, a native of Littlestown; residence, Gettysburg; graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, March 1, 1876.

John Russell Dickson, born in Adams County; residence, Straban Township; received the degree of M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania, March 15, 1880. [See biography.]

A. B. Dill graduated in Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1865. His family were early settlers in this country. His residence is York Springs. [See biography elsewhere.]

Jeremiah Diore, born in the Mauritius; residence, Biglerville; graduate of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, March 29, 1884.

A. M. Evers, a native of Rockingham County, Va.; lived in Frederick, Md., and removed to New Oxford, in this county.

Robert Breckinridge Elderdice, born in Cecil County, Md.; was a graduate of Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, June 25, 1858.

Samuel Enterline, born in Dauphin County, Penn.; graduated in Eclectic Medical College, of Philadelphia, February, 1867; first located in York County, then came to present residence in Huntington Township.

John C. Felty, born in Adams County; graduated in University of Pennsylvania, March 13, 1873, and in 1870 and 1873 received from Pennsylvania College the degrees of A. B. and A. M.; residence, Gettysburg. He has so improved the opportunities of his school days as to readily take a prominent place in the ranks of his profession. [See his biography in the biographical part of this work.]

Edwin Knox Foreman, born in Frederick County, Md.; graduated at the University of Maryland, March 1, 1862; practiced medicine in Mechanicstown and Elkton, Md., and then located in Littlestown. He is an eminent and learned physician. [See elsewhere his biographical sketch.]

Charles Edward Goldsborough, a native of Frederick County, Md.; attended lectures in 1855–56 in University of Maryland; was then examined and placed in service of United States Army in 1861, and became acting assistant surgeon in 1862, and served two years; altogether was four years in the United



D. W. Mumma M. D.

States service, then practiced his profession one year in Hampton, when he permanently located in Hunterstown. He is a prominent and influential man in his profession. [See biographical sketch elsewhere.]

Charles Peter Gettier, a native of Maryland; graduated from New York Homœopathic Institution March 1, 1867, and located in Littlestown, where he has been very successful in his professional practice. [See biography.]

John E. Gilbert, a native of Gettysburg; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania March 1, 1877, and located in his native town; died in April, 1882 in Gettysburg.

Wilson F. Hollinger, a native of Adams County; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania March, 1874, and located in Abbottstown.

Alex. W. Howard, born in Adams County; graduate of the University of Maryland, March, 1870; residence, Bendersville. He is already one of the county's prominent physicians. [See biography elsewhere.]

Charles Horner, born in Gettysburg, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, March, 1846; received the degrees of A. M. and M. D. in Pennsylvania College in 1843 and 1846.

Robert Horner, born in Gettysburg; received the degree of M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1849, and the degree of A. M. in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in June, 1875.

Ephraim Howard, a native of Adams County; residence, Straban Township.

Jonathan Howard, a native of Littlestown, received no regular degrees; practiced medicine in Mountpleasant Township, and resides in Littlestown.

Andrew Howard, of Mountpleasant Township, received no degrees.

Charles W. Johnston, born in Bedford County; received his M. D. in March, 1875, at Jefferson Medical College; resides in Abbottstown.

John Shorb Kinzer, born in Littlestown; graduated in the University of Maryland March 3, 1881; resides in Germany Township; was conferred the degrees of A. B. and A. M. at St. Mary's College in 1878 and 1880.

Thomas Kenedy, a native of Adams County, graduated at Keokuk, Iowa, Medical College February, 1874; resides in Bermudian.

Virgil H. B. Lilly, a native of Adams County; graduate of University of Maryland in March, 1869; resides in McSherrystown; a scientific man in his profession, a ripe scholar and valuable citizen. [See biography in another column.]

Hiram W. LeFevre, born in Adams County; graduate of the University of Maryland, 1872; resides in Littlestown.

Israel P. Lecrone, born in York County; received his degree of M. D. at Jefferson Medical College in March, 1871; resides in Arendtsville; of a large family, there being eleven children, of whom five are now living. [See extended biography elsewhere.]

Richard McSherry, born in Martinsburg, Va.; graduated at the University of Maryland in March, 1880; residence, Germany Township; commenced the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh.

Robert N. Meisenhelder, a native of York County; graduate of Jefferson Medical College, March, 1871; resides in East Berlin. [See family biographical sketch in another part of this work.]

E. W. Mumma, nativity, Waverly, Md.; received the degree of M. D. at the University of Maryland, March 10, 1851; residence, Bendersville. The Mumma family name is among the earliest of the historical names of the early fathers of this portion of the State; a name prominently connected with nearly every historical event in this part of the country from the middle of the eighteenth century to the present time. [See Dr. Mumma's biographical sketch elsewhere.]

John H. Marsden, born in Adams County; took his degree of M. D. in March, 1848, at Jefferson Medical College; resides near York Springs.

Emanuel Melhorn, born in Adams County; graduate of Pennsylvania University in 1857; resides in New Chester.

Isaac W. Pearson, a native of Adams County, born June 6, 1824; commenced the study of medicine in 1848 and practice in 1850 in York Springs. His ancestors came with William Penn. [See biography on another page.]

Alfred Myers, born in Baltimore; a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in March, 1875; residence, Hampton.

D. H. Melhorn, born in Adams County; a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in March, 1882; residence, New Chester.

Agideous Noel, a native of Adams County; graduate of the University of Maryland in March, 1862; residence, Bonneauville. [See biography.]

John W. C. O'Neal, born in Virginia; was educated in the grammar schools and in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg; received his degree of M. D. at the University of Maryland in March, 1844; practiced medicine in Hanover from 1844 to 1849, then practiced in Baltimore from 1849 to 1863, and in Hanover for a time, when he removed to Gettysburg, his present home, where he is still in the practice of his chosen profession. By right of priority, at least, he stands at the head of the long column of men eminent in the profession in this county. (See another page for an extended sketch of Dr. O'Neal.)

Walter H. O'Neal, born in Baltimore, educated in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg; attended medical department University of Maryland; graduated in 1871; appointed medical attendant for the county in 1872; served six years and resigned, and located in Luzerne County, and practiced there five years and returned to Gettysburg, his present residence, and took charge of his father's extensive practice.

Jacob R. Plank, born in Cumberland County; graduated from Washington Medical College in July, 1873; residence, York Springs.

R. Milton Plank, a native of Cumberland County, graduated in March, 1880, at College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore; residence, York Springs.

George L. Rice, born in Baltimore; a graduate of Washington University, Baltimore, in February, 1872; residence, McSherrystown; a man learned in his profession, and much esteemed in private life. [See biography elsewhere.]

Charles H. Rupp, a native of York County, commenced practice in 1863 and has been in continuous practice to date.

C. K. Rether, born in Adams County, graduated in 1884 from Jefferson College; residence, Biglerville.

J. L. Sheetz, born in Berks County, received his degree of M. D. in March, 1879, at the University of Pennsylvania; resides in New Oxford.

Joseph W. Smith, a native of York County, graduated from Bellevue Medical College, New York, in March, 1870; residence, New Oxford.

Charles E. Smith, born in York County, graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, March 9, 1873; residence, Center Mills.

R. S. Seiss, born in Frederick County, Md., graduate of University of Maryland, March, 1852; residence, Littlestown. As a physician, a man highly prized by his brethren, and in social and business life esteemed greatly by a wide circle of friends. [See extended biography elsewhere.]

Joshua S. Kemp, born in Baltimore, took his degree of M. D. at University of Maryland in March, 1858; residence, Littlestown. [See sketch in another column].

Edmund F. Shorb, a native of Adams County; graduate of University of Maryland, March, 1846; residence, Littlestown. The son of Dr. Joseph A. Shorb, and is worthily carrying on the work where his eminent father left off. [See biography.]

Abraham S. Scott, a native of Adams County; residence, Fairfield.

William O. Smith, born in Franklin County; graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, March, 1878; residence, Cashtown.

George W. Smith, nativity Adams County; attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College; received permission to commence the practice in 1860, and has been in the practice continually since; residence, Flora Dale.

J. B. Scott, born in Gettysburg; received his degree of M. D. at the medical department University of Pennsylvania, 1881, and the degree of A. B. from Pennsylvania College in 1877; residence, Gettysburg.

Abraham O. Scott, an eminent physician, a descendant of one of the earliest families, was born in 1825; graduated from Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, in 1850, and from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1853. [See full biography elsewhere.]

Otho W. Thomas, born in Adams County; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania March 12, 1874; residence, Arendtsville. His parents were also natives of Adams County, a prominent and influential family. [See biography.]

William C. Sandrock, born in Baltimore, graduated from Maryland College in Pharmacy in 1875; received his degree of M. D. at the University of Maryland in March, 1878; studied medicine in Baltimore. He took first prize in his class in 1875; residence, New Oxford. [See biography elsewhere.]

James Warren, born in Lancaster County, received degrees at Jefferson Medical College; been in the practice fifty years; at an early age became eminent in his profession; resides near Gettysburg. [See complete biography elsewhere.]

J. C. Warren, born in York County; received his degree in Louisville, Ky., in 1873; began practice in Lancaster, Penn., then in three years came to Gettysburg for a short time; thence moved to Stryanstown, York County, where he practiced eight years; then, in 1883, came to his present location in Butler Township. [See biography.]

Sylvester B. Weaver, born in Carroll County, Md., graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, March, 1872; residence, Littlestown. [See sketch.]

Frederick C. Wolf, born in Adams County, graduated at F. and M. College, Lancaster, in 1864; read medicine in the office of Dr. Peffer, Abbottstown; attended lectures at the University of Maryland; graduated in 1866; residence, Abbottstown.

James D. Weddelle, born in Washington County, Md.; received degree of M. D. in February, 1872, in Washington Medical University, Maryland; residence, Bigler.

William C. Stem, native of Adams County; passed the Philadelphia Medical Institute in 1850; attended, about one year, clinical lectures in the Pennsylvania Hospital and also lectures at the Willis Hospital; residence, Cashtown. [See biography elsewhere.]

Charles W. Weaver, born in Glenville, Penn., graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, April, 1884; residence, Glenville.

James G. Watson, born in Franklin County; graduated in 1876, residence, Bonneauville; already a prominent and influential member of his profession. [See biography elsewhere.]

T. T. Tate, born in Gettysburg; graduated from Pennsylvania Medical College in 1855; went to Iowa and practiced a few years, then resided in the vicinity of Springfield, Ohio, three years, and returned to Gettysburg; was surgeon of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry during the late war, and since has been a resident and practitioner in his native town.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BERWICK TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF ABBOTTSTOWN.

THIS division of the county, including what are now known as Oxford and Hamilton Townships, was brought into the little republic of Adams County in 1800. In 1810 Hamilton Township was set off, and in 1847 Oxford Township was established, reducing the original area of Berwick to about 10,000 acres.

The head waters of Hamilton Creek rise in the northwestern part of Berwick, and flow north through Hamilton Township. Beaver Creek rises in the Seibrecht neighborhood, and flows north by east to Abbottstown, where it receives its east fork. This fork and main stream may be said to form the eastern line of the township.

The Pigeon Hills and Egg Mountain, the latter entirely native, are wierd natural upliftings, bold, rugged and steep, brought forth to relieve the Atlantic slope. With the exception of these hills the township presents a rolling surface. The land is principally red gravel, well cultivated.

The geological characteristics are traces of copper and coal in the hills; hydro-mica slate, one mile and a half southwest of Paradise; impure limonite, in the same neighborhood; massive brecciated sandstone, impregnated with iron; limonite; dark blue and white crystalline limestone in Conowago and Berwick Townships, also ferruginous on Carlisle road. In 1843 lignite was found in this vicinity.

The number of taxpayers in Berwick Township (1886) is 318; value of real estate, $230,993; number of horses, mules and geldings, 121; number of cows and neat cattle, 149; amount of moneys at interest, $22,146; value of trades and professions, $6,160; number of pleasure carriages, 48; number of acres of timber land, 1,274. The population in 1800 was 1,333; in 1810, 1,799, including what is now Hamilton and Oxford Townships; in 1820, 1,664, including Abbottstown, 312, and Oxford, 142; in 1830, 1,417; in 1840, 1,462; in 1850, 811, including 3 colored persons; in 1860, 869, including 2 colored persons; in 1870, 507; in 1880, 514, and of Abbottstown, 368.

In Berwick Township the retailers of foreign goods, wines and liquors, in 1824, were George Bange and Joseph Carl, and of foreign merchandise alone, Joseph Eck and Daniel Heagy. Nicholas Carns, constable, made the returns.

The assessment roll of 1799, then including Hamilton and Oxford Townships, contains the following names and statistics of assessed valuation:*

*See also names and assessment of Abbottstown.

NAME.	VALUE.
Thomas Acheson	$152
Banard Allewelt	541
Caleb Bails	220
Nicholas Berlin	852
John Bittinger	2,584
Joseph Bittinger	3,456
Nicholas Bittinger	148
George Bard	576
Samuel Baugher	1,058
Peter Bruch	1,624
Jacob Becker	8
Michael Bender	600
Michael Babeletz	406
Samuel Bowser	528
John Boland	44
Samuel Bowser, Jr.	52
Jacob Bohn	624
John Beaker	1,076
George Beaker	460
George Beaker, of John	88
Martin Carroll	1,704
Michael Carroll	1,920
Samuel Clark	28
Christian Dick	1,192
John Dollinger, laborer	
Joseph Ditto	70
Fred Decker	744
Peter Deiks	98
Daniel Deardurf	724
Henry Eckenrode	552
Conrad Eckenrode	888
Peter Galley	357
Patrick Galaher	872
Jacob Grasser*	488
Valentine Groff	216
George Gibe	104
Thomas Gras	700
George Gram	16
Edward Hunt	18
Adam Huppert	120
Nicholas Hull	474
Joseph Hanantz	970
John Herman	1,154
John Herman, Jr.	552
David Herman	38
John Henderson	396
David Hiwer	862
Philip Hartman	716
Philip Hartman, Jr.	76
Samuel Jacob	528
Joseph Kitchen	436
Richard Kitchen	832
Jacob Kerbach	636
Peter Keplinger	392
John Krim	208
Martin Kitzmiller	32
Matthew Karr, laborer	
Widow Keffer	56
Andrew Kohler	936
John Krichsomer	16
Peter Kehler	388
Henry Kuhn	2,516
John Kroscast	628
Michael Klebsadler	40
Val. Kolb	356
John Karr	808
George Kern	928
John Knecht	68
Peter Lang, or Long	608
Adam Lang, or Long	16
John Lampin	4
Hugh Lynch, laborer	
Moritz Lorentz	48
John Lorentz, laborer	
Fred Lachman, laborer	8
Thomas Lilly	2,080
Daniel Lubatz	28
Christian Lentz	1,164
Manus McClafferty	8
William Mumert	64
Joseph Marshall	952
Jacob Mosser	428
Francis Marshall	384
John Marshall	304
Andrew Mawser	20
Frederick Moyer	1,140
James McClain	68
Peter Marshall	824
Jacob Mumert	12
Jacob Miller	896
Widow McTaggart	1,287
Edward McBride	8
Andrew McIlvain	1,192
Mathias Mumert	732
Samuel Mumert	192
John Mumert	584
George Mill	764
William Owings	36
Widow Patterson	1,348
Isaac Peter	1,056
Martin Rudy	204
Herman Roth, weaver	
Bernard Ruppert	48
Abram Serff	916
David Slagle*	1,246
Christopher Slagle	1,072
Henry Slagle†	2,956
Henry Slagle, Jr.	1,332
Jacob Shank	12
Ferd. Shultz	428
Jacob Slagle	900
David Sowers	492
Joseph Shultz	456
William Smith	624
John Stean, weaver	4
Fred Stoll	56
Jacob Sowers	496
Adam Sowers	292
Jacob Shetrane	748
William Shetrane, blacksmith	4
C. Schwobenland, laborer	
Michael Suhrbach, blacksmith	24
Daniel Slagle	1,037
Clement Studenbaker, house carpenter	496
John Thomas	984
Peter Trine	128
William Thompson	544
Peter Traut	844
John Vandike	460
Peter Vana(r)sdalen	428

*One negro; value, $30.

†Henry Slagle, of Berwick Township, was delegate in the convention held at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1775. He was also delegate to the convention of 1776.

NAME.	VALUE.	NAME.	VALUE.
John Wunshuld	8	John Wagoner	444
Leonard Widder	420	Jacob Wist	764
Caspar Wise	1,048	John Wolf	28
Jacob Weaver	24	Fred Wolf	692
John Watsworth	8		

The schools date back to 1835–36. M. D. G. Pfeiffer, delegate from Berwick to the School Convention of November 4, 1834, voted in favor of adopting the common school system. The State appropriation was $150.64 and the tax $145.84. Directors were appointed or elected prior to 1840; but the records for that period are defective.

The township claimed a full representation in the regiments of the Union Army during the terrible years from 1861 to the close of 1865. Howard M. Bittinger, of Abbottstown, was the first citizen who was mustered in with Company E, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, the first organized in the county in 1861.

The Berlin branch of the Baltimore & Hanover Railroad passes through the northern part of the township and the borough of Abbottstown. The only postoffice in Berwick Township is Abbottstown.

BOROUGH OF ABBOTTSTOWN, 1753–1886.

This borough is situated in the extreme northeastern part of Berwick Township, at the intersection of the York & Gettysburg and Hanover & Berlin Turnpikes, with its eastern suburbs running into York County. The new railroad, known as the "Berlin Branch Railroad," completed in 1877, over the Gitt survey of 1875–76, runs through the borough.* The population in 1820 was 312; sixty years later the census enumerator credited the borough with 318. The elevation, at the square, above the Atlantic level is about the same as Hunterstown, or 578 feet.

The village was surveyed and platted in 1755 by John Abbott, and ten years after one Jacob Pattison purchased a lot, the first sold by Abbott, but not until 1781 was the era of improvement introduced. The settlement was incorporated in 1835 under the name "Berwick Borough." The number of taxpayers of the borough (1886), is 147; value of real estate, $98,412; number of horses, etc., 40; of cows, etc., 30; value of moneys at interest, $190,743; value of trades and professions, $7,230; number of pleasure carriages, 34; of gold watches, 14; no timber land.

The *Harrisburg Telegraph*, in its "notes and queries," published extracts from an old diary, dated May 17, 1775, relative to York County. In this the following passage about Berwick or Abbottstown, appears: "Fifteen miles from York is a small village called Berwick or Abbottstown. One Dutch Lutheran Church with a cupola; all the houses built of square logs. An old, kind Dutch lady gave our horses for breakfast a dish of 'spelts;' they are a coarse species of wheat. * * On the Conowago is another settlement of Irish. Mr. Hunter has some relatives here. We dined with them, who were highly civil to us. Twenty-two miles from York is a small village called Huntersville. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house now belonging to Mr. Thompson. Marsh Creek is a fine brook; low banks are lined with tall sycamores."

* Abbottstown subscribed $15,000 and a good share of brains to this railroad enterprise.

The following are the names of the residents of Abbottstown, whose property was assessed in 1799:

NAME	VALUE.
Thomas Abbott	$686
Richard Adams, tanner	68
Edward Abbott's lands	200
Edward Abbott	28
H. Bottenhime, turner	44
Fred Boyer, merchant	96
John Brown, tailor	84
Fred Bower, weaver	29
F. Berlin, Sr., cord winder	39
George Bermif	20
George Bangler, blacksmith	42
F. Berlin, Sr., cord winder	42
F. Baugher, tanner	994
Jacob Bentz, tanner	170
George Berlin, wheelwright	4
George Brown, saddler	12
Dr. Daniel Becker	108
John Bowman, turner	52
Jacob Bottenhiner, potter	12
Widow Bottenhiner	45
Isaac Berlin, gunsmith	52
James Chamberlain	25
Christian Dick, weaver	88
Henry Decker	30
Widow Donaldson	20
James Duncan, merchant	218
John Elder, innkeeper	60
Jacob Enck, cord winder	42
David Erb, tavern	70
Diedrick Felty, cord winder	82
George Fahnestock, merchant	118
Samuel Fahnestock, merchant	208
Eliza Fox	30
Michael Fishall, blacksmith	52
Borins Fahnestock, mills	1,116
Jacob Fahnestock, miller	4
Michael Galagher, tailor	24
Philip Gilwix, blacksmith	62
Thomas Gray	1,140
John Hull, carpenter	62
Philip Hull, nailer	47
John Hamilton	40
Widow Harding	68
John Hersh, hotel	1,174
Eliza Henry	30
George Henry, mason	52
John Henry, mason	4
Sebastian Heafer, mason	145
Joseph Herman, wheelwright	32
George Herman	48
Fred Hoover	38
John Hildebrand	615
Peter Ickes, hotel*	1,113
Widow Johnson	38
Joseph Jonas	516
John Keffer	45
Isaac Kroff, saddler	52
Casper Kreiger, cord winder	104
Peter Klunk	160
John Keener	66
Christ Kroff	20
John Knight	24
John Kesselring, laborer	
George Krim, nailer	52
Joseph Kuhn, cooper	52
Michael King, hotel	126
Tobias Kepner	200
Ludwig Keffer, estate	120
Richard Knight, hotel	88
Jacob Lengifelter	114
Daniel Lengifelter, mason	32
Henry Long, wheelwright	52
John Lehn, weaver	39
Widow Lain	20
Mathias Martin, blacksmith	52
David Myer, hotel	188
Jacob Noel, tailor	93
Jacob Nagle, blacksmith	92
John Nagle, Sr.	18
John Nagle, Jr., mason	92
John Nall, carpenter	80
John Phleger, hatter	52
John Plinsinger, tailor	4
William Patterson, merchant	108
John Patterson	24
Joseph Rebaw	4
Joseph Rebaw, Jr, tailor	4
George Reitzle, turner	42
Widow Richardson	10
George Rowenjohn, laborer	30
Widow Sealy	108
John Slagle, tanner	60
John Sumberland	10
James Sumberland	684
William Storgean, merchant	174
George Siesholy, potter	34
Peter Shue, weaver	24
George Schweitzer, carpenter	75
C. Schlauch, carpenter	112
John Sheet	28
C. Seller, carpenter	64
Jacob Swigart	43
John Skitmore, cord winder	28
Gabriel Smith, merchant	236
Jacob Sneally, tanner	42
John Schenck, carpenter	12
Robert Toyle, hotel	296
John Wate, hatter	42
Jacob Wolf, cord winder	32
Sebastian Wise, mill-wright	64
John Wetterspoon	688

The total valuation of township and village, in 1799, was $93,028, on which a tax of 46 cents per $100 was collected by Jacob Lingafelter and Christian Dick. The single freemen of township and village in 1799 were taxed $1 each. Their names are as follows: Christian Nagle, Peter Auchenbeck, Samuel Boler, William Malone, William Bottenhiner, Peter Hallacker, Jere Witt,

* One Negro, value, $25.

John Felix, Samuel Jacob, Thomas Radford, John B. Arnold, William Grant, John Wolf, George Schenck, George Seisholtz, Thomas Duffy and John Berlin.

The officers of Abbottstown from 1864 (when the records of elections began to show some regularity) to the present time, are named as follows:

1864—Burgess*—Lewis Myers; council*—C. H. Grant, J. Wolf, J. Hafer, H. Mollison, J. R. Henky.

1865—No record.

1866—Burgess—Sebastian Hafer; council—N. P. Grint, J. Asper, M. Yeager, J. H. Fleckinger, Em. Harr.

1867—Burgess—Henry Kobler; council—W. W. Haffer, George Jerdy, George H. Balner, J. S. Kohler, John Motter.

1868—No record.

1869—Burgess—Francis J. Wilson; council—Joseph Weil, M. J. Yager, A. D. Grove, H. Stevens, G. Strubinger.

1870—Burgess—Henry Stevens; council—Jesse Newcomer, J. Cairns, Em. Harr, Joseph Harman, John Dirll.

1871—No election in 1871.

1872—Burgess—W. T. Hafer; council—J. F. Kohler, F. W. Grove, Jacob Hamon, Matthias Wichter.

1873—No record.

1874—Burgess—Henry Miller; council—M. Steffon, J. Weil, P. Langhman, J. Doll, (J. Mallison, G. Strubinger, tie).

1875—Burgess—F. J. Wilson; council—John Noel, John Fowler, Sr., George Myers, J. Kinneman, William Steffon.

1876—Burgess—William Hildebrand; council—Samuel Felix, F. X. Noel, P. Laughman, M. Yeager, C. Shue.

1877—Burgess—Joseph Wolf; council—Joseph Reigle, H. Meyer, G. Livingston, H. Housholder, S. B. Baughman.

1878—Burgess—Joseph Wolf; council—G. Dellone, S. Felix, D. A. Miller, A. Lillich, Reuben Wolf.

1879—Burgess—W. W. Hafer; council—G. Dellone, A. Gillich, S. Felix, T. McClain, D. Miller.

1880—Burgess—Daniel Felix; council—H. Motter, P. Laugham, G. Livingston, J. Raber, C. Shue, Em. Trostle.†

1881—Burgess—Reuben Altland; council—J. Kinneman, M. Nagle, J. Noel, A. J. Baker, D. A. Miller, G. Dellone.

1882—Burgess—Gregory Dellone; council—J. Morrison, P. Laughman, J. Noel, L. Kobler, D. C. Hollinger, C. Shull.

1883—Burgess—George Dellone; council—S. Felix, P. Laughman, Lewis Kobler, M. Nagle, C. Minter, Samuel Steffan.

1884—Burgess—Reuben Altland; council—Pearson, Lillich, Noel (tie), Berckhimer, Mackley.

1885—Burgess—Solomon Moul; council—Lewis W. Kobler, John Noel.

The justices elected within the above period of twenty-one years include Washington Metzgar, 1874; John H. Fleckinger, 1878; Washington Metzgar, 1879; John H. Fleckinger, 1883–84.

The borough contains a few manufacturing industries. The manufacture of good cigars at reasonable prices is a marked feature of its enterprise.

*In 1837 Frederick W. Kohler was elected burgess, and Solomon Hartman, H. Eichelberger, S. Haffer, J. Carl and Henry Myers, councilmen. In 1840 H. Eichelberger, Isaac Berlin and F. W. Kohler were elected councilmen.

†P. C. McCann was secretary in 1880–81.



C. E. Goldsborough

NEWSPAPERS.

Two years prior to the organization of Abbottstown as a borough a German newspaper, *The Intelligencer*, was instituted by F. W. Koehler, and continued regular publications down to 1848. In this year the name was changed to *Wochenblatt*, under which it was published till its fall in 1850. The *Yellow Jacket*, a campaign sheet, was issued by N. R. Buckley and F. W. Koehler in 1840, and carried on through the fierce political battles of that year.

POSTOFFICE.

Over half a century ago the Abbottstown postoffice was the fourth in order of business within the county, the revenue from the sale of postage stamps amounting in 1834 to the large sum of $80.39. At this time, too, the village was a busy place, teamsters and coaches on the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh route filling the village daily with new faces and new outfits. The very nature and extent of this intercourse reduced the postoffice business to something nominal, as the travelers would carry written and verbal messages along the route, and thus save the people the money which a low postal rate would induce into the United States Treasury. When Col. George Ickes was appointed postmaster, and during his administration the stage coach and freighting business gave way to modern means of transportation. The office grew in importance, and when E. H. Stahle was appointed, it was one of the first offices in the county.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The founder of the village died prior to 1799, and bequeathed his lands — the most valuable tract to Thomas Abbott, north of the Y. & G. Turnpike, and the less valuable to Edward on the south side. Dr. Abbott Carnes and Calvin Carnes, great grandchildren of John Abbott, are all the senior representatives of the old family now in the country. Joseph Berlin died in 1879, aged about ninety years.

Jacob Wolf, a centenarian, died near Abbottstown in March, 1869, his children, grand, great-grand and great-great-grandchildren then numbering 240. Frederick Wolf, another aged resident, remembers to have seen the figures 1777 over the pulpit of the Emanuel Reformed Church. Mrs. Haner, who died in 1884, aged one hundred and two years, was one of the pioneers. Mrs. Agnes Wolf now resides on the site of the first house ever erected at Abbottstown, some of the material of which was used in building Mrs. Grove's residence. The stone house on the eastern side of the borough was erected in 1781 (it is supposed by George Henry, a stone-mason). On the building stone is the inscription, "Built by G. H., A. D. 1781."

Not one of the taxpayers of 1799 is now living. Their grand and great-grandchildren, however, perpetuate their names, and many continue to reside in the very district which their pioneer ancestors reclaimed from the wilderness state.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

Emanuel Reformed Church was founded by Rev. Jacob Lischey during the Revolution, and it is stated that a house of worship was erected in 1777, such statement being made on the fact that Frederick Wolf and others saw the figures over the pulpit. The first authentic account, however, credits the congregation with erecting a church in 1782, during the pastorate of Mr. Rahauser. What is known as the "Stone Church" was begun August 15, 1847, and dedicated June 12, 1848. The ministers who have served this mission are

named as follows : Revs. Rahauser, John Ernst, 1800–12; F. W. Vanderslout, 1826–31; C. Hefenstein, 1814–26; S. C. Bennett, 1832–34; D. Zeigler, 1834–35; S. Gutelius, 1835; J. Sechler; I. Hoffheins, 1853; F. W. P. Davis, 1863; A. Spangler; W. F. Colliflower, 1872–79, and D. U. Wolf, 1880–86.

St. John's Lutheran Church was built of logs in 1782 or 1783, and continued in use until 1829, when the building and records were destroyed by fire, said to have been started by refugee negroes. Jacob Fahnestock and son saved part of the communion service and some other articles. On June 30, 1830, the corner-stone of the present brick building was placed, under the direction of Nicholas Henry, George Baugher, John Wolf and Joseph Carl, the building committee, and Rev. Jonathan Ruthrauff, pastor. The roll of ministers comprises the following names : George Bager, 1768; Daniel Schroeder, 1780; J. G. Grob (or Gruph), 1788; Rabenack, 1804; Daniel Raymond, 1807; John Meltzeimer, 1820; Jonathan Ruthrauff, 1829; Leonard Gerhart, 1837; Peter Scheuer, 1839; William Hailig, 1842; Charles Witmer, 1846; Leonard Gerhart, 1850; D. J. Hauer, 1862; Michael Snyder, 1873; M. Alleman; S. P. Ormby, 1879; John Tomlinson to 1886. Dr. William Hollinger is secretary of the society. The membership is 290, and value of property $5,000.

The Catholic Church, known as "Paradise Chapel," just north of Abbottstown, is referred to in the history of Hamilton Township.

The Abbottstown Bible Society was organized October 17, 1869, with Rev. Dr. Hauer, president.

A *G. A. R. Post* was recently organized at Abbottstown.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was organized August 20, 1849, from parts of the original townships of Menallen and Franklin.

Conowago Creek enters at its northwestern corner, forms its southern bend and flows thence in a tortuous course east through the center of the south half of the township. Opossum Creek enters the township at a point northwest of Center Mills, and thence south by east to its confluence with Conowago Creek, opposite the Dull homestead. Numerous tributaries of these creeks flow at random, leaving very few acres without a running brook.

Pine Hill, north of the "Colored Church," is the only prominent high land in the township. There are, however, several hills, which lend to the township a heavy rolling appearance. The elevation at Biglerville is 643 feet, and at Centre Mills 713 feet.

The farmers claim for this division of the county a high reputation for the lands and productive qualities of the soil. This claim appears well founded, and statistics support it.

The geological features consist of an outcrop of green S, S, enclosing fragments of calcite, feldspar and similar substances, and showing a lenticular concretion. This occurs a half mile north of Centre Mills. Many of the rocks credited to adjoining townships are also found here. A magnetic iron ore bed was worked on the John C. Markley farm, near Centre Mills, in August, 1868.

The population in 1850 was 1,245, and 24 colored; in 1860, 1,272, including 28 colored; in 1870, 1,313, including 20 colored, and in 1880, 1,405. The number of tax payers 1880 is 420; total value of real estate, $429,205; number of horses, etc., 390; number of cows, etc., 422; value of moneys at interest, $34,463; value of trades and professions, $8,941; number of carriages, 195; gold watches, 4; acres of timber land, 869.

The old bridges of the township were erected in the following order of time: Prior to 1839 the several creeks were forded, and even to day near Bender's Church the traveler has to risk a crossing of some few swift running streams. In 1839 Camp erected a wooden bridge over the Great Conowago, on the road from Gettysburg to Newville, for $1,390. In 1857 Jonas Ronanzahn erected a wooden bridge across the Conowago on the Arendtsville and Bell's Mill road, for $1,120. In 1860 J. M. Pittenturf built a covered bridge over Opossum Creek, on the Arendtsville and East Berlin road, for $1,100. In 1867 Henry Chritzman erected a covered wooden bridge over Opossum Creek at Bricker's mill for $1,798. In 1869 Samuel Stouffer erected a wooden bridge over the Conowago at Weirman's mill, on the Arendtsville and Biglerville road, for $1,030.

CEMETERIES.

Among the old places of interment within the county, that known as Bender's Grave yard dates its beginning back in the last century. The first burial in Bender's Cemetery was that of a man who, in crossing a fence, fell on a scythe which he was carrying to John Galbrath's. The second was that of a man who fell from a scaffold and broke his neck while building the church in 1781. The names of the aged, old residents of Butler Township who rest here, as far as head-stones give names and dates of death, are as follows:

Casper Saurier	1790	Henry Lower	1867
Henrich Schmeiser	1795	Solomon Peters	1880
Nicholas Dietrich	1844	Jacob Rex	1863
John Gease	1881	Jacob Eyster	1839
Adam Geagy	1861	Maria Magdina Schlebach	1785
Maria Geagy	1861	Geo. Huber	1829
Jacob Weidner	1871	Catherine Bender	1846
Lazamer Weidner	1851	W. Burkhart	1841
William Cashman	1860	Wm. Meals	1833
Catherine Beitlerman	1866	Eliza Raenharg	1830
Eliza Hoffman	1804	Geo. Harizell	1824
Michael Minich	1847	Conrad Plank	1854
Catherine Minich	1843	Jacob Meals	1852
Philip Long	1853	Simon Becker	1856
John Henry Bender	1843	Jacob Pensyl	1810
Catherine Bender	1844	Wm. Garder	1856
Elizabeth Rise	1826	Ester, his wife	1846
Elizabeth Mowrar	1833	Geo. Geise	1833
John Maurey	1834	John Schlebach	1795
John Roher	1807	Jonas Blanch	1799
Daniel Rex	1835	Abram Guise	1849
Michael Dietrich	1834	Daniel Slaybaugh	1881
Peter Slaybaugh	1831	Geo. Fidler	1860
H. B. Schroeder	1856	John Deitrich	1813
Robert Huston	1857	Geo. Gilbert	1813
Jacob Wirth	1805	Henry Peter	1846
Margaret Wirihn	1805	Daniel Preiforhim	1825
Geo. Eyster	1836	John Maurer	1821
Henry Koser	1858	Jacob Rex	1800
John Carson	1848	Eliza Rex	1812
John Dull	1854	Elizabeth Guider	1813
Capt. John Garder	1860	Ulrich Peters	1842
Susanna Dutterow	1813	Barbara Slaybaugh	1842
Magdalena Menges	1862	John Jacob Schriver	1852

Joseph Baughman	1826	Conrad Schriver	1855
Adam Maurer	1792	Geo. Huber	1735
Jacob Weaver	1850	Anna Maria Yells	1843
Jesse Houck	1880	John W. Dull	1873
Geo. J. Hartzell	1853	H. Clisabeth	1810
Margaret Rich	1833	John Quickel	1839
John Meals	1852	Jacob Thomas	1822
Adam Garder	1864	John Dottery	1836
Wm. Wert	1882	John Jacob Eiholtz	1839
Henry Witmor	1875	Joseph Dull	1852
Maria E. wife of John Dottarer	1862	Jacob Boyer	1848
Henry Eighinger	1858	Elizabeth Meals	1826
John McDonnell	1844	Jacob Lutshaw	1833

A number of head-stones, dated 1788, forward, in memory of the Oysterin family, are still preserved.

The new cemetery at Biglerville, on the heights west of the Bendersville road, was established in 1884, and now contains about twenty graves marked by monuments.

The Old Quaker Cemetery, near Centre Mills, in rear of the Dunkard Church and cemetery, on the hill above the Deardorff homestead, dates back to 1825, when Mary Griest was buried there. The grounds have grown wild during the last twenty-five years, but among the tall grasses and underbrush, head-stones giving the following names and dates may be found: Alice McCreary, 1855; David McCreary, 1828; Samuel Harlan, 1859; Sarah Harlan, 1873; Levi Hutton, 1844; Martha Hutton, 1827; Samuel B. Wright, 1859; Thomas McCreary, 1865; John W. Cook, 1853; William W. Cook, 1864; Nathan Wright, 1853; Levi Greist, 1864; Thomas Wright, 1845; Samuel Wright, 1846; Eve Wright, 1842; Mary B. Fisher, 1845.

The Dunkard Cemetery is little older than the old weather-boarded meeting-house within its enclosure. Its location is just in front of the Friends' burial place, and in it rest the remains of many old settlers, of whom the marble gives the following record of date of death: Peter Studabecker, 1853; Jacob Bosserman, 1873; Jacob Lentz, 1883; Peter Hummer, 1855; Elenora Trimmer, 1853; Mary Yeatts, 1873; Simon Young, 1879; Samuel Deardorff, 1865; John Musser, 1861.

MIDDLETOWN OR BIGLERVILLE.

This village dates back to 1817, when it was surveyed and platted by Samuel White, and lots (drawn by ticket) sold November 17 of that year. It was a paper village until April, 1843, when Henry Hartzell, who purchased White's interest in 1839, erected a building at the intersection of the Gettysburg and Newville, and the Chambersburg and Berlin roads. Prior to April 1, 1884, when the first regular train was run over the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad, the village retained its primitive characteristics, but once the whistle of the locomotive was heard a new era introduced itself; new buildings sprang into existence, and the good work then begun has been continued, until Biglerville of to-day presents a good brick business block, several semi-detached business buildings, a good hotel, brick church buildings and a few modern residences, with about thirty smaller homes. On the north, west and east the location is sheltered by hills, leaving the business center lying, as it were, in a ditch—the proper designation for the Chambersburg & Berlin Road at this particular place. The railroad depot is near the business center.

S. R. Bream was appointed postmaster in August, 1885, *vice* J. A. H. Rether. Rether's brick-yard, on the Gettysburg road, and the cigar factories are the only manufacturing industries.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETY.

The United Brethren Association was organized January 19, 1859, by Rev. J. C. Weidler. In 1872 work on their church building began, and the house was dedicated January 11, 1874, by Bishop Edwards, assisted by Rev. J. C. Weidler. This church forms a part of the Bendersville mission, and is known as "Centenary Church."

Lutheran Church.—This society was organized at Biglerville March 27, 1881, with W. L. Heisler as pastor; number of members, twenty-one. The corner-stone of the present substantial brick structure was laid August 21, 1881, and the church dedicated May 7, 1882, Rev. Dr. Wolf preaching the sermon. The building is provided with a steeple and good bell, vestibule, etc., and has a seating capacity for about 350. Cost, $3,500. George W. McSherry, pastor.

The Dunkard Church, the "Colored Church," northeast and northwest of the village respectively, and the Friends' Meeting-house, north of Flora Dale, as well as Bender's Reformed Church and Lutheran Union Church, may be all classed as neighboring churches.

Camp No. 162 of P. O. S. of A. was instituted at Biglerville February 29, 1872, with J. C. Markley, P.P.; W. H. Dietrich, P., and S. J. Smith, R. S.

BEECHERSVILLE.

This hamlet is situated on the west line of the township, about one mile southeast of Arendtsville, and three miles west by south of Biglerville.

The settlement was founded, in 1825, by David Beecher, on lands warranted, in 1788, by Jacob Gilbert. This year he built a tannery, and in 1832 erected the woolen-mills on a site occupied for forty years before by the old carding and fulling mill. The Conowago Woolen Factory, owned by David Beecher and Robert Morrison, was an important industry as early as 1828. He also built a paper-mill in 1837, one-quarter mile down the creek. R. G. McCreary converted this into a box board factory, the Conowago Paper Company enlarged it, and manufactured straw printing paper until its destruction by fire in 1875. In 1873 newspaper paper was manufactured by Ingram & Cook, of Beechersville, who leased the R. G. McCreary mills. The Conowago Paper Company was organized in May, 1873, with E. W. Stahle, president; R. G. McCreary, secretary; W. A. Duncan, treasurer; O. F. Ingram, superintendent, and Col. Cook, machinist, for the manufacture of straw printing paper.

Down the creek from Beechersville are the Roth Mills, established about fifty-eight years ago, on the David McConaughy lands of 1733. About this time Mr. McConaughy built the first grist-mill on this tract.

In 1807 John Mumma erected the present grist-mill. The McConaughy tract was patented to Moses Harland, by the Penns, in 1745. Harland was led there by Indians, who spoke highly of the soil and water-power. It is strange that an industry established by David McConaughy 153 years ago should find a home here still—stranger is it that a grandson or great-grandson of this useful pioneer should be interested in a grist-mill some six miles south, at Gettysburg, to-day.

CENTRE MILLS AND MENALLEN POSTOFFICE.

The two tracts, to which the above names are given, are very old settlements. A reference to the original assessment rolls of Menallen and Franklin Townships, from which Butler Township was detached in 1849, points out a number of names identified with this division of the township for over 100 years. Over half a century ago the old postoffice of Menallen was the ninth, in point of business, within the county, the receipts for postal stamps being

$28.54. It was the first point of gossip, for it is related that men would come in from the neighboring country every evening, and were there not news to satisfy them "they would make news." In August, 1885, J. G. Weaver was appointed postmaster of Menallen or Centre Mills, succeeding J. H. Bushey.

Hance Hamilton died here in 1772, and was interred in Black's Cemetery, whence his remains were removed to Evergreen Cemetery on the suggestion of H. J. Stahle, of the *Compiler*. This old settler, who took such a leading part in the early history of York and Adams Counties, is said to have been a brother of Col. John Hamilton (who built the first stone house in Mountpleasant), a native of Ireland, and an uncompromising enemy of the loyalist factions from 1758 forward.

TABLE ROCK.

This is the name given to a settlement below Bender's Church, when a postoffice was established there some years ago. It is also known as the "Lower Settlement," on account of the lower grist and saw-mills, lower store and lower blacksmith shop. Hiram L. Harris was the postmaster.

Bender's Church, a union of Lutheran and Reformed societies, dates back to April 7, 1781, when both congregations were organized. In 1811 a building was erected by Conrad Lower on the site of the first house of worship. Of the Reformed society the following named have been pastors: Lebrecht Hinch, 1781; B. F. Schneck, Jacob Bair, S. S. Gutelius, J. G. Fritchey, John Sice, C. H. Hoffmeier, H. Aurand, F. Netcher, J. Zeigler, D. W. Wolf, A. J. Heller and M. H. Sangree.

The pastors of the Lutheran society have been Rev. Melsheimer, 1781; John Herbst, C. H. Weyl, John Ulrich, J. K. Miller, Rev. Martin, M. Snyder, D. M. Blackwelder, D. Long, A. J. Heirler and G. W. McSherry. The logs of the original church are now in Samuel Deardorff's house, a mile distant from the present church.

The Friends' Grove Quaker Meeting-House, abandoned in 1838, is said to have had its origin in 1743, the same year in which the Warrington monthly meeting was separated from the Gadsburg (Chester County) meeting. Joseph Elger, Isaac Everett and Abel Thomas were the first preachers. The latter from 1801 to 1817, in which year he died.

TEXAS.

This is a small settlement on the Gettysburg and Bendersville road, south of Biglerville. The altitude of the place—all that is remarkable about it—is 603 feet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Gillilands settled on lands now owned by William Bream, where a fort was built about 1754. Isaac, the Indian, lived with his sister in a hut on Opossum Creek, below the old Gilliland Mill, better known as "Fisher's Mill."

The Farmers' Association of Butler and Menallen Townships was organized in 1879, and the first meeting was held at A. W. Griest's house.

The Butler Township Lyceum was organized in November, 1866.

The first settlers of Butler mustered in the cause of the Revolution in 1775, and among the 300 men from this county who marched from Littlestown, in Wayne's command, to abolish the first vestige of British oppression at Yorktown, Va., were some of the yeomanry of Butler. Clarence M. Camp, James H. Walter and William Reary, residents of Middletown, were the first troops from Butler Township to respond to the call of April, 1861. They

were mustered in with Company E, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

The Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad runs through the township in a somewhat tortuous course from north to south. The postoffices in Butler Township are Bigler, Menallen, Guernsey, Goldensville and Table Rock.

CHAPTER XXIX.

CONOWAGO TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF McSHERRYSTOWN.

CONOWAGO TOWNSHIP is a division of the county that was formed out of Heidelberg and Manheim Townships in 1801, and organized that year. Its original name was Digges' Choice, bestowed upon it in 1727. In 1730 the Lillys settled here and gave to it its Indian name, Conewako.

Little Conowago Creek forms the whole western and southern line of Conowago Township. McSherry Creek, called in early years "Plum Creek," is a native stream, rising in the ore hills in the southeastern districts, and flowing in a general northwesterly course to its confluence with the Little Conowago on the Devine farm. Each stream affords water-power for mills, while serving to drain the entire township. The township north of McSherrystown is decidedly hilly, but both hill and dale afford some of the finest limestone land in the whole county. The elevation of McSherrystown above the Atlantic is 518 feet.

The geological outcrop shows slaty limestone, argillite with dendritic stain, roofing slate, slate impregnated with iron, all just southwest of Hanover Junction. Light blue, white and slaty limestones are found north of the Gettysburg & Hanover Railroad. Light blue, pure limestone, granular speckled, light cream, light-white-streaked lime is found in the Barnitz, Meyers' and Hendricks' quarries, east and north by east of McSherrystown. Slaty conglomerate, chlorite, slate, compact limonite, argillaceous limonite, sandy slate with specular iron, micaceous ore and magnetite, mesozoic mud rock. The "Blue Spring," near Conowago Chapel, was sounded over a century ago by one of the Jesuit fathers, but the plummet found no resting place. It is said to be a bottomless well.

In September, 1881, the shy blacksnake of Round Top was seen by Hiram Warren, who states his length to be fifteen feet. For over a quarter of a century this reptile has been known to reside in this neighborhood. Rattlesnakes having as many as sixteen rattles are found among the younger ones. In August, 1876, a turtle was found near Round Top, marked "I. P., 1825." Locusts visited the county in 1834, 1851 and 1868, making their headquarters in this township at every visit.

In 1821 a stone hatchet was found by Miss Mary McCreary in the rear of Conowago Chapel, on the old John McCreary land, and on the site of the old Indian wigwam which stood there when the whites first came, and where, it is said, the first missionaries of the Catholic Church held the first Christian ceremonies in the county. Many such relics of Indian occupation have been since unearthed. Historic turtles were found on the Hoke farm in November, 1877. One was marked "A. Storm, 1821;" the second, "John Sindorff, 1846;"

third "M. S., 1829, and "F. S., 1834," and the fourth "G. M. and R. F." The Storms lived on the Hoke farm for about forty years and the Sindorffs were a mile distant.

The population in 1800 was 448 in the Heidelberg and 22 in the Manheim divisions; in 1810 about 700; in 1820, 1,030, including McSherrystown, 191; in 1830, 878; in 1840, 899; in 1850, 775, including 8 slaves; in 1860, 950, including 2 colored; in 1870, 1,029, including 9 colored; and in 1880, 1,211 including McSherrystown. The number of taxpayers (1886) is 231; value of real estate, $454,991; number of horses etc., 233; number of cows, etc., 259; value of moneys at interest, $37,092; value of trades and professions $6,995; number of carriages, 73; gold watches 14; acres of timber land, 275. The retailers of foreign merchandise in 1828, according to the sworn statement of Constable Jacob Eyster, were William Albright and Adam O. Aster. They were, in fact, the only traders in the township.

Among the old bridges of the township are a few which have stood both flood and travel for over forty years. In 1825 a wooden bridge was built over the Little Conowago at Dellone's, near McSherrystown, for $550, by Henry Eck. Kitzmiller's Mill wooden bridge on the Littlestown and Hanover road, was erected in 1837 for $1,690, by John Camp. In 1848 Adam Slagle erected a wooden bridge over the Little Conowago near the chapel for $780. In 1857 John Finley built the covered bridge over the Little Conowago on the Gettysburg and Hanover road for $1,274. In 1862 J. M. Pittenturf built a covered wooden bridge over the Little Conowago at Lilly's mill for $1,193.

On September 10, 1857, the first train of cars in Adams County move across the line, and was received by William McSherry, David Wells, H. J. Stahl and others. After some speeches had been delivered the train passed over the Hanover Branch Railroad to the Junction. The construction of the Hanover, Littlestown & Frederick City Railroad was begun July 4, 1857, and completed to Littlestown, through Conowago, Union and Germany Townships June 26, 1858. In 1871 the extension to Frederick City was completed. The McSherrystown and Hanover pike road was built in 1882.

The original assessment of Conowago, made in 1801, gives the following list of property owners and assessed values, together with the names of single men:

NAME.	VALUE.	NAME.	VALUE.
Jacob Adams	$1,454	James Gallagher	84
Magdaline Adams	1,379	Jacob Hostetter	611
Richard Adams	76	Barnhard Hilbush	123
Francis Brosius	7,270	John Heagy	68
Martin Black	46	Henry Hemler	222
Conrad Dutero	2,422	Jacob Heagy	2,744
Charles Droskil	78	Jacob Herether	60
Michael Emlet	628	Christian Hoffman	276
Joseph Eck	274	George House	99
Eliza Eyster	2,650	John Kuntz	89
George Itzlor	2,417	George Kitzmiller*	4,345
John Fox	68	John Kitzmiller	1,638
Henry Finck	845	Nicholas Kieffober†	2,699
Jacob Freed	8	Jacob Kuhn	751
Peter Freed	2,098	Abram Kagy	1,842
George Gelwix	92	Jacob Kagy	1,842
Leonard Geistler	956	John Kuhn	2,395
Anthony Gereshten	16	Jacob Kubser	16
Peter Grumbine	130	Henry Kolstock	92
William Gitt	2,249	John Leonard	16
Nicholas Ginder	178	Conrad Long	842
Michael Graft	26	George Lontzell	100

*Grist-mill, saw-mill, oil-mill, homin y-mill and slaves valued at $250.
†Distiller.



Smith Barr

NAME.	VALUE.
Philip Long	550
Samuel Lilly*	140
Joseph Lilly	4,786
Jacob Lork	84
John Lilly	582
John Lorentz	54
Paul Miller	2,730
James McSherry†	54
Jacob Martin	50
Paul Metzgar	$ 22
Leonard Middlecoff	3,634
George Mouse	4,242
David McCreary	3,156
David Mealhorn	170
Andrew Mealhorn	192
Nicholas Noel	98
Peter Overbush	192
Adam Oaster	113
Anthony Obold	3,146
Joseph Obold	4,480
Thomas Owings	420
Patrick Owings	3,030
Robert Owings	2,556
Robert N. Owings	114
George Reinicker	294
John Sneeringer	108
Andrew Smith	84
Englehart Small	104
Mary Small	75
Francis Shaeffer	18
Mary Slentz	168
Henry Sheetz	16
Henry Slagle	2,250
George Stine	1,172
John Stine	12
Joseph Shene	
Peter Storm	322
Mary Shorp	1,440
John Swobe	1,600
Jacob Sherman	88
Jacob Staub	148
Daniel Schroeder	132
Joseph Sneeringer	2,123
Andrew Shriver‡	4,458
Peter Shenfelder	1,916
Ludwick Shrivers	2,600
Philip Staub	2,432
George A. Stumb	80
John Thomas	2,658
Jacob Trine	126
George Will	22
Henry Waltman	266
Fred Wagonman	10
John Wisler	984
Martin Will	1,615
Jacob Will	2,650
Michael Will	1,200
Henry Will	1,376
Marks Worst	2,812
Nicholas Walter	88
Henry Wershler‖	2,328
Jacob Wershler	8

The single men of the township in 1801 are named as follows: William Adams, James Plunkett, Anthony Ditto, Michael Atzler, Daniel Eister, William Erwin, Andrew Gostwiler, George Groft, John Groft, Joseph Hoagy, Christopher Kelly, Jacob Kitzmiller, John Obold, Patrick Owings, Frederick Plate, Jacob Shriver, Andrew Shriver, Henry Stoner, Henry Waltman, Jacob Worst, Peter Weiser, David Will, Christopher Weisler and John Youett. From these a poll-tax of 75 cents each was collected. The total valuation was $117,548.20, on which 16 cents per $100 was collected.

CHURCHES.

The Church of the Sacred Heart, better known as Conowago Chapel, and its history belongs rather to the history of the Christian Church in America than to any present division of the United States. It was here before the sturdy Irish and Germans crossed the Susquehanna, and may be said to be contemporary with the Church of St. Peter's, at Baltimore. From what has been learned of the beginnings of this church, it dates back to the period of the Iroquois and Algonquin wars. The Caughnawagas, a branch of the Algonquin race, rambled south from the great lakes, settled for a time in this vicinity, and were here to offer a welcome and a home to the first Jesuit fathers. Josiah Grayton, S. J., often called "Father Creighton," was the first of the fathers who made any direct reference to Caughnawaga of the Susquehanna. In 1720 he came here and offered up services in the wilderness, making, it is said, the wigwam a temple. Within a few years a cabin was erected,

* He was one of the four inhabitants of York County commissioned by Congress as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Attainder in 1778.
† Ground rent.
‡ Distillery.
§ Grist-mill and dist'ry.
‖ Grist-mill.

which was used until 1740, when Rev. William Wappeler, S. J., had a new log building erected in the vicinity of the present church. Mrs. Elizabeth Sourbrier, of Maryland, herself a centennarian, remembers an old church cabin* of which many old settlers knew nothing; while the German immigrants of 1735 "passed a mass house, built of unhewn logs, while *en route* from York to Christ Church settlement." Samuel Lilly, family and household, and the Robert Owings family settled here in 1730, and were the first actual white settlers and members of the church. Then came the McSherrys, McCrearys, Marshalls, Sanderses, Riellys—all from the north of Ireland—the Sneeringers, Shrivers, and a host of others from Holland and other parts of Europe. In 1787 what is now a part of the present brown stone church was erected by Father James Pellentz. The transepts were added in 1850–51 by Father Enders; in 1873 he erected the tower and spire, and in 1877 built the marble altar. The paintings and frescoing are of the highest order.

The missionary priests who attended Conowago from the close of the seventeenth century to 1720 belonged to Baltimore, while the Canadians claim that the fathers from Montreal, and even Quebec, crossed the Susquehanna about this time. In 1720 Father Grayton, who died in 1752, was here; he was followed by missionaries from Baltimore until 1740, when Father Wappeler, S. J., came to build a new mission house. Then came Matthias (Sittensberger) Manners, the first resident priest, whose mission contained 116 German and seventy-three Irish Catholics; then Fathers Frambach and Deitrich; next, in 1758, Father James Pellentz, who discovered and opened the brown stone quarries at East Berlin, and had the first stone church erected of this material in 1787; Rev. Demetrius Augustus Gallitzin, born at The Hague in 1770, where his father was Russian ambassador, assisted Father Pellentz up to 1799, when he left to establish the Catholic colony at Loretto, where he died in 1840. Father Pellentz died in 1800. Then Revs. Charles Sewell and Sylvester Boarman took charge. Father Brosius, the great and first school teacher at the mission, with Fathers Cerfoumont, Manley and Sockley followed, and had charge of the church at Littlestown, Carlisle, and other points. In 1820 Father A. L. De Barth became superior. (He it was who said the first mass, at Hanover, in an old shop, fronting on the alley in rear of Baltimore Street.) With him were Fathers Britt and Byrne, Russians, and Larhue and Divin. Father Britt fell dead on the altar in 1822. In 1826 Rev. Nicolas Mertz came. In 1828 Rev. Matthew Lekeu, who came to the mission in 1823, was appointed superior. Prior to 1845 he built the two schoolhouses in front of the church, and purchased a confiscated convent bell, one of a cargo brought hither, which he placed in the belfry. Revs. Michael Dougherty, C. Paul Kohlman, Ferdinand Helias and Nicholas Steinbacher were all on this mission during his administration. In 1836 Revs. Virgil Barber, Milesius Gibbons, Pester, Zachi, Hatting, Colting were here. Then came Fathers Villiger, F. X. Denecker, Catani, Tuffer, Domperis, B. Villiger, J. J. Bellwalder, Peter Manns, Peter Flanagan, I L. Jamieson, Emig, B. F. Casey, Finigan, Di Maria, and others referred to in the history of other churches. Rev. Joseph Enders succeeded Father Steinbacher as superior in 1847. Father Foran was appointed superior in July, 1883. Father Enders died September 10, 1884, aged eighty-three years.

St. Matthew's (formerly *St. Michael's*) *Lutheran Church*, of Conowago, was organized in April, 1743, but prior to this year the members of this church were visited by the preacher of a still older congregation at Creagerstown, Md.

*This was on the Robert Owings tract, where also the old Catholic cemetery was located. The beginnings of the present cemetery date back to 1752.

The original officers were David Candler, pastor; Lehnert Barnitz, Johannes Morningstar, Andreas Herger, Fred Gelwicks, Nicolas Biedinger and Christoffel Schlegle. The preachers in charge of the whole circuit, in order of service, were Revs. D. Candler, 1743*; L. Nyberg, John George Bager, C. F. Wildbahn, R. Schmidt, F. W. and John F. Melsheimer, Jonathan Ruthrauff, Jacob Albert, Dr. Hay, D. P. Rosenmiller, M. J. Alleman, S. Yingling and J. C. Koller. The first building of this society was erected in 1743, on an acre donated by John George Kuntz; the second across the line of Adams in 1756; the third, in Hanover, in 1803, and the fourth on the site of the third in 1879. The value of property is placed at $35,000, and the number of members at 717.

The Lutheran and Union Church, near Schwartz's Schoolhouse, was built in 1878.

CEMETERIES.

Conowago Chapel-yard. The home of the greater number of the pioneers of Conowago is known as the Conowago Chapel-yard, in which interments have been made regularly since 1771. In 1752 the body of Dudley Digges, who was shot by Jacob Kitzmiller, was buried here. The following list gives the names and dates of death of old people interred here:

Frederick E. F. Brn. De Bulen Bertholff	1805
Joanna Maria Theressa, his wife*	1804
Dudley Digges	1752
Arthur O'Neal	1846
Elizabeth, his wife	1843
Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Michael	1882
Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Isaacs	1862
Frederick Wise	1868
Catherine, his wife	1868
John Rimbach	1868
Patrick Kelly	1848
Catherine, his wife	1847
Cristopher Kranz	1869
Aloysius Miller	1848
Catherine Miller	1862
Renl Miller	1771
John Stiger	1813
Elizabeth, his wife	1840
Michael Burke	1862
Rosa McBarron	1844
Jacob Adams	1822
Mary, his wife	1843
Joseph Schaffter	1847
Joseph Schaffter's wife	1865
Juliana Sneeringer	1813
John Snyder	1847
Peter Shawefilter	1878
Charles Smith	1839
Johannes Storm	1805
Aloysius Owings	1809
Robert Owings	1815
John Kuhn	1826
Theresa, his wife	1821
Catherine Ehrman	1799
Sebastian Weis	1802
Jacob Weis	1794
Caspar Weis	1803
John Faller	1829
Matthew Timmin	1863
Johannes Heidler	1806
John Bederman	1865
Patrick Dougherty	1855
Philip Flishman	1851
Adam Oaster	1846
Mary E. Oaster	1844
Catherine Becher	1790
Richard Adams	1813
Elizabeth Dell	1801
Christian Lawrence	1853
Anna M. Dabber	1788
Joseph Storm	1815
Christian Dabber	1789
Joseph Kuhn	1824
Nicholas Lingg	1877
Catherine Merthin	1798
Elizabeth Snyder	1832
Anna M. McKenrothen	1790
John Eckenrode	1849
Sister Maria Tharsella, daughter of Geo. Kuhn	1844
N. G. O'Clare, old half-breed slave	
Johannes Miller	1821
Jean Brady	1799
Wm. Devine	1841
Elizabeth, his wife	1835
Geo. T. Lantzell	1804
Nicholas Ginter	1850
Jane Rielly	1816
Edward Rielly	1848
Maria B. Field	1843
Martin Klunk	1795
Jacob Smith	1864
Peter Noel	1868
Jacob Delone	1863
Maria, wife of Jacob Delone	1867
Edward McCabe	1814
Joseph Smith	1863
Geo. Lawrence	1866
Anthony Foller	1858
Peter McClaine	1880
Wm. McCreary	1850
Sebastian Weaver	1864
Hugh Colgan	1870

*Died in 1744, in the log house which was his residence as well as church.

Edwin Colgan 1865
Thomas Adams 1879
Joseph J. Kuhn 1878
His wife Jane 1883
Samuel Sneeringer 1872
Geo. Eline 1852
Nancy A. Murphy 1852
Joseph Cooper 1854
Adam Long 1854
Ignatius Miller 1859
John O'Brien 1858
Joseph Ehrman 1798
Ablohn Ehrman 1801
Joseph Hemler 1835
John Orendorff 1841
Ann M. Hemler, wife of Joseph Hemler, Sr. 1837
Mary, wife of John Smith 1833
Eve Byers, wife of Ch. Orendorff 1850
Jacob Hilp 1867
Peter Shoenfelter 1836
Elizabeth Shoenfelter 1841
Mary Stine 1836
Eva Maria Meverin 1779
James Timmons 1868
Joseph Shanefelter 1810
Catherine, widow of Alexander C. Harrison 1810
Patrick Brady 1814
Maryanne Weisin 1781
Francis Renault 1857
Peter Miller 1835
Anna Margaret Kleinen 1796
Thomas Adams 1776
Joseph Black 1801
Maria Regina Briegner 1787
Catherine Schorbin 1784
Johannes Schorbin 1815
Johannes Faller 1781
Jacob Breigner 1789
Frederick Brand 1822
Mary Well 1839
Lawrence Magers 1840
Catherine, wife of Jacob Starner 1825
James McLane 1790
Theresa McLane 1782
John Kellar, old half-breed slave 1850
Catherine Keller 1823
John Marshall 1846
Nichold Field 1835
John Cook 1835
Anthony Bivenauer 1826
Peter McFarland 1805
Peter Boyle 1835
Mary, wife of Adam Foller 1804
Mary McDavith 1846
Conrad Alwine 1876
Joseph Felix 1848
Bartholomus Sullivan 1850
Joseph Eckinrode 1822
Henry Fink Sr. 1849
B. Altrogge 1868
Jos. Sneeringer 1865
Jacob Adams 1869
John Lilly 1853
Samuel Lilly 1822
John Lilly 1838
Henry Hemler 1758
Samuel Lilly 1860
Peter Little 1859
Margaret Little 1882
Christian Hemler 1856
Jacob Hemler 1870
Joseph Burkee 1869
John Lynch 1821
Jacob Staub, Sr. 1855
Anthony B. Smith 1884
Peter Smith 1853
John Kuhn 1871
Jacob Klunk 1851
John Hemler 1853
John Smith 1823
John L. Gubernator 1881
John Bushey 1858
Thomas Wills 1853
Joseph Clunk 1795
Martin Clunk 1863
Jacob Smith 1866
John Camp 1872
John Riddle 1870
John Myers 1882
Peter Noel 1877
John Rice 1866
Ignatius O'Bold 1881
Jacob Sourbier 1884
Henry Strausbaugh 1876
Geo. M. Willet 1876
Samuel Strausbaugh 1876
Landelin Loosman 1872
John Kellenberger 1859
Eliza, wife of John Gurdorffer, Sr. 1858
Samuel Forsythe 1862
Eliza, his wife 1855
Michael Cotton 1852
J. McMaster 1878
Charlotte McMaster 1828
Frederick Dunn 1849
Joseph Noel 1872
James Robinson 1869
Joseph Arntz 1875
John Schultz 1855
Patrick Dougherty 1855

The Keagy Cemetery, a private burial ground, southeast of Conowago Chapel, contains a number of graves; among the monuments are five, bearing the following records: Henry Keagy, 1829; J. A. Keagy, 1828; John Keagy, 1826; Abram Keagy, 1833; Johannes Erisman, 1827.

St. Michael's Lutheran Cemetery was to be seen near McSherrystown up to the close of the war. It is thought that there Rev. David Chandler, the first Lutheran preacher, was buried in 1744. In 1865 the ground was purchased by George Young and cleared for the use of the living. Some of the head-

*Buried in chapel.

stones were moved to a grave-yard northeast of Hanover, among which is that of Rev. John Bager, and some to the grave-yard in Hanover, where a person born in 1647 finds a home, and some to Mount Olivet, south of Hanover.

The Littlestown Branch Railroad passes through the southeastern portion of the township. The postoffices are McSherrystown and Centennial.

BRUSHTOWN.

This place, located on the Gettysburg road, is a little settlement dating back to 1811, when Peter Little erected a house here. After the Council of Pennsylvania settled the Digges and Carroll claims, the lands in this vicinity were deeded to William McClay and Thomas Boyd in an instrument dated December 24, 1759.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Conowago Township, through its delegate, J. Lilly, voted "nay" in the Gettysburg Convention of November 4, 1834, *in re* school law adoption. The subject attracted much attention for some time; but the people, observing how the new system worked in the townships which adopted it, fell into line.

BOROUGH OF McSHERRYSTOWN.

This borough is situated almost in the central part of the township, on slightly rolling land. It consists of one long, well built up street, and may be considered the parent town of Hanover in order of time, or a western addition to that town in point of progress and appearance. The site was deeded to Patrick McSherry by the Digges brothers and Charles Carrol, Sr., November 14, 1763, and two years later the new owner surveyed part of the tract into sixty lots, thirty north and thirty south of a road running east and west.

The population in 1820 was 191; in 1830, about 200; in 1840, 180; in 1850, 206; in 1860, 280; in 1870, 291; in 1880, 434; and in 1885 (estimated) 650.

The number of taxpayers (1886) is 176; value of real estate, $89,038; number of horses, etc., 26; of cows, etc., 29; value of moneys at interest, $50,298; of trades and professions, $9,545; number of pleasure carriages, 16; of gold watches, 13; no timber land.

The first traders were Nicholas Ginter, William Albright, and John G. Morningstar, about 1804. They were followed by Charles Barnitz, Col. E. J. Owings, John H. Aulebaugh, Samuel Isaacs, John Bushey, Sr., Frank Krichten, Michael Rielly, Samuel G. Sneeringer, and F. X. Smith. Dr. V. H. B. Lilly, Dr. George Rice, and Dr. G. B. Aiken are the present representatives of the medical profession. Dr. Charles Berluchy, who moved to Gettysburgh in 1816, and Dr. William L. Homback, who died in 1861, were the pioneer physicians. Dr. Charles F. Homback practiced here from 1855 to 1877, when he died. Dr. Henry A. Lilly practiced here from 1850 to his death in 1866. George Reinicker, Adam Oister, William Albright kept the first hotels here. The Albright tavern is the only survivor of those old hostelries. The first postoffice was opened in the old Anthony Storm tavern in 1844. Nicholas Krichten and Jacob Adams were the first blacksmiths and nailers.

In September, 1882, a meeting presided over by John L. Gubernator, with John H. Krichten, secretary, voted in favor of incorporation. A petition was presented to the commissioners and the borough established. The first elec-

tion in McSherrystown Borough, held in April, 1884, resulted as follows: Samuel L. Johns, burgess; Daniel Fink, V. J. Timmins, F. X. Smith, Dr. G. L. Rice, John A. Poist, Francis Conrad, councilmen; Emanuel Bunty and Thadeus A. Smith, justices of the peace; John L. Dougherty, judge; William Sheffer and David M. Johns, inspectors; Lewis Krichten, assessor; William F. Poist, C. D. Smith, William Mummert, Charles Bunty, Lewis Small, J. V. Stambaugh, school directors; E. J. Owings, Michael Sheffer, Jeremiah Johns, auditors; David Martin, constable. Ambrose Eline opposed Burgess Johns, receiving forty-six votes; his opponent receiving fifty-one. In 1885 Dr. V. H. Lilly was elected burgess. In October, 1884, the streets were paved or macadamized.

The convent schools of McSherrystown date back to 1834, when the trustees of the Young Ladies' School asked the Sisters of Charity of the Emmittsburg Convent to take charge. In 1840 the school building was burned. The trustees lost no time in erecting a new house, and this building, with five acres of land, was sold to the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, by whom the buildings were extended and schools conducted until their removal to Eden Hall in 1851. In 1854 the Sisters of St. Joseph purchased the convent buildings, and were incorporated under the title "The McSherrytown Novitiate and Academy of St. Joseph," August 31, 1854. Part of what is now the convent proper was used in the academy until 1883, when the present spacious buildings were opened. In this year the department for the education of the blind was established. Together with the academy the sisters have charge of the two parochial schools in the borough and of the branch convent and schools at Mount Rock, Hanover and Lebanon. The number of the community is 40; of pupils attending the academy, 35; and of pupils attending the two schools of McSherrystown, 130.

The Building & Loan Association was organized December 13, 1883, with 138 members. The membership at present numbers 100, with 400 shares and $12,000, leaving interest secured by real estate. S. L. Johns is president, and W. H. Sheffer, secretary. The first building association here was organized in 1879–80.

CHAPTER XXX.

CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP.*

THE principal streams of Cumberland Township are Marsh Creek and Rock Creek. Willoughby Run, which drains the center of the entire north half, is a tributary of Marsh Creek, forming a confluence with that stream opposite the Reding homestead on Tout's farm. A number of running brooks, some with the pretensions of creeks, flow southeast into Rock Creek, while several rivulets flow southwest from the center line north and south into Marsh Creek. Rock Creek bounds the township on the east and Marsh Creek on the west, both flowing south into Maryland within a mile of each other, although they are about six miles apart in the northern district of the town.

*For sketch of Borough of Gettysburg, see Chapter XXV, page 181.

ship. Cemetery Ridge, Seminary Ridge and Round Top (799 feet above the Atlantic level) are the prominent eminences.

The geological features are dolerite on Culp's Hill; trap along Seminary and Cemetery Ridges to Little Round Top; indurated mud rock, south of Rock Creek bridge; shales and altered sandstone, indurated mixed rock in railroad cut west by north of Gettysburg; argillaceous sandstone at brick yard northeast of Gettysburg; dolerite, three quarters of a mile northwest of Gettysburg; and white feldspathic trap one and one-half miles south of Gettysburg. In 1874 a vein of iron ore was discovered on Howell's farm, two miles west of Gettysburg. In 1872 iron ore was found on the Peter Gintling farm. Lignite was found opposite the fair grounds at Gettysburg, but the vein was light and quality poor.

Southwest of Round Top is the Indian field. Fifty-six years ago this was a clearing of six acres in the midst of a dense forest, with a salt spring at the southern end. Here it is said a great Indian battle was fought, and this spot was cleared to bury the dead, although others say it was sacred festival ground. Here the Wilsons, McNairs and Quinns, all of Revolutionary stock, are supposed to have made the first white settlements in the county.

The population of the township in 1800 was 1,263, including Gettysburg; in 1810, 863—436 males, 404 females, 2 slaves and 21 free colored. In Gettysburg there were 362 males, 313 females, 7 slaves and 43 free colored, aggregating 725, which with the township gives a total population of 1,888 souls; in 1820, 1,022, and in Gettysburg, 1,111; in 1830, 1,010, and Gettysburg 1473; in 1840, 1,218, and Gettysburg, 1,908; in 1850 (excluding Gettysburg) 1,408, including 74 colored; in 1860, 1,325, including 67 colored; in 1870, 1,455, including 53 foreign and 91 colored citizens. The figures for 1860 and former decennial periods include the population of part of Highland. In 1880 the population outside of Gettysburg was 1,512, and of Gettysburg, 2,814.

The number of taxpayers (1886) is 460; value of real estate, $566,479; number of horses and mules, 464; cows and neat cattle, 529; value of moneys at interest, $54,905; value of trades and professions, $11,280; number of carriages, 190; gold watches, 11; silver watches, 1; acres of timber land, 1,956.

In 1809 the stone bridge over Marsh Creek at Bream's tavern was built by William McClellan, for $2,500. The length is 115 feet, with five arches. In 1814 the Marsh Creek stone bridge on the Gettysburg and Emmittsburg road was built by John Murphy. It is 114 feet long, contains five arches and cost $3,500. In 1852 it gave place to the present wooden bridge. In 1846 Joseph Clapsaddle built the Rock Creek wooden bridge on the Harrisburg road for $850. In 1852 David S. Stoner built a wooden bridge over Marsh Creek on the road from Gettysburg to Nunnemaker's mill, for $1,544. In 1853 John Finley erected the Rock wooden bridge on the Hanover road, near Gettysburg, for $1,490. In 1871 the 120 feet span bridge (wooden) at Horner's mill was rebuilt at a cost of $1,345, by J. M. Pittenturf. In 1871 Gilbert & Co. erected an iron bridge over Willoughby Run, on the Gettysburg and Fairfield road, ninety feet long, for $13.45 per foot, exclusive of stone work, which was built by Perry J. Tawney. The iron bridge at Hoffman's, which was being built in the winter of 1885 86, was swept away and a man named Herring drowned.

The first road repairing work done in the township after the organization of the county, was in November, 1802, when a small bridge was built over the creek on the Baltimore road near the mill known as "McAllister's Mill." The first road built after the establishment of the county was that from Isaac

Deardorff's mill to Gettysburgh, viewed in 1800 by Thomas Cochran, Alexander Irvine, Francis Knouse, Alexander Lecky, James Horner and Samuel Smith of Mountpleasant. The Rock Creek road, otherwise the Baltimore road, an old highway, was repaired for the first time within the bounds of Adams County in June, 1805. During that month William McPherson and Reynolds Ramsey, the road supervisors of Cumberland Township, called on the residents for help. This call was responded to as follows: Rev. Alex Doblin, James McClure, Andrew Bushman, Quintin Armstrong, Robert McCurday, David Horner, Henry Black and Conrad Hoke sent each a wagon and team with one man. Jacob Sharfey, Phoutz J. Armstrong, Jacob Bushman, Robert Works, Hugh Dunwoody, Robert Thompson, Gabriel Walker, Robert McCreary, Henry Black, Michael Miller and Conrad Hoke appeared on the ground themselves, or sent their men to assist in repairing this road.

The Gettysburgh and Black's Tavern pike was made in 1812; the Baltimore and Carlisle turnpike in 1815; the York and Gettysburg and the Chambersburg and Gettysburg pike roads are noticed in the history of other townships.

In 1859 the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad was opened for traffic. February 26, 1884, the "Jay Cooke" brought in the first train over the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad, and two golden spikes were driven. The road was completed and opened for regular traffic April 21, 1884, the first train north being drawn by the locomotive "South Mountain," with Samuel Wiser, engineer; John Sawers, fireman, and Capt. Small, conductor. The second train was drawn by engine "Jay Cooke," with Ephraim McClary, engineer; L. Bailey, fireman; Capt. C. E. Givler, conductor.

In 1869 a street railroad was built from the Hanover Railroad depot to the Springs Hotel, right of way being granted on condition that the company would keep the streets in repair. The conditions were observed for a short time, and in failure the road was condemned.

In 1696 the Five Nations Indians were induced to sell their lands, west of the Susquehanna, to Thomas Dougan, governor of New York. Immediately after, January 13, 1696, the whole tract was deeded to William Penn for £100 sterling, or about $483. Penn then won from the Susquehannas, the original owners, their claims, and subsequently satisfied a claim of the discontented Conestogas, who denied the validity of the Susquehannas' title. In 1736 a deed was given by the five tribes to John Thomas and Richard Penn for all lands west of the Susquehanna to the "setting sun." On this title the proprietaries claimed the right to own a tract of land as large as Great Britain, and the claim was held just by the English governors.

There was also the "Carroll Tract" and "Digges' Choice," located in Adams County, under titles granted to Carroll and Digges by Lord Baltimore, but for some years this question of overstepping proprietary rights was confined to the landlords themselves.

Between 1735–36 and 1741 a number of Irish peasantry from the hills of Tyrone, Derry, Cavan, and Sligo Counties, came hither to stay, to erect a free home for themselves at the foot of the old South Mountains. The Hamiltons, Sweenys, Eddys, Blacks, McClains, McClures, Wilsons, Agnews, Darbys and others were here, near Gettysburg, in 1841. Then came the landlords' agent to survey the "Manor of Maske," and a second one to drive off the "squatters," or obtain from them pay for the permission to work in the heat of summer and cold of winter among the rocky hills, who declared "yt if ye Chain be spread again, he wou'd stop it, and then stop ye Compass from ye Surv. Gen." The men who resisted the survey of the "Manor of Maske" were



John Picking.

prosecuted, but the wisdom of the Penns prompted a fair settlement with the squatters, which resulted in the Irish peasant becoming his own laborer and master, his own tenant and landlord. This same band of fighters for the right, organized for defense against the Indians and shared in the honors of saving the frontier from many an Indian raid. This same band of peasants first saw the tyranny of the "tea tax," and were among the first to hail the Revolution. They were among the first to recognize the liberty conventions and swear fealty to the act of such conventions in 1775. They were the men who formed McPherson's battalion in 1775, and the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment of the line in 1776.

They spoke bad Irish and as bad English, but their shout was heard unmistakably wherever the wave of revolution struck, and when, with their brothers of the thirteen stars, they raised the flag of the Union, they, at that moment saw the shackles fall from the husbandman, and industry and liberty march forward over the trails and military roads cut by the retreating soldiers of Great Britain.

The German squatters in "Digges' Choice" followed up the principle of the squatters in the "Manor of Maske," but, making only a formal resistance, were on the point of being subjected, when Jacob Kitzmiller shot Dudley Digges, a son of the "landlord" and routed the sheriff. This act, and the acquittal of the peasant, shed new light on the land question, and possibly was the second paving stone in the street which is leading to ownership of land by the cultivator of the land. Does it not seem strange that here on Marsh Creek, where the Irish squatter-cultivator first fought for the ownership of his own labor, the first decisive blow was struck at colored slavery 122 years later?

The pioneers of the township came here between 1733 and 1739, from Ireland. The term "Scotch-Irish of the border" was a name given to these settlers by the colonial land grabbers of the Penn coterie (A. Boyd Hamilton, Harrisburg). The tract over which they squatted was wild land when they came; but a few years later, in 1740, the Penns named it "The Manor of the Maske." In 1765 a list of the squatters was made out, which was recorded April 2, 1792. This list gives the names, and dates of original improvement of the lands throughout this entire "manor," and from it, with the aid of descendants of the old settlers, the following list of those who resided in this township is taken:

William McClellan, May, 1740.
John Fletcher, June, 1739.
Robert Fletcher, May, 1741.
Samuel Gettys (Rock Creek), — 1740.
Hugh Scott, September, 1740.
Daniel McKeeman, September, 1740.
George Kerr, October, 1740.
Samuel McCullough, May, 1741.
Alex. Stuart, April, 1741.
Robert Smith, April, 1741.
James Thompson, May, 1741.
Joseph Clugston, April, 1741.
John McGaughey, April, 1741.
William McCreary, April, 1740.
Joseph Moore, March, 1740.
David Moore, March, 1741.
Hugh Woods, March, 1741.
Edward Hall, March, 1741.
John Linn, April, 1740.
James Walker, May, 1740.
Thomas Latta, May, 1740.
David Dunwoody, March, 1741.
Hugh Dunwoody, April, 1741.
Thomas Douglass, May, 1740.
Alex. Poe, April, 1739.
Hugh Davis, April, 1739.
John Brown, May, 1741.
Samuel Brown, May, 1741.
Samuel Eddy, March, 1741.
John Stuart, March, 1741.
Henry McDonogh, April, 1739.
James McNaught, May, 1740.
Myles Sweeney, March, 1741.
Thomas Boyd's heirs, March, 1741.
James Hall, April, 1741.
Samuel Paxton and son, March, 1741.
Quintin Armstrong, April, 1741.
John Murphy, April, 1741.
John McNeit, April, 1741.
John Armstrong, April, 1740.
Andrew Thompson, May, 1741.
John Leard, September, 1739.
Robert Black, May, 1740.
Alex. Walker, April, 1741.
Moses McCarley, April, 1739.

The name McPherson does not appear among the original owners. Robert McPherson was a delegate in the convention held at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1775, and took the oath of allegiance to the Union of States; he was also delegate to the great convention of 1776.

The act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, March 12, 1802, dealing with the purchase and improvement of the "Manor of the Maske" prior to 1741, provided that the original settlers, or their heirs, who were excluded from perfecting titles to their lands, owing to State and manor boundary difficulties, be now enabled to acquire title by paying purchase money and interest thereon from 1765 to 1802 to the receiver-general of the land office. This act applied to the settlers in Butler, Menallen, Liberty, Straban, Hamiltonban and Freedom, as well as to the settlers on the east side of Marsh Creek.

The original tax payers of the township in 1799, and the assessed value of property are given as follows:

NAME.	VALUE.
Quintin Armstrong	$1,052
Isaac Armstrong*	746
John Potter Ashbough	207
William Braden	646
Robert Bigham	459
Henry Black, miller.	756
Adam Black, wagon-maker	664
Benjamin Blubough, tanner	537
John Bowman	16
John Brough, hotel	200
Jacob Bogh, school teacher	32
Boyd property	1,152
Christian Bender*	925
William Crawford, physician	1,240
William Cobean†, miller	1,203
Capt. Alex Cobean††	2,666
Matthias Copland††	875
Henry Cluts	873
Cornelius Cornhover	264
John Cunningham, tailor	264
James Cox	530
Stophel Culp	916
James Cobean	72
Martin Cluts	64
Christian Culp, wheel wright	207
Mathias Culp, blacksmith	182
Rev. Alex Dobbin*	1,222
Thomas Douglass	829
James Douglass	917
Thomas Douglass Jr.	608
Arch. Dickey, millwright	157
Hugh Dunwoodie	1,360
James Dickson, merchant	11
David Dunwoodie Sr.	1,942
David Dunwoodie, Jr.	1,066
George Dunphy, weaver	127
Widow Douglass	82
John Dodds	263
Samuel Edie, squire.	986
John Ewing, tailor	137
David Edie	80
Charles Fletcher, blacksmith	1,157
Hugh Fergus, weaver	510
Samuel Frye, miller	533
Jacob Fox	110
James Gettys††	2,314

NAME.	VALUE.
Fleming's heirs†	900
William Guinn.	375
George Gayer, wagon-maker	7
George Gayer, Sr.	7
William Garvin, Jr.	177
John Galloway, sadler	307
George Gantz, mason	82
Grimes & Wilson	241
Conrad Hoke	892
Edward Hall§	774
Patrick Hagen	726
James Hamers, blacksmith	297
Daniel Hack	631
William Hollen, a minor	70
William Hamilton	1,308
Christ. Harsha	1,436
Henry Hoke‖, tanner.	1,244
Robert Horner, merchant	7
Jacob Harper, cordwinder	7
Nicholas Kevehaver	1,106
William Klonce, cordwinder	170
John Kissinger	536
George Kerr and Kerr & Mitchell, merchants	837
Alex Irvine, merchant	1,615
Hugh Linn	964
Fred Long, cordwinder	1,020
Samuel Lisley	916
Linah Thomas, weaver	$322
John Lower, joiner	22
Conrad Lower, joiner	157
William McGaughey	1,121
William McCreary	406
John McKallen	1,586
Robert Mayer	451
Daniel Murphy	819
Robert McCurdy	1,794
James McClure	863
William McPherson††	4,551
Widow Agnes McPherson§§ ‡	190
William McClellan, squire	1,516
David Moore	1,168
Michael Miller	514
Widow McClellan	32
John Myers, merchant	507
Widow Miller	100

* Store-house.
† Grist-mill.
†† Saw and grist-mill.
¿ Female slave, value $100.

‡ Brick house, woman slave, value $25.
‖ Tanner, held male slave, value $150.
††† Holder of men slaves, value $300.
§§ Holder of man slave, value $150.

NAME	VALUE
Con Maynag, cordwinder	67
John McNutt	7
Wyman Phillip, blacksmith	104
Hugh Patterson, weaver	42
Nathan Paxton	857
Samuel Patterson	131
George Plank	756
Christian Patzer, joiner	127
Samuel Phillips, cordwinder	22
Alexander Russell, squire§	2,328
Reynolds Ramsey, merchant§	517
John Rutter	849
Hugh Reed, mason	37
Christian Rock	836
Fred Rumble, blacksmith	207
Ludwick Rumble	18
George Rumble	64
James Rowan	148
William Stewart	948
Robert Stewart	252
Jacob Shirfey	1,150
Alexander Shannon, tailor	58
John Sweeney	1,190
Henry Spangler, blacksmith	97
James Sweeney	1,130
Thomas Sweeney	1,196
John Shakely	622
Lewis Shriver	760
Christian Stouffer	302
Abraham Stoner	1,227
James Scott, hotel§	1,128
Walter Smith, hatter	351
John Scott, hotel	554
Robert Thompson	1,357
Samuel Taggert	412
Jacob Troxell	139
Robert Tate	1,458
Joseph Thompson, tailor	7
John Troxall	367
David Troxall	74
John Wilson	576
William Waikert	783
Henry Wolf	52
Joseph Walker	902
Thomas Wible	202
Gabriel Walker	1,064
George Wible	177
Robert Work	2,196
John Wible	98
William Work	32
Andrew Wible	42
Stephen Wible	549
Stephen Wible, Jr	64
John Welty	880
Henry Weaver	1,342
Emanuel Zigler	537

The single men residing in the township in 1799, were William Ashbough, potter; John Breaden, tailor; Thomas Breaden, cordwinder; George Boham, James Black, John Black, Robert Black, blacksmiths; James Black, weaver, Elisha P. Barris, Thomas Brown, weavers; Samuel Cobean, John Cluts, weavers; James Douglass, hatter; James Dobbin, Henry Duncan, joiners; William Fellons, weaver; William Hall, John Hamilton, weavers; John Hunter, weaver; Robert Hayes, lawyer; Daniel Kissinger, tanner; Jacob Long, Thomas Latta, Matthew Longwill, merchants; William McDead, mason; John McCleary, tailor; James McNevin, William McKinley, cabinet-makers; Robert McMurdie, weaver; John McCulley, school teacher; David Moore, James McClellan, Hugh O. Dwyer, Robert Ramsay, cordwinders; James Smith, Hatter; William Sterling, John Shavey, Casper Shavey, Samuel Sloan, joiners; John Scott, miller; James Thompson, wheelwright; John Taylor, mason; and George Dodds. Many of these "single men" possessed some little property, which with the real estate and personal property assessment amounted to $103,931 as assessed by David Moore, James Gettys and Peter Weikert. The collectors were Edward Hall and Reynolds Ramsey, the rate being 36 cents per $100.

From 1775 to the close of 1865 this division of the State was always well represented in the armies of the Union. During the Revolution no less than 300 men from this portion of York County participated in the battles for liberty. Prior to this time they stood as sentries on the frontier, and in the late war contributed about 2,500 men to the defense of the Union. The first actual signal of the war of 1861-65 seen in the township, was Capt. Stoneman's four companies of cavalry from Carlisle barracks. They encamped May 6, 1861, at Horner's mills.

The men who answered the first call for troops in 1861, residents of Cumberland Township and Gettysburg, were George Quinn, George Arendt, John Arendt, Sr., John Arendt, Jr., Joseph M. Miller, Charles M. Gallagher and Edward Welty, all of Cumberland Township. Andrew Schick, William Guinn,

§Female slave, value, $100.

Thaddeus Warren, Henry Hughes, Nicholas J. Codori, Jr., James A. Lashall, Dr. T. T. Tate, Charles R. Bushey, John H. Sheads, Henry Chritzman, J. Louis McClellan, Johnson M. Skelly, Jacob Kitzmiller, George W. Myers, Henry J. Fry, John Sheads, A. P. Bollinger, Clinton Danner, Elias Sheads, Samuel George, Alex J. Tate, William Pierce, M. J. Coble, Oscar D. McMillan, Isaac M. McClean, Samuel Vandersloot, Thaddeus S. Welty, John G. Fry, Jr., William Wilson, Frank D. Duphorn, Duncan M. C. Little, William M. C. McGonegal, Peter Warren, George A. Warner, William Wiegantt, and A. J. Cover. John T. McIlhenny was second sergeant; James Adair, fourth sergeant; Adam Doersour, Jr., W. E. Culp and Jerome Martin, of Gettysburg, corporals; William W. Little, drummer; John Culp and E. G. Fahnestock, lieutenants; P. J. Tate, quartermaster, and C. H. Buehler, captain. The company of which these men were members was mustered into Company E, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

The house immediately south of the National Cemetery was built by William Guinn in 1776, and occupied July 4 of that year. It was tenanted by Catherine Guinn during the battle of Gettysburg, when thirteen shot and shell entered it, one striking the bureau near which the old lady was sitting. She was eighty-five years old in July, 1876.

CHURCHES.

The *Upper Marsh Creek Church* stood in what is now the desolate looking "Black's Grave-yard." After Mr. Black's time the congregation pulled down the old church, and built one on North Washington Street, Gettysburg, near the Catholic Church. This was succeeded by the church on Baltimore and High Streets. In 1775 Rev. John Black became pastor of "Upper Marsh Creek." In 1786 he, with others, was sent off to form the Carlisle Presbytery. Owing to congregational difficulties in 1790-94, he in 1794 joined a Reformed Dutch congregation near Hunterstown. His death took place August 16, 1802.

The old log church of the *Reformed Presbyterians*, which stood on the old Dunwoody farm, now the David Blocher farm, on the Carlisle and Newville road was erected prior to 1774, as Morrow and Dunwoody were ordained elders in 1753, and the society was organized April 8, the same year.

The Covenanters.—Among the Scotch and Scotch-Irish settlers along Marsh and Rock Creeks were small clusters of families called "Covenanters" because they asserted that the obligation of the "Solemn League and Covenant" of their forefathers were binding upon them. Their presbytery in the mother country took the name of the Reformed Presbytery and they styled themselves Reformed Presbyterians. They had been called Cameronians in Scotland after one of their field preachers, Richard Cameron, who was beheaded in 1680. They had also been known as Mountain People, because in times of persecution they fled to the mountains to worship in secret places.

There were seven or eight little Covenanter societies between the Susquehanna and the Blue Ridge before the arrival of their first minister from the mother country. Rev. Alexander Craighead, a Presbyterian minister who sympathized with the Covenanters in their distinctive principles, preached to them for a time. One of these little societies was at Marsh Creek, and had what was called a "tent" for their public meetings not far from the site of Gettysburg. The "tent" of the Covenanters of that time is described as simply a stand in the woods with a shelter overhead, a board braced against a tree on which to lay the Bible and psalm book, and rude seats in front for the congregation over whom there was no covering but the sky. At a general meeting of delegates from the different societies held at Middle Octorora, March 4,

1744. Thomas Wilson and David Dunwoody were delegates from the Marsh Creek society.

In 1751 Rev. John Cuthbertson, the first Reformed Presbyterian minister in America sent by the denomination in Scotland, arrived in Pennsylvania. On September 1, 1751, Mr. Cuthbertson preached his first sermon to the Adams County Covenanters at their tent, which was not far from the residence of David Dunwoody. On April 8, 1753, was the first ordination of ruling elders of this denomination in America. Six persons were ordained, two of whom, David Dunwoody and Jeremiah Morrow, were the first ruling elders of the Covenanters about the site of Gettysburg; the former was the grandfather of Rev. Dr. J. L. Dinwiddie, the latter the grandfather of Gov. Jeremiah Morrow, of Ohio. The society soon took the name of Rock Creek Church, and built its first log meeting-house near that stream about one mile northeast of where Gettysburg now stands. In 1764 John Murphy and Andrew Branwood were ordained elders.

The Rock Creek Church at the period of the Revolution was probably the most important and influential Covenanter Church in America. The learned Rev. Alexander Dobbin became pastor of this congregation in 1774, immediately after his arrival in this country and so continued until his death in 1809. After the union of the Reformed Presbyterians and Associate Presbyterians in 1782, it became an Associate Reformed Church, and about 1804 began the erection of the first house of worship in Gettysburg. This church was "a substantial brick structure, of good size, finished in the old style, with high-backed pews, brick paved aisles, high pulpit and huge sounding-board." It has since been remodeled in the interior, and since 1858 has been known as the United Presbyterian Church.

The early Covenanters maintained a practical dissent against the British Government prior to the American Revolution. They were all Whigs; not a Tory could be found among them. Their public religious services lasted four or five hours, and on communion days, often from seven to nine hours, with an intermission of fifteen minutes for lunch. Some of the lead tokens used by them at communion services are still in existence. They are about one-half an inch long, and nearly as wide, with the letters R. P. (Reformed Presbyterian) on one side, and L. S. (Lord's Supper) and the date, 1752, on the other.

For twenty two years Rev. John Cuthbertson was the only Covenanter pastor in America. During his first year in this country he preached on 120 days, baptized 110 children and married ten couples. Year after year he made his way in summer's heat and winter's storm over a region now forming four or five counties. At many of his preaching stations there were no churches for years; at such places he preached in the groves, when the weather would permit, and in private houses when the weather was not propitious. He died in 1791, after having toiled in this country nearly forty years, during which he preached on 2,452 days, baptized 1,806 children, married 240 couples and rode on horseback about 70,000 miles. These facts are shown by his diary.

CEMETERIES.

The old *Marsh Creek Cemetery*, commonly called "McClellan's," is on the eastern bank of the creek a point north of the stone bridge on the Fairfield road. The headstones marking the burial places of the McClellans were moved to Evergreen Cemetery some years ago. The stones still to be found there give the following names and dates of death of aged people:

Henry McDonogh, 1758.
Rosanna Crawford, 1772.
Joseph McCleary, 1840.
Eleanor Kincaid, 1768.

Christina Deal, 1809.
Sarah Jamieson, 1807.
Charles Deal, 1820.
Sarah Cross, 1789.
Eliza, wife of Mark Forney, 1852.
Eliza, wife of John Butts, Sr., 1851.
Hugh Dunwoodie, 1825.
Sarah Dunwoodie, 1744.
David Dunwoody, 1802.
Jane Dunwoody, 1781.
Elizabeth Dunwoody, 1789.

The old monuments to the McClellans, moved to Gettysburg, are the old fashioned slate stones. They memorialize the deaths of William McClellan, fourth, fifth and sixth; the former dying in 1831.

Black's Cemetery takes its name from Rev. John Black, who was pastor of Upper Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church from 1775 to 1786. The church stood on the cemetery grounds, north of the Chambersburg road, until torn down about 1786. Among the straggling, crumbling monuments, the following names and dates of death are discernible:

Mary Orr, 1754.
Thomas Armstrong, 1759.
Mary, his wife, 1759.
John Morrison, 1749.
His wife, 1752.
Ann Fletcher, 1773.
Wm. Boyd, 1757.
Robert Black, 1760.
John Hosack, 1789.
Violet Porter, 1753.
Wm. Porter, 1753.
Nathaniel Porter, 1749.
Wm. Boyd, Sr., unknown.
Thomas Boyd, 1760.
Rebecca Stevenson, 1767.
Robert McNutt, 1772.
Charles McAlister, 1774.
James McAlister, 1782.
John Bigham, 1759.
Agnes Bigham, 1749.
John Innis, 1760.
James Innis, 1766.
Robert Innis, 1763.
Rev. Robert McMurdie, 1796
Margaret McMurdy, 1777.
Andrew Thompson, 1768.
Samuel Agnew, 1760.
Mary Agnew, 1760.
Alexander Latta, 1772.
Hugh Martin, 1767.

Many of the old monuments have been removed to Gettysburg and other places. The few remaining, as well as the venerable old home of pioneers itself, are in a deplorable condition of decay. Hance Hamilton's monument, moved to Gettysburg some years ago, is badly shattered. It records his death, February 2, 1772, aged fifty-one years. This old settler commanded in a fight with Indians at Bellemont about 1758. The pioneer McPhersons claim some ancient monuments also in the new cemetery at Gettysburg.

The old cemeteries within the borough of Gettysburg are the German Reformed, near the church; old cemetery east of county jail; old Catholic; United Presbyterian, opposite the Catholic Church; Colored Cemetery on York road, near railroad, and Methodist, in rear of G. A. R. Post, No. 9, hall. Removals to Evergreen Cemetery and to the new Catholic Cemetery have been extensively carried out, so that the old homes of the dead are fast falling to decay. In April, 1880, the lot east of the jail was cleared of its 228 silent tenants by Samuel Herbst and a force of exhumers, some of the remains being moved to the grave-yard, where the Reformed Church stands, and some to the old cemetery. Sixty-four with headstones were placed in the Reformed Church Cemetery and twelve in Evergreen Cemetery. One hundred and fifty-two graves were unmarked.

SCHOOLS.

In April, 1800, the following named residents of Cumberland Township agreed to send their children to a school at Gettysburg to be conducted by a teacher of their own choice: David Dunwoody, Henry Hoke, Archibald Dickey, Walter Smith, Emanuel Zeigler, Hugh Dunwoody, Henry Weaver and Jacob Sell agreed to send each one child; James Scott, Joseph Little, James Duncan and Alex. Dobbin agreed to send two children each; A. Russell agreed to send three children, while George Kerr agreed to send one-

half, which is interpreted to be a baby scholar. The election of teacher, which was held the same month, resulted in the choice of David Moore, Jr., over Andrew Wilson.

Thaddeus Stevens represented Gettysburg and Cumberland Township in the convention of November 4, 1834, and voted for adopting the common school system according to the act of April 1, 1834. On November 28, 1834, the school board of Gettysburg divided the borough into four school districts, and established one school for colored children. S. S. King was president, and Robert G. Harper secretary of the board. Common schools were opened January 5, 1835, in Thomas Menargh's house, Mr. Schriener's, Mr. McMillar's and Mr. McClean's; the colored school in Mrs. Keech's house.

The postoffices in Cumberland Township are Gettysburgh and Green Mount, latter located southwest of Round Top, on the Emmittsburg road, below the old Wilson farm. It is the postal center for the greater part of Freedom Township and southern portion of Cumberland. Mr. Bigham is in charge of the office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On February 24, 1869, Thomas J. Lee was shot and killed by F. Weems Black at Mrs. Rosensteel's, "Wolf Hill," two miles south of Gettysburg. Black was acquitted of murder.

CHAPTER XXXI.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

THE streams of Franklin Township comprise Conowago Creek, which rises in the springs west of St. Ignatius Church, flows northeast to the Long farm, where it forms the Bend, and this, with the continuation of stream southeast to a point just north of Arendtsville, forms the eastern half of the northern boundary of the township; Conococheague Creek, which rises on the west slope of Piney Hill near the old saw-mills, flows southwest to Birch Run, and leaves the county just west of Graeffenburg; McDowell's Run, which enters Black's Creek near the old Garbaugh mill, flows west and leaves the county near Graeffenburg; Little Marsh Creek forms part of the southern line of the township; Marsh Creek, so celebrated for giving drink to the true Revolutionists who settled along its banks in the first half of the eighteenth century, which rises in Poplar Springs (with feeders from Kane's farm and Knouse's farm away up in South Mountain, and streams west of Arendtsville), flows southeast to Seven Stars, where it forms the southeastern boundary of the township. Crystal rivulets flow everywhere, and it is not uncommon to find householders leading the water from some spring in the mountain into their homes and gardens, as is the case at Stockslagger's hotel in Cashtown.

The lands east of South Mountain, north and south of the Gettysburg and Chambersburg road, are exceptionally good, though rolling heavily. Buchanan Valley claims some large and beautiful farms, and even in the Conococheague Valley some fine land is cultivated. The elevations are Arendt's mill, 780 feet; Cashtown, 800 feet; Graeffenburg, 1,020 feet; McKnightstown, 656 feet; Mummasburg, 542 feet. Hilltown is the same elevation as Arendt's mill; Arendtsville is 620 feet. The highest point on the Chambersburg Pike

is east of Newman's, being 1,440 feet. On the Cold Springs road near Graeffenburg the altitude is 1,770 feet, and the highest peak of the South Mountain in Pennsylvania, one mile south of Caledonia Springs.

The geological outcrop shows shale containing magnetic ore two miles northwest of McKnightstown, ore with crystalized calcite, white argillaceous sandstone, green chloritic top rock, calcite in ore, decomposed clay shale, calcareous conglomerate, red sandstone, baked mud rock, limestone, ore slightly magnetic chlorite and quartz, slaty orthofelsite near Arendtsville, also pearly crystalline schist, red quartzite, jaspery orthofelsite, argillite, finely laminated orthofelsite (northwest of Cole's mill), red quartoze schist, copper rock, diabase with stellate crystals, fine ground granite rock, feldspar in chloritic slate.

The ore bed on the Adam Winter farm was worked by McCormick & Co. in 1874, and shipments made. Iron ore was taken in 1867 from a ridge on the farm of Peter Comfort in Franklin Township. Later a mine was worked by the Wrightsville Iron Co.

The indications of iron ore round Miltenberger's mill in the South Mountain drew some attention in the winter of 1869–70.

On John Baker's place, beyond Cashtown, Harry Yingling, of Gettysburg, found a vein of asbestos, seven feet below the surface, in 1884.

In 1881 a circular excavation was discovered in the Buchanan Valley, twelve feet in diameter, six feet deep, with trees, twenty inches in diameter, growing round the embankment, and, in the hollow, the stump of what was once a large tree. The old settlers say it belongs to pre-revolutionary times.

Near Noah Sheely's there is an old burying ground, but the stones do not bear inscriptions. It is thought that the tenants of the graves were Indians. Just north of the United Brethren Church Aaron Sheely examined a mound, but found nothing to show that any one was buried there.

Near Rock Top there was, in 1879, a chestnut tree measuring twenty-two feet in girth, two feet from the ground. On the Butt farm there were two large chestnut trees twenty-one feet in girth, and thirty feet clear to the first limb. The other was eighteen feet seven inches in girth. On the Deardorff farm is a chestnut tree eighteen feet, eight inches in girth, and a white oak tree fourteen feet in girth.

John F. Hopkell and George Hossler were engaged in selling foreign merchandise alone, and Thomas McKnight and Thomas Wilson sold foreign merchandise, wines and liquors in 1824.

The population in 1800 was 1,023; in 1810, 889—472 males, 390 females, 3 slaves and 24 free colored persons; in 1820, 1,456, including 47 colored; in 1830, 1,588; in 1840, 1,698; in 1850, 1,806, including 19 colored; in 1860, 2,115, including 23 colored; in 1870, 2,176, including 13 colored; and in 1880, 2,499. The number of taxpayers (1886) is 754; value of real estate, $657,938; number of horses, etc., 506; of cows, etc., 677; value of moneys at interest, $23,654; value of trades and professions, $24,460; number of pleasure carriages, 231; gold watches, 10; silver watches, 2; acres of timber land, 18,499.

The entries of land in this portion of "The Manor of Maske" prior to 1842 were legalized in 1802, as related in the history of Cumberland Township.

The names and dates of entry are given as follows:

Thomas Hosack, March, 1740.
John Hosack, March, 1740.
John Boyd, March, 1740.
W. Boyd and B. Smith, March, 1740.
John Buchanan, May, 1740.
Robert Black's heirs, March, 1738.
Alexander McKeen, March, 1738.
Hugh McKeen, March, 1738.



H. J. Myers.

James Wilson, May, 1741.
Margaret Young, April, 1741.
Robert Johnson, April, 1741.
Henry Pearson, April, 1741.
Duncan McDonnell, April, 1740.
Mary McMullen, May, 1741.
James Erwin, September, 1739.
James Russell, May, 1840.
John Russell, May, 1840.
Thomas Nealson, March, 1741.
Joseph Wilson, March, 1738.
William Quiet and Son, April, 1741.
James Biddle, May, 1740.
Col. Hance Hamilton, for farm, April, 1741.
David Frazier, March, 1738.
Hannah Leslie, April, 1741.
John Miller, April, 1741.
John Steel, September, 1740.
Henry Cotton, April, 1741.
Walter Buchanan, September, 1739.
Margaret Buchanan, May, 1740.

A petition similar to that from Hamiltonban was presented to the Pennsylvania Council in 1789, signed by William Russell, Samuel Cross, Thomas Cross, Samuel Porter, James McGlaughlin, Matthew McNutt, Robert McNutt, William Orr and John Orr, asking for a resurvey of that portion of "Carroll's Delight" in Franklin Township. The petition was considered, and the same half justice meted out to them as was accorded to their neighbors in the "Manor of Maske."

The assessment of this township, made in 1799, gives the following names and trades and assessed valuations of property:

Peter Arendt	$ 818
John Arendt, hotel and blacksmith	678
Nicholas Beasacker	761
George Beasacker	654
John Brugh, hotel	251
Andrew Beanwood	983
Adam Buer	120
Michael Bushey	961
Benjamin Boyd	888
Christopher Baker	109
Archibald Boyd	731
Michael Barr	620
Nicholas Barr	396
Abraham Boyers	533
Michael Bittinger	544
Jonas Boyers	867
Rev. John Black	1,675
James Black	1,817
Samuel Culbertson	547
Martin Carbaugh, Sr	120
Christopher Carbaugh	1,232
Thomas Cross	779
John Cimes, Jr	7
Nicholas Candle	68
Samuel Cross*	1,617
Samuel Coheant	1,141
John Clark, grist and saw-mill	1,874
Joseph Cornebour	61
Lewis Chamberlin	675
Jacob Candle, weaver	7
Martin Carbaugh, grist and saw-mill	497
Peter Comfort, blacksmith	343
John Carbaugh	459
William Ewing	1,129
David Fretz, fulling-mill	701
Leonard Flower	1,047
Leonard Flower, Jr	47
Jacob Freet, stiller	7
Falty Flower	646
John Foster, merchant	203
John Fletcher‖	1,521
John Gross	654
Thomas Gilchrist, tannery	873
James Gilchrist	639
Matthias Glass	749
George Graft	297
Hart George, weaver	52
Jacob Gilbert	1,648
Charles Good	794
Andrew Gilwix	332
Hugh Gallagher, saw-mill	121
John Hart‡	676
John Hartman	741
Henry Hoover	1,218
Christopher Howlinger‡	1,287
Andrew Hanselman	581
Peter Hoofman	467
Henry Hosack	807
Walter Jenkins	569
Moses Jenkins	536
Peter Ickes	70
Robert Kidd	310
James King	617
James Keve, tailor	965
John Luelsberger	1,119
Henry Lauser	459
Joseph Linard	28
William Laird	744
John Laird	654
Anthony Loop, joiner	14
Henry Miller	741
Adam Minter	975
James McKnight‡	698
Adam Miller, potter	361
John Moyer	456
Hugh McGaughey, blacksmith	255
Martin Muckleys	1,126
John Muckley, blacksmith	14
Peter Muckley	14
Daniel Muckley	901
Samuel McGowan	88
Moses McClean	2,071
John McClean, tanner	92
Martin Minter	581

*Stone house and one slave, $75.
†Two slaves, $160.
‡Spelled Mickley.
‖One slave, $80.
§Stone house.

James McGlaughlin..... 881
Samuel McMullen, blacksmith..... 657
John Miller, oil-mill..... 403
Michael Malone..... 21
Peter Morritz, tavern place..... 1,200
William Malone..... 22
Andrew Miller..... 115
Jacob Mondorff..... 522
David McClure (or McElwee)..... 250
Estate of James Johnson (deceased)..... 1,015
Jacob Middlecoff,‡ grist and saw-mill. 2,511
John Mossman..... 69
William McDonnell..... 998
Joseph Morrison..... 1,227
Robert McMordie..... 1,148
Peter Mark..... 44
Nicholas Mark,‡ saw-mill..... 1,767
James Marshall..... 65
Samuel Marshall..... 650
John Milligan..... 32
George Orr..... 487
Nathaniel Paxton..... 886
James Paxton..... 536
Baltzer Pitzer..... 1,238
Samuel Porter..... 802
Peter Piper..... 1,081
David Rife..... 2,365
Samuel Russell..... 738
Joshua Russell,‡ hotel..... 1,423
Samuel Russell, carpenter..... 823
John Russell..... 1,137
John Ross, cooper..... 1,248
Jacob Ritter..... 102
Jacob Shank..... 1,296
Robert Stewart..... 481
Caspar Shiffler..... 628
Martin Snider..... 833
David Strite..... 852
John Stanley..... 1,188
Widow Stockleger..... 968
John Stockleger..... 798
George Saltzgiver, fulling-mill..... 293
John Smith..... 831
John Smelsor, miller..... 14
Conrad Suttle..... 2,092
George Sheakley..... 1,047
John Shull, blacksmith..... 37
Samuel Trone..... 75
Henry Toot, tailor..... 76
John Stoner..... 905
Jacob Smith, nailer..... 48
William Tailor..... 88
Alexander Thompson, hotel..... 624
Abraham Whetmore..... 1,200
Mathias Wallen..... 870
Joseph Wilson..... 912
Marmaduke Wilson..... 1,065
Benjamin Workman..... 71
Jacob Winter..... 554
William Walter..... 171
Henry Walter..... 837
George Walter, blacksmith..... 14
John White..... 374
Nicholas Young..... 1,004
Israel Irvine, tailor..... 14

The total assessed valuation made by James Gilchrist, Thomas Ewing and Nicholas Mark in December, 1798, for the year 1799 was $99,960. Charles Good and William Laird were the collectors.

The single men residing in the township at this time were assessed $1 each. They are named as follows: William Craig, George Kerbough, Henry Walter, John Glass, Matthias Glass, Adam Snider, Martin Snider, Moses Davis; Daniel Knouse, blacksmith; Peter Wagoner, shoe-maker; Andrew McLone; John Kerr, shoe-maker; William Fossitt; John Kerbough, shoe-maker; Peter Piper, joiner; Edward Fosler, nailer; John Howlinger, George Todd, William Laird, John Laird; Jacob Saum, shoe-maker; John Cobean, Robert Laird; Baltzer Minter, weaver; Thomas Moore, William McCleary; Robert Marshall, tanner; Robert Morrison; Sample Ross, cooper; John Shiftler, Samuel Willsor, Archibald Fleckher, William Stewart, P. Stockleger and Abel Finley.

The capture of Mary Jamison in Buchanan Valley was effected by the Indians in 1758. Mrs. Robert Bleakney, residing in Buchanan Valley in 1879 made the following reference to its history: "When the Indians threatened the settlements the Bleakneys removed to Conowago Township; the Kilkennons (who lived where Samuel McKenrick's house stands), father and seven strong boys with mother and girls, intended to remain, and went to the block-house, which stood on the Hartman farm back of Arendtsville, but on the approach of the Indians fled. Thomas Jamison's family, his wife Jane (Erwin), resided on the old Joseph I. Lever's farm (now belonging to Francis Cole), from 1743, when they came from Ireland, to 1755. The father, mother and daughter were carried off; a hired man named Robert Buck was killed, but the two little Jamison boys crept into a hollow log and escaped. Mary Jamison married an Indian."

‡Stone House.

Thomas Jamison moved in 1754 to Buchanan Valley and must have been among the other Irish settlers on Marsh Creek for the ten years preceding. James Bleakney, grandfather of Robert, died in 1821, aged ninety-eight years. Mary Jamison was born on the Atlantic after her parents left Ireland in 1743.

Immediately after the abduction of the Jamisons a Mr. Fields headed a relief party of neighbors (numbering six men) and started in pursuit. The savages realized the advance of avengers, and, to better enable them to escape, turned on their captives and killed Thomas Jamison; Jane (Ervin) Jamison, his wife; Betsy, his daughter; Robert and Matthew, their sons; Mrs. Buck and two of her children. They spared Mary Jamison, who died in 1833, and a little son of Mrs. Buck.

In 1758 Richard Bard was carried off. On May 23, 1758, Joseph Gallady was killed, and his wife and one child taken from Conococheague. Frederick Smith who murdered Frederick Forster, the German tailor of Arendtsville, was sentenced to be hanged September 24, 1849, but hanged himself September 26, 1849.

CHURCHES.

The Reformed and Lutheran Union Church, known as "Flohr's," dates back to 1822, when the two societies entered on the work of erecting a house of worship. In 1875 the Reformed Society which owned an interest in "Flohr's" Church with the Lutherans, up to that time, purchased the latter's interest for $400, and the Lutherans bought the lot on which the church stood for $25, and on which the present Lutheran Church now stands, near McKnightstown, this township. Some of the original documents belonging to this society were destroyed in the rebel invasion of 1863, hence the date of organization and names of original members are unknown. The date of the building of the first church is also unknown. The second church was built of brick where the present one now stands. It was dedicated in 1822, and used as already stated, by the Reformed and Lutheran denominations until 1875. The present church was erected in 1875–76 and dedicated in the latter year. Its present membership is 200, and value of property is $7,000. The names of pastors are Revs. John Herbst, Charles Weyle, Frederick Ruthrauff, Benjamin Keller, George Roth, L. J. Bell, J. K. Miller, Michael Snyder, H. F. Long and D. M. Blackwelder.

Mennonites.—On the north side of the road opposite Flohr's Church, stood the old Mennonite meeting-house, in which the followers of Menno Simonis worshiped until 1823, when a church was erected at Mummasburg. A schoolhouse occupies the site of the old church; but opposite is the ancient cemetery of the original congregation, still claiming memorials of many of its early tenants.

ARENDTSVILLE.

The site of Arendtsville or "John's Pursuit," was warranted to Nicholas Curle January 9, 1739, and patented by John Arendt August 14, 1810. In 1803 one William Sterling, of Gettysburg, conveyed forty acres (of the Curle seventy-three acres) for 5 s., just across the Menallen line, where the blockhouse of 1855 stood. Arendtsville was founded in 1808 by John Arendt, who died in 1826.

In 1820 Myers kept the weather boarded hotel, where George G. Plank's dwelling now stands. The "Hiram Trostle House" was also there, used as a tavern. John Arendt built the house at the corner of the square now owned by Mr. Malaum, and a blacksmith shop, where now are the hotel stables. In 1845 Lower opened a store where now is the Trostle Building; in 1848 he built

a carpenter shop on the Mrs. A. Taylor property; in 1852 George Lower erected a stone building on the lot adjoining. In 1845 Jacob Keckler was postmaster; Emanuel Umstadt established the first tannery.

CHURCHES.

Trinity Lutheran Church.—The date of the organization of this society is about 1781, and the date of the church buildings are respectively 1787, 1851 and 1882. The first was of logs, located in the present old grave-yard. The second was of brick, and stood where the present improved Reformed Church now is. The first and second churches were used jointly by the Reformed and Lutheran denominations until the summer of 1882. The present church is located beside the Lutheran parsonage on High Street, in Arendtsville. It is built of brick, two storied, with steeple and bell. Its present membership numbers 321, and the value of property, inclusive of parsonage, is $10,000. The following are the names of the pastors who have served this congregation: Revs. Meltzheimer, Heiney, John Herbst, Charles Weyle, Frederick Ruthrauff, Benjamin Keller, A. R. Height, George Roth, L. J. Bell, J. K. Miller, Michael Snyder, H. F. Long and D. M. Blackwelder.

In 1781 a grant of two acres and twenty-seven perches of and was made by Jacob Arendt and Stophel Sentmire, to Frederick Stan our and Philip Hartzell for the use of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. This lot adjoins "John's Pursuit;" on this a house of worship was erected on the southeast corner of the square, opposite the present Reformed Church, in 1857—a two-story, log, weather-boarded structure. The pulpit was barrel shaped and the altar was railed in. The school and sexton's house, at the end, were built at the same time. In 1851 these old buildings were removed, and the foundations for a new church laid on the site of the school and sexton's house. This was known as Zion Reformed and Lutheran Church. With its building the parish school disappeared. In 1785 the first record book was purchased. The first to be baptized were John, Jacob and Anna Catherine Schneider, March 26, 1786. The oldest communion list is dated May 9 and 23, 1790. The first burial in the old grave-yard was in 1790, when Anna Maria Berrin was interred. In 1872 Green Mount and Fairview Cemeteries were established.

Zion's Reformed Church at Arendtsville.—The Lutheran and Reformed congregations worshiped in the same house until 1878, when the former built a commodious and beautiful church, in which they have since worshiped. The latter bought out the Lutheran interest in the old church and last year determined to remodel it, which has been done at a cost of $6,000, and the church was dedicated (free of debt) Sunday, May 9, 1886, by Rev. M. H. Sangree. The building is of brick, 67x43 feet, with two towers and a 1,200 pound bell, and is Gothic in style, with a seating capacity of 500. The organization of this society dates back to 1787. The following are names of the ministers who have served this congregation: Revs. Lebrecht L. Hinsch, 1804-34; Benjamin Schneck, 1835; Jacob Baer, 1838; Samuel Gutalius, 1840-43; E. V. Gerhardt, D. D., 1843 to 1849; Jacob Zeigler, 1849 to 1863; D. W. Wolf, 1865 to 1873; A J. Heller, 1873 to 1883; and M. H. Sangrée, present incumbent, from 1884.

Miscellaneous.—After 1851 W. D. Gobrecht rebuilt the Hance Morrison sawmill and added a lath and shingle mill. In 1856 the Cole Bros. purchased the property, and in 1863 Francis Cole became proprietor. At this place there is a covered bridge over the Conowago, erected in 1859. In 1820 there were the Bluebaugh, John Bushey and Thomas Good taverns near the foot of the Narrows, where John Orner now lives. Daniel Arendt's property was originally owned

by Nicholas Bittinger, whose heirs had it surveyed in 1809. The Capt. Eicholtz farm was warranted in 1797 by one Ferguson, and sold by him that year to Adam Plumb. Scott & Smeltzer built the first saw-mill there.

In 1819 the Ferguson-Plumb tract fell into the hands of the Bells, who in later years sold the mill lands to D. Arendt and the Plumb tract to Capt. Eicholtz. Nicholas Bittinger, the hero of Fort Washington, built the first grist-mill. He died in 1804. The old mill was rebuilt for the heirs of William Bell, Sr. William Bell, Jr. rebuilt the saw-mill. A distillery stood here also which Andrew Bittinger operated for a number of years. Francis Knaus built the first grist mill at Arendtsville in 1797. In 1812 Isaac Wierman purchased the mill and farm, rebuilt it in 1840 as a saw and grist mill, and after the Wierman Bros. came into possession, in 1866, they added the shingle-mill and introduced submerged water-wheels.

The Washington Independent Guards was an old organization of Franklin even in 1822. The Independent Riflemen of Arendtsville were organized in June, 1858, with forty members. William F. Walter was elected captain, Jacob H. Plank, first lieutenant, and Jacob M. Bushey, second lieutenant.

The Arendtsville ladies organized a soldiers' relief society in December, 1861. The committee comprised Mrs. J. K. Miller, Mrs. Jacob Lower, Mrs. Jacob H. Plank, Mrs. Peter Boblitz, Mrs. C. Haines and Mrs. Samuel Eicholtz.

In the fall of 1867 the Franklin & Butler military company was organized. This was known as the Franklin Zouaves, with Samuel H. Eicholtz, captain.

CASHTOWN.

This village nestles at the foot of Rock Top, which rises almost perpendicularly to a height of 410 feet above the level of the village, or 1,210 feet above the Atlantic. Its beginnings go away back to pioneer days. For some years past Cashtown has been casting away the swaddling clothes of a mountain hamlet, and now boasts of a fine church building, a well conducted hotel, a few good business houses and a number of comfortable private homes. A toll gate of the Gettysburg & Chambersburg Pike-road Company occupies a central place, but apart from this the village presents a modern appearance. Hilltown, on the road up to the South Mountain narrows, may be termed an extension of Cashtown.

The Reformed Society of Cashtown formed a part of the society of Flohr's Church until the Lutheran society acquired sole control there in 1875–76. About 1876 the society at Cashtown was formed; in 1877 the work of building the present neat house of worship was begun, and the church was dedicated January 13, 1878. The cost is estimated at $3,500.

Rock Top Observatory was completed in July, 1879, for the owner, Editor Stahle.

MUMMASBURG.

This village was surveyed in 1820 by John L. Hinkle for John Mumma. It was platted into 150 lots, one of which was the spring, donated for public use, one for a schoolhouse and one or two for religious purposes. Many of the lots were placed in the lottery, each represented by a $56 ticket, on which a lot number was written. The "Mansion House" was drawn by James Black, who at once opened a tavern at this point, near his old tavern, to which a pike road was built in 1812.

In 1822–23 John Mumma succeeded in having the *Mennonite Church* at Flohr's removed to the new town, and donated the original Wislar lot to the congregation. Here a meeting-house was erected in 1823, and the cemetery

laid out by John Wislar and Tobias Boyer, the first trustees. Here Abraham Roth, the bishop, David Reiff and George Herone preached for many years. Daniel Shank is the present bishop of this county, and, with Martin Wislar, officiates here.

The Union Presbyterian and Lutheran Church, near the village school, was built in 1882. The lot was originally granted by John Mumma on condition that the church to be built thereon would be open to all Biblical teachers. Joseph Wilson and Solomon Hartman represented the Union as trustees, and David Wilts was superintendent of building.

The *M. T. P. Society* was organized April 8, 1858, with William D. Gobrecht, president, and James Russell, secretary. The presidents since that time have been Jacob Fulweiler, B. Deardorff, John Hartman and E. W. Stahle. Jacob Eicholtz and Jacob Fulweiler were secretaries, the present incumbent being David McGrew. The number of members is placed at 2,423; value of property insured, $3,250,980; total receipts since organization, $43,447.33; total losses paid, $43,447.33. The Mummasburg postoffice has been in charge of H. W. Witmore for a number of years.

M'KNIGHTSTOWN.

McKnightstown (or New Salem) is so named from the fact that it occupies a part of the old McKnight farm. In 1860 Albert Vandyke sold a tract of land to John Hartman; the same year he and Hezekiah Latshaw surveyed and platted a village, and immediately a house was erected by Abram Mickley. In 1867 Jacob F. Lower built a store-house, and during that year many of the houses now constituting the village were erected. The postoffice is in charge of W. F. Rittase.

BUCHANAN VALLEY.

Buchanan Valley, originally called "Pleasant Valley," was settled about the year 1734. It is six miles in length and about two miles in breadth. James Bleakley was the first to move into the valley; others soon followed. Some of the names of those were Casper Hiller, Nicholas Strausbaugh, John Dellone, Andrew Noel, Donald McClellan, William Cobb and James Kern, who settled in the north and western part; Michael Dellone, Jacob Starner and William Milligan in the southern part; James Jamison, Robert Buck, Christopher Warren, Jacob Symmons in the eastern part.

James Bleakley was the first farmer; was also a shoe-maker by trade, 1734. The first child born in the valley was Isabella Bleakley, June 11, 1748. The first marriage was in 1778; William Brandon to Jane Bleakley. James Bleakley, Jr., built the first saw-mill in 1783. The first death was June 30, 1809, in the person of the wife of James Bleakley. Mrs. Armstrong was the first school teacher (1790), the schoolhouse being situated in the northern part of the valley at the foot of the Pine Mountain. The first grist-mill was built in 1824 by John Lowstetter, which stands on the farm now owned by Theodore Kimple, being on the Conowago Creek. George Douse was the first store-keeper, opening his store in 1851.

The residents of Hilltown side of the mountain are not identified with the people of the valley. The name of the valley was changed to "Buchanan Valley" during the presidential campaign of James Buchanan in 1856. The present number of inhabitants is 502.

There are at present three stores in Buchanan Valley, kept respectively by Mrs. Anna Rollman, John H. Musser, and George Cole, Sr.; three steam saw mills owned respectively by Amos Newman, George Cole, Sr., and William

Martin: eight saw-mills run by water power owned respectively by Francis Cole, Theodore Kimple, Sr., John Dillon, Dillon & Irwin, John Bittinger, Andrew Bittinger and Nancy Bleakley; one grist-mill owned by Theodore Kimple, Sr.; one blacksmith shop, Samuel Irwin, smith. There are three schoolhouses: Brady's school, taught by Sarah C. Stahle; Strusbaugh's school, taught by Clement Hartman, and Newman's school taught by Charles Deardorff.

Agriculture, stock growing, and the manufacture of lumber are the principal pursuits of the inhabitants. There is but little commerce, charcoal, grain and lumber being the chief articles.

Conowago Creek runs through the valley, rising on William Sheppard's farm, at a spring in the meadow. This farm is situated at the head of the valley near the Chambersburg pike.

Valentine Feld purchased the Cornelius Campbell and other tracts (as warrented in 1762), in 1795, and in July, 1809, they were deeded to him, and became known as the Armagh tract, now the property of Francis Cole, and here he kept a hotel as late as 1825. In 1795 it was the property of the heirs of Hans, Hugh and James Morrison and John Sample. Morrison built the first saw-mill on this property.

William Boyd kept tavern where C. W. Stewart now lives. William Kelso settled here and built the house which is still standing, in 1770. In 1779 Andrew Boyd purchased it from Kelso and William Boyd, and opened it as a hotel at the foot of Piney Hill.

Trust postoffice was established in 1886, George Cole being appointed postmaster.

St. Ignatius Catholic Church is situated in Buchanan Valley in the South Mountain, about ten miles from Gettysburg, on a commanding eminence in the southern part of Buchanan Valley. There is but little known of the early history of this church, as there is no record to be found here or at Conowago, the church from which pastors were supplied. The records were destroyed. This church was attached to Conowago Church until 1858. It was originated in 1816 by John Lowstetter, who gave a tract of land to build it on, and the corner-stone was laid October 10, 1816. It is built of brick. Part of the land on which the church stood was sold by the sheriff, John Arendt, in the year 1819. The remainder of the land was sold and purchased by the Jesuits of Georgetown and Conowago Church. Some of the original members were Jacob Sterner, Andrew Sterner, Michael Strasbaugh, Michael Dellone, Andrew Noel, John Walter, William Noel, Peter Dellone, Sr., Joseph Baker and Christian Baker. The parsonage was begun December, 27, 1818. It is a frame building and is built beside the church. The Jesuits, in 1853, sold the land in lots, reserving two acres upon which the church stands, including the cemetery. Rev. Adolphus L. DeBarth celebrated mass at the house of Andrew Noel, Sr., which stood on the farm now owned by John and Samuel Irwin. This was some time before the church was built; probably between 1800 and 1817. He was the first pastor but there is no record of his pastorship. Rev. Mathew Leken succeeded Father DeBarth and served this congregation until 1829. Fathers Kendler and Steinbacher attended this congregation also, assistants of Father Leken. Michael Dougherty served until 1843. He officiated at the first marriages there is any record of at this church: George Cole to Anna Strasbaugh; John Cole to Sarah Strasbaugh, October 1, 1843. Rev. James B. Cotting, the next pastor, purchased the bell and organ.

Rev. Francis X. Denecker, who succeeded Father Cotting, provided a library and established the Rosary society. He was the last regular Jesuit

pastor. In 1858 the Jesuits gave over the Gettysburg and Mountain churches and church property into the care and control of Rev. James Wood, bishop of Philadelphia. A new charge was formed out of the Gettysburg (St. Francis Xavier), Immaculate Conception, Fairfield and St. Ignatius, South Mountain. Rev. Basil Shorb was the first secular pastor appointed after Father Denecker, in 1858, residing in Gettysburg. He attended until about February 24, 1860. He was followed by Rev. L. J. Miller, who attended five months; the Rev. F. P. Mulgrew, from September to December, 1860. Then came Rev. Michael Martin for a short time. The next regular pastor was the Rev. Arthur McGinni, who was in charge from July 16, 1861, to about October 27, 1863. Rev. Joseph A. Boll assumed charge January 4, 1864, until the spring of 1873, when St. Ignatius Church was detached from the Gettysburg, and attached to the Chambersburg charge. Rev. John Boeseus, of the Chambersburg charge, took charge of St. Ignatius Church, South Mountain, in 1873; Rev. Daniel Reily, assistant. Rev. Thomas J. Flemming took charge of the congregation in July, 1875, with Rev. Joseph Kaelin as assistant. He bade farewell to his congregation August 15, 1881. Rev. Clement A. Schleuter, the present pastor, succeeded Father Flemming; Father Raclin still is assistant pastor. In the cemetery in connection with this church Andrew Noel, aged eighty-six, was the first person buried, in 1821. The value of the church property is $8,000.

Jacob J. Cole was instrumental in establishing the Parochial School of St. Ignatius Church in the year 1877, Rev. Thomas J. Flemming, pastor. Miss Jane A. Cole was appointed teacher, but did not finish the term, her cousin Jennie S. Cole finishing for her. Annie McCloskey succeeded and taught two terms. Sara C. Stahle took charge of the school in 1883, and is the present teacher. The school is only open during the summer months. She takes a lively interest in the welfare of the children of Buchanan Valley and in their moral and religious training. Rev. C. A. Schleuter pastor. The present choir consists of Jennie S. Cole, organist; Peter Adams, leader; John Baker, George I. Cole, Jacob J. Cole, Sara C. Stahle, Annie Cole, Annie Steinberger and Katie Steinberger.

SEVEN STARS.

This is a name given to a little hamlet on the Hanover Junction, Harrisburg & Gettysburg Railroad. Prior to 1840 Andrew Hentzellman's tavern marked the location; years later it was surveyed into town lots; but not until 1867 did it assume any importance, although a postoffice was established there some years before. Of late years Israel Little and E. J. Little have been postmasters.

SHEELEY'S.

At Sheeley's settlement above Hilltown the beginnings of another village have been made. On the death of Jacob Sheely, who resided near the old Indian burying ground, in 1860, a cemetery was opened above the foot of the Narrows. In 1861 Calvary Church of the United Brethren Association was erected, and in 1880 the brick schoolhouse, just north of the church, was built and opened by Horace Comfort. Jacob Sheely is the present teacher. Prior to 1880 the children of the new district had to attend school at Lady's or Cashtown.

CHAMBERLIN'S.

Chamberlin's settlement dates its beginnings back to the pioneer days of the county; but not until 1850 was it distinguished from any of the neighboring farms. In that year Chamberlin's Methodist Episcopal Church was



Sincerely Yours,

Jos. S. Gitt

erected, and dedicated November 6, by Rev. Charles Tipet, presiding elder. The mission formerly belonged to the Gettysburg Circuit, but is now attached to the Littlestown charge. The cemetery dates back to February 11, 1855, when Ellick Clark, an old resident aged seventy five years, was buried there. There are eighteen headstones memorializing the death of so many aged citizens. Among the original members of the church were the Diehls, Linns, Beards, Leases, Beiseckers, Spences, Catherine Chamberlin, and Gilberts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ortanna is the name given to the station at the present western terminus of the Hanover Junction, Harrisburg & Gettysburg Railroad, which passes through a portion of the southern part of the township. Here, in 1884, Wertz & Co. established a store and warehouse and erected a neat residence.

Graeffenburg is a small settlement on the western border of the township, a half mile from Caledonia furnace. It is the postal town of the Upper Conococheague country and the Buchanan Valley. Since its beginning it has sustained a small business. Josephine Riggeal is postmistress.

"Pleasant Valley" is the name given to the pass in South Mountain, through which the head waters of Marsh Creek rush eastward, and the turnpike leads to Chambersburg, west of Cashtown.

The postoffices in Franklin Township are Arendtsville, Cashtown, Graeffenburgh, McKnightstown, Mummasburgh, Seven Stars and Trust.

CHAPTER XXXII.

FREEDOM TOWNSHIP.

MARSH CREEK forms the entire eastern line of Freedom Township, with Plum Run in the north as its principal native tributary. Middle Creek enters the township north of the White farm and flows southeast, entering Maryland at the old Rhodes farm. There are several rivulets feeding the main streams, all of which are native to the county. Harper's Hill in the southeastern part is the only prominent high land; but, throughout, the land is heavily rolling and may be called hilly.

In 1842 Robert Black erected a covered wooden bridge on the Emmittsburg road over Middle Creek for $800, which gave place to a new one twenty years ago. In 1854 George Chritzman built a covered bridge over Marsh Creek on the Emmittsburg road for $1,975. In 1865 John Taylor & Bro. erected a covered wooden bridge across Middle Creek on the Emmittsburg road for $1,600. The iron bridge over Middle Creek, built by the Keystone Bridge Company in 1885–86, cost $549.

The population in 1840 was 465; in 1850, 473, including 3 colored; in 1860, 472, including 4 colored; in 1870, 449, including 5 colored, and in 1880, 544. The number of tax-payers (1886) is 154; value of real estate, $200,318; number of horses, etc., 201; of cows, 209; value of moneys at interest, $27,210; value of trades and professions, $3,565; number of pleasure carriages, 100; of gold watches, 5; acres of timber land, 1,001.

The township was set off from Liberty in 1838. As early as 1740 it was included in "the Manor of Maske," and the original settlers shared in all the

troubles and uncertainties, regarding titles to their lands peculiar to those times. Among the first land improvers on this part of the "Manor" were many of the men whose names will be forever identified with the settlement of the western part of Adams County. Samuel Gettys owned land on Middle Creek, and it is supposed that the following named settled here on the dates given: Quintin McAdams, Robert McNeil, Robert Anan, later of Emmittsburg, in May, 1741; Robert Long, in September, 1739; Hugh Woods, in March, 1741; Samuel Gibson, Duncan Evans and Robert Gibson, in October, 1736; Thomas Martin, in May, 1741; Robert Brumfield, in September, 1739; Thomas Tedford, in May, 1740.

James Logan, secretary of the Proprietaries, in one of his reports complains of the new ideas and independence of the Irish settlers: "I must own," says he, "from my own experience in the land office, that the settlement of five families from Ireland gives me more trouble than fifty of any other people." Watson, referring to Logan, says: "All this seems like hard measure dealt upon those specimens of 'the land of generous natures,' but we may be excused for letting him speak out, who was himself from the 'Emerald Isle,' where he had of course seen a better race."

Richard Peters, who succeeded James Logan as secretary, visited Marsh Creek in 1743 to evict the squatters and survey the "Manor of Maske." On this occasion seventy settlers broke the surveyor's chain and routed the secretary, the sheriff, a justice of the peace, and others.

The "Manor of Maske," including all Cumberland Township and the greater part of Freedom, was established in 1740, but squatters were here some years prior to that year. In 1765 a list of the resident squatters was made, the greater number of whom resided in the adjoining townships. Carrol's Tracts, or the Upper and Lower Tracts, were granted to Charles Carrol, Sr., who was agent for Lord Baltimore. There is a "Mason & Dixon" milestone in the barn-yard of Matthias Martin, near the Gettysburg road, one mile and a half from Emmittsburg. There is also one on Frank Caldwell's farm, near the west end of the old plank road, and another on the Friends' Creek Hills, two miles from Emmittsburgh.

The "Hill," or Marsh Creek Associated Presbyterian Church, was first built of logs between 1763 and 1768. The present stone church was commenced in 1792 and finished in the winter of 1793–94. This church has never been modernized. Its brick aisles, high back seats, pulpit in the center of the back part of the church, with the marks of thirteen stripes above, representing the original States, the original stripes having been carried off in 1863 as relics, all still extant; the roof alone is modern, being put on twenty-four years ago. Almost all the settlers on Marsh Creek in 1797 subscribed toward the support of this church twelve years after its consolidation with the Rock Creek Church.

The early military history of the township, like that of other divisions of the country, is related in the general history. Hiram S. McNair was the only one of the citizens of Freedom, who responded to the first call for troops in April, 1861, who was accepted. He was mustered into Company E, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

GERMANY TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF LITTLESTOWN.

ALLOWAY'S CREEK, forming the western line of Germany Township, is the receptacle of the streams in this township. The little creeks all flow in a southwesterly direction into Maryland. They seem to run at will throughout this little Holland, but without that crystal, dashing, splashing grace, which gives beauty and interest to the mountain streamlets. The surface is rolling in some parts, and decidedly level in others. The soil is all that limestone indicates, while in the very low districts loam and even black muck characterize it. Here are found outcrops of conglomerate dolerite, streaked blue and white limestone, red sandstone, mesozoic sandstone, slaty conglomerate, mesozoic sandstone stained with malachite, course grained, yellowish, green conglomerate, red shale with mica spangles. The iron ore mines on the farms of Mrs. Sterner and Enoch LeFevre, in Germany Township, were worked in 1867 by the Wrightsville and the Ashland Mining Companies.

In October, 1824, Dan Margentfee, David and Henry Shriver were engaged in selling foreign wines and liquors, and Christian Bishop, Dr. Ephraim Davis and George Will, foreign merchandise.

The population in 1800 was 1,013; in 1810, about 1,100; in 1820, 1,272, including 1 slave and 26 free colored; in 1830, 1,517; in 1840, 1,553; in 1850 (outside the borough), 720 (2 colored); in 1860, 744 (4 colored); in 1870, 880 (1 colored), and in 1880, 1,002. The number of taxpayers (1886) is 303; value of real estate, $294,751; number of horses, 242; of cows, 275; value of moneys at interest, $59,689; value of trades and professions, $7,830; number of carriages, 101; gold watches, 4; silver watches 1; acres of timber land, 335.

The Littlestown Branch Railroad was opened for traffic July 1, 1858. The cost was about $75,000, as shown in the report of the president, William McSherry. The road was extended to Frederick, Md., in 1871, and in December, 1874, the entire "Short Line" was leased to the Pennsylvania Company, the present operators. The first turnpike, the Gettysburg & Petersburg (Littlestown), was built by a company in 1809, to Biddle's Mill, on the State line. The act of incorporation named James McSherry, John Shorb, Jacob Winrott, James Gettys, Alexander Cobean and Henry Hoke, commissioners. Three hundred and fifty shares of $100 each were taken. Samuel Sloan surveyed the line for $2 per mile in 1808, and James Gettys contracted to build the road for $4,585 per mile. Toll gates were erected in August, 1809, and the extension from Gettysburg to the mountain, ten miles, was built in 1810.

In 1848 Henry Spalding built a wooden bridge over Alloway's Creek, on the Littlestown & Emmittsburg road, for $343.

The postoffices in Germany Township are Littlestown and Kingsdale, the latter located close on the confines of Maryland.

The question of adopting the act establishing the common school system, brought before the county convention of November 4, 1834, was decided in the negative in the case of Germany, A. LeFevre, the delegate, voting contra. Shortly after the system was adopted.

"Digges' Choice" dates back to October 14, 1727, when a grant of 10,000 acres was made to John Digges. On the advice of an Indian chief named

"Tom," he located this grant in what is now Conowago and Germany Townships, this county, and Heidelberg Township in York County. A survey was made in April, 1732, when 6,822 acres were laid off, a patent for which was issued May 25, 1738. In August, 1745, a resurvey was made, and 3,679 acres added to the former survey. This tract was four miles north of the temporary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, surveyed in 1732. The subsequent disagreements led to the murder of Dudley Digges by Jacob Kitzmiller in February, 1752. From 1735 to 1752 Germans came by thousands. In the fall of 1749 no less than twenty ships arrived at Philadelphia, bringing 12,000 passengers, led hither by the Newlanders—older German settlers of Pennsylvania.

The assessment for 1799 was made by Robert McIlhenny, assisted by Andrew Lohr, who could not sign his name, and Jacob Parr. On the total valuation, $121,790, 23 cents per $100 were collected by Frederick Bachman and Thomas Biddle.

John Arnold, grist-mill	$1,700	George Gobble	$616
Jacob Beil	1,800	Adam Geesler	926
George Best	816	Peter Galla	1,387
Jacob Brother	912	Martin Greenwalt	126
Detrich Bishoff	780	Jacob Greenwalt, carpenter	10
William Beeher	100	Philip Gilbert	63
Lewis Beeher	267	Michael Horner	210
Thomas Biddle	1,269	Jacob Hostetter	1,414
Peter Busse	541	John Hantzel, weaver	28
Philip Bardt	410	Henry Hoover, blacksmith	19
Fred. Bachman	1,159	John Hoover	1,177
Peter Baker	1,001	Fred. Horn	578
D. Bachman's heirs	1,725	Andrew Hertziger	79
Isaac Bear	107	Baltzer Hilbert	877
Jacob Bear	1,084	Martin Hoffman	189
Henry Bringman, tannery*	665	John Hoofnagle, tailor	303
Benedict Barnhart	96	Michael Hoover	9
Jacob Bringman	89	James Hagen	800
Philip Bishoff	2,074	Nicholas Jacobi	87
Andrew Bear	10	Abram Johns	78
Samuel Becher	110	Henry Kohlstock, joiner	508
Adam Coleman	130	John Kohlstock	129
Peter Comp	180	John Knauff	1,355
Henry Croft	38	Adam Knauff	20
Jacob Dapper	48	George Kuntz	1,889
Henry Dewalt	1,810	Joseph Koch, mason	318
Andrew Dapper	1,746	Christian Kintz	648
Christian Dapper	98	Jacob Kitzmiller	1,221
Michael Dysart	100	Jacob Kitzmiller, Jr	18
John Eckert, Sr	1,220	Peter Krepps	1,565
Peter Eckert	828	George King	1,286
John Eckert, Jr	178	George Kline	89
Thomas Fisher	1,487	Ludwig King	104
George Fretzlin	357	Abram Kuntz	393
James Fisher	1,289	Abram King	1,007
Henry Fisher	276	Andrew Kuntz, blacksmith	129
Andrew Finfrock	198	Stephen Krise	457
Nicholas Feeser	367	John Keefer, Sr	434
John Feeser	98	John Keefer, Jr., turner	249
John Fink	816	Frederick Keefer, turner	49
George Freese	977	David Keefer, wagon-maker	49
Gilmayer Francis†	500	Henry Keefer, carpenter	39
Henry Ghetz	495	Jacob Keefer	120
George Green	100	Michael Keeler, weaver	48
George Gardner	587	Val. Krise	428
George Gardner, Jr	147	George Kuntz, Jr	200

*One blind mare valued at $1.99.
†Ground rents of Petersburg.

Peter Leonard, tailor	$309
Frederick Little, Sr.	2,018
Frederick Little, Jr., hatter	315
David Little	78
Jacob Little, blacksmith	584
John Little, tailor	49
Henry Little, Sr.	288
Lorentz Litzinger, weaver	538
Zachariah Loudebough	1,459
Andrew Lohr, Sr.	1,726
Andrew Lohr, Jr., weaver	388
Abram Lohr, weaver	368
Philip Long	243
William Litener, blacksmith	149
Widow Miller	1,402
John Miller	147
Robert McIlhenny	269
Nick Miller	500
Widow Mayr	918
Philip Miller, shoemaker	129
James McSherry, merchant	3,355
McSherry & Bishoff	633
William Moirey	317
Adam Miller	438
Solomon Menchey	1,838
Henry Miller, shoemaker	39
George Morse	2,400
Adam Myrise, weaver	29
Jacob Parr	1,965
Widow Parr	1,617
Fred. Palmer	628
Jacob Pfiffer	259
John Patterson, weaver	29
Melchoir Reifel	770
Mathias Reifel	952
Christian Reek	1,114
Adam Reck, tannery	98
John Reck	98
Jacob Rider	1,562
John Rouzahn	158
John Sneeringer, Jr.	107
Jacob Sell, merchant	211
Adam Sell	2,117
George Sneeman	2,984
John Sneeringer	2,042
Jacob Seachrist	277
Isaac Sell	$867
Jacob Sherman	1,150
Jacob Sheaffer, blacksmith	1,096
Michael Snider	1,547
John Staley, Jr.	679
Valentine Sherer	1,148
Fred. Smith	558
Valentine Steir	577
John Shorb	375
Jacob Sell, saw-miller	1,081
Fred. Sponsaller	269
Jacob Sell, gunsmith	199
Joseph Staley, sadler	709
Henry Springle	1,207
Joseph Sneeringer, tavern	2,486
Andrew Shriver	80
John Staley, Sr., tanner	702
Henry Shilt	845
George Sponsaller	186
Henry Sponsalter	127
Nicholas Sheaffer	9
Henry Springle, Jr.	58
Jacob Sides	611
Anthony Troxal	440
George Unger	915
Bastian Wonder	107
Adam Winterode, squire	2,337
John Winterode	345
Jacob Winterode, blacksmith	189
Jacob Werner	893
Jacob Willitt	1,639
Philip Werner	98
George Wilt	498
Mathias Wiltonger	568
Henry Werner	58
Adam Winterode, Jr.	244
Winterode's heirs	1,550
George Wilt, shoemaker	139
Peter Wymert, nailer	52
Jacob Will sadler	330
John Weckert, tannery	1,605
Christian Winemiller	1,547
Adam Winemiller, shoemaker	39
Stephen Wymert	49
Jacob Winterode, hotel	190
Christian Zinlap	558

The single men residing in Germany Township in 1799 were named as follows: George Kuntz, Jr., Ludwig Miller, Henry Snider, Michael Winemiller, Henry Gilbert, Daniel Smith, Jacob Kuntz Jacob Keiffer, William Irvine, Anthony Irvine, Abram Keeler, Henry Sell, George Bardt, Jacob Kitzinger, William Beeher, Henry King, Jacob King, Adam Dysart, Nicholas Kintz (disabled), Ludwig Sherer, John Watterson, George Merchey, Abram and Henry Sell (sons of Jacob), Conrad Righstay, John Masser, Abram King, John Rider, Peter Meyer, Frederick Snider, D. Hoover, Jacob Winemiller, Patrick Owings, J. Werner, William Guinn, George Wiltonger, Michael and John Dysart, and Conrad Fink, each of whom were assessed $1.

BOROUGH OF LITTLESTOWN.

This borough is situate near the eastern line of what is known as the "Dutch Plateau," 619 feet above the Atlantic level.

[Including two negro slaves for life, $270, and two small negro children, $20.]

The population in 1800 was 250; in 1810, 150; in 1820, 305; in 1850, 394; in 1860, 702; in 1870, 847, including 3 colored; and in 1880, 913. The number of taxpayers in the borough (1886) is 298; value of real estate, $185,715; number of horses, etc., 75; of cows, etc., 19; value of moneys at interest, $78,935; number of pleasure carriages, 53; of gold watches, 27; no timber land; value of trades and professions, $15,405.

The *American Gazetteer* of 1797 contained the following reference to Littlestown: "Petersburg, in York County, two miles north of the Maryland line, contains a Catholic Church and about 80 houses. In north latitude 39° 42′ 30″, west longitude 77° 4′, Wayne's army *en route* to squash Cornwallis arrived at York, May 26, 1781. On the 27th this command camped at Littlestown and on the 28th moved to Taneytown, Md., with whom were many soldiers from Adams County."

In 1803 John Shorb & Co., of Presterstown, Md., agreed with G. Granger, postmaster-general, to carry the mail from Baltimore through Littlestown and Gettysburg to Chambersburg, once a week, for $137.50 per quarter.

Littlestown, as laid out in 1765, contained forty-eight lots. The founder of "Kleina Stedtle" was Peter Klein, who died in 1773, in his forty-ninth year. In early years the village was known as "Petersburg," and before that or the present name was generally applied it was called "Kleina Stedtle," and its two leading streets named "King Street" and "Queen Street." The original lot owners and builders were Peter Cushwa, Matthias Baker, Stephen Geiss, Henry Brothers, R. McIlhenny, Jacob Gray, John Alspach, Michael Reed, Peter Baker, D. Zackery, the Wills, Sells, Hostetters, Stahles, Crouses, Longs, Dysarts, Littles and the Kuntz family, with others whose names appear in the original assessment of the township. About the time the railroad was completed, the Renshaw & Myers Addition to the village was platted, new warehouses, stores and residences were erected, and by 1865 the old village was almost thoroughly modernized.

In 1867 the large brick school building was erected by the Catholic congregation, where Miss Mary Wilson, now Mrs. Steffy, was the first teacher. In 1872 a large building was erected by the common school trustees. From 1847 to the present time the newspaper press may be said to have shared in the fortunes of the village. The *Weekly Visitor* was published in 1847; five other journals appeared only to disappear, and in August, 1883, the *Era* was introduced by A. E. Keeport.

The borough was incorporated in 1864, and in August of that year the first elections were held. In the following list the names of burgesses stand next the date, and are followed by the names of councilmen:

1864—W. F. Crouse; Noah J. Wickert, John Spangler, David Schwartz, George Stonesifer, Dr. J. S. Kemp.

1865—R. S. Seiss; D. Schwartz, S. Wickert, D. Crouse, J. Barker, Fred. Bittinger.*

1866—R. S. Seiss; D. Schwartz, S. S. Blocher, S. Weikert, J. H. Miller, Isaac Staub.

1867—Simon S. Bishop; A. Crouse, J. Coshun, I. Mehring, H. Colehouse, J. Hunberger.

1868—James H. Colehouse; H. Colehouse, William Sheely, J. Geiselman, John F. McSherry, John Duttera.

1869—Martin Steffy; Sam. P. Young, Eph. Myers, I. Sell, W. H. Sneeringer, W. Slifer, Sr.

*The borough administration of 1865 had the streets graded and many other improvements made.

1870-71—Martin Steffy; Dr. Kemp, W. Kuhns, William Slifer, Isaac Staub, George Smith, Franklin Hesson.

1872—R. S. Seiss; John Eckenrode, John Slifer, Samuel Shorb, John Hidriller, H. S. Klein.

1873—R. S. Seiss; James Keefer, L. D. Mans, J. Kellar, J. Angel, George Stover.

1874—T. S. Blocher; G. Smith, S. Rebert, J. W. Eline, Jacob Hunberger, John H. Spalding.

1875—John H. Hinkle; George Riffle, Isaac Sell, W. H. Feeser, E. K. Foreman, J. Gobrecht and Amos LeFevre, a tie.

1876—Henry S. Klein; John Slifer, F. Steffy, Charles Spangler, Eph. Myers, Ezra Mehring, J. H. Colehouse.

1877—W. H. Lausinger; R. A. Colehouse, Lewis Richstein, A. Sanders, William Sheely, W. Kuhns.

1878—David Weikert; Dr. Shorb, John P. Heindell, J. S. Stonesifer, H. Rather, W. Kuhns.

1879—William Slifer; C. Spangler, G. Kemp, D. Stonesifer, Isaac Sell, J. Eline.

1880—R. S. Seiss; I. Sell, E. Crouse, J. Keefer, Alonzo Sanders, George W. Riffle.

1881—R. S. Seiss; W. Kuhns, J. Eline, Sr., H. Miller, L. Richstein, Amos Sheely.

1882—H. S. Klein; J. Slifer, T. S. Blocher, J. A. Spangler, John Sellars, John Feeser.

1883—R. S. Seiss; John Feeser, Ephraim Myers, George Yount, John Unger, George Stonesifer.

1884—W. H. Lausinger; Ocker, Crouse, Colehouse, Anthony, Starr.

1885—R. S. Seiss; J. W. Homberger, Harry Rider.

CHURCHES.

The Catholic Church, the first religious organization here, was founded about 1790, and in 1791 a building which stood on the north side of the cemetery lot was converted into a chapel by the trustees, Patrick McSherry, Joseph Flauth and Henry O'Hara. Among the first priests of this mission was Father Demetrius Augustus de Gallitzin, but it is said Father Pellentz attended the congregation here. The priests of Conowago presided over the congregation subsequently. In 1840, during the administration of Rev. Michael Dougherty, St. Aloysius congregation was incorporated, the old church was sold to Joseph Ocker, Sr. (to-day forming his residence on the Taneytown road), and the present brick church erected. The trustees in 1840 were Henry Spalding, John Shorb, Dr. Shorb, Jacob Rider, J. Rider, Joseph Riddlemoser, Joseph Fink, Jacob Baumgartner and James McSherry. The Jesuit fathers were succeeded by Father Crotty a few years ago—the first secular priest of the congregation.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation was organized in 1863-66, and the work of church building was at once entered upon. In October, 1867, it was completed and dedicated. The building and grounds cost about $16,000. The pastors of the church since its organization are named as follows: Revs. S. Henry, M. J. Alleman, J. W. Lake and E. D. Weigle, the present incumbent. The first officers included Samuel Weikert, Jacob Keller, John Diehl, Amos LeFevre, John Crumrine, Jesse Geiselman, Levi T. Mehring, Dr. R. S. Seiss, James H. Colehouse, J. H. Miller, A. Basehoar, and George D. Basehoar. The parsonage was erected in 1879, at a cost of $3,400. Ephraim Myers,

George Stonesifer, Joseph Barker, Henry Baxter, John B. Byers, S. S. Mehring, George Hilterbrick and Isaac DeGraft were among the original working members of this society. There are now 440 members.

St. John's Lutheran Church was organized November 13, 1763. The names given in the deed of the property are John Hoover, Thomas Fisher, Henry Bishoph, George Garner and Stephen Chrise. Names in baptismal record: Christian Drachsael, (Troxel) Mical Unger, Johann Mehring, Andreas Lohr, Abraham Sell, Peter Joung, Andreas Schrieber, Andreas Spahnseyler. The names of the pastors who served this church are as follows: Revs. Carl Frederick Wildbahn, 1783-1806; Rev. John D. Shrœtter, 1806–24; Rev. John G. Grubb, 1826–30; Rev. John R. Hoffman, 1830–37; Rev. Jonathan Rothrauff, 1837–48; Rev. Jacob Albert, 1848–49; Rev. C. A. Hay, D. D., 1849–56; Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, 1856–57; Rev. M. J. Alleman, 1857–58; Rev. Frederick Rothrauff, 1859–67; Rev. S. Henry, 1868–69; Rev. P. P. Lane, 1870–74; Rev. L. T. Williams, and the present pastor, Rev. E. Y. Metzler, who was appointed in 1875. The site of the original church of 1763 is a half mile west of Littlestown. Here also the church of 1829 was built, and the new church of 1874 erected. In 1859 a parsonage was erected at a cost of $3,000; about the same amount was expended on the church. There are 350 members.

The Redeemer's Reformed Church of Littlestown was organized August 22, 1859, with forty-five members, by Rev. Jacob Seehler. This society existed so near the old Christ Church, one mile and a half distant, that it was not until 1872 a house of worship was erected in the borough. Two years later this building was enlarged. The organizing preacher died May 10, 1880, in his seventy-fifth year. The corner stone was placed August 16, 1868, and the building dedicated, May 26, 1872, by W. K. Zieber. The house was enlarged in 1874. The present membership is 260 and the value of property, $10,000. The pastors succeeding Rev. Jacob Seehler are named as follows: Revs. John M. Clemens, 1867; Caspar Scheels, 1870; John Ault, 1873, died July 26, 1880, and Rev. D. U. Dittmar, 1881–86.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Littlestown dates back to 1828, when a little society was formed with J. McIlvain, Rachel Sweney and Mrs. Bishop, members. William O. Lamsdon, T. H. W. Morrow and J. H. Brown were then the circuit preachers. The first church was erected in 1846. In April, 1876, the new church was commenced on the site of the old church building, and in August the corner stone was placed. It was dedicated September 2, 1877. The parsonage was purchased in 1882. The membership at present is seventy five. Since 1876 this has been the circuit church of a large district extending west to Fairfield and Chamberlin's. The pastors since that time are named as follows: Revs. Owen Hicks, 1877; I. N. Moorhead, 1879; H. S. Lundy, 1881, and J. C. Brown, the present preacher in charge, 1883–86. Prior to 1877 the Gettysburg church supplied preachers.

St. James Reformed Church, four miles southwest of Littlestown, on the Emmittsburg road, was organized November 23, 1851, with thirty members, by Rev. Jacob Seehler. A stone church was built that year, and dedicated August 17, 1851, which continued in use until restored, or rather replaced by the building of 1878–79. The value of this property is placed at $3,000; the membership numbers 125. From 1851 to 1881 the ministers of the church at Littlestown served here, but after the death of Mr. Ault, Rev. J. Kretzing was appointed to this charge. The officers at organization were elders, Jacob Spangler and Samuel Riegel; deacons, John Feeser, David Lynn, Jacob H. Feeser and Barnabas Brown. At the first communion after the organization thirty members communed.



James Hervey

United Brethren Church was organized in 1822, and the same year a building was erected on a lot donated by Philip Bishop, Sr. In 1863 the old building gave place to the present brick house. Prior to 1837 the circuit preacher was an irregular visitor, but since that time the church has been regularly supplied by a resident pastor.

CEMETERY.

Mt. Carmel Cemetery was dedicated in May, 1861. The Association was chartered August 22, 1860, with S. S. Bishop, president, and William T. Crouse, secretary. The charter members numbered 21. There are 259 lots sold at from $12 to $15 each, and 349 remain unsold.

SOCIETIES.

The Littlestown Savings Institution was organized in April, 1867, with Joseph L. Sherb, president, and James LeFevre, treasurer. The present banking house was erected in 1879.

Catoctin Tribe of Red Men Society was organized in 1870, at Littlestown, and celebrated its first anniversary June 2, 1871.

The Littlestown ladies organized a soldiers' relief society, November 11, 1861.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF EAST BERLIN.

CONOWAGO CREEK forms the entire northern boundary, and Little Conowago Creek the entire western boundary of this township. Here they are spirited streams, rushing and splashing along their zigzag course. Muney Run flows westward, and Pine Run northward, both feeders of these creeks, and drainers of the southwest and central portions of Hamilton. Beaver Creek forms the eastern boundary of the township, entering Conowago Creek at the extreme northeastern part of the township.

While there are several pretentious hills there are no mountainous tracts. The soil is red gravel, flinty, and very productive. The surface rolls heavily in parts, but large tracts of comparatively level land exist. The elevation of East Berlin above the Atlantic level is 550 feet. Pine Hill, near East Berlin, just north of the creek, contains a mineral resembling umber. In this neighborhood the brown stone used in building Conowago Chapel in 1787 was found.

The Berlin & Hanover Turnpike was constructed in 1811.

In 1820 the bridge at Geiselman's mill, East Berlin, was built by Sebastian Hafer. It was 213 feet long with seven arches, and cost $5,000. During the ice flow of 1825 this was carried away, and in 1826 the present wooden bridge was erected. In 1826 Amos Green built the covered wooden bridge at East Berlin for $3,850. In 1832 the wooden bridge on Little Beaver Creek, below East Berlin at Smith's mill, was built for the two counties by Jacob Baumaster, for $1,595. In 1860 J. M. Pittenturf built a wooden bridge at East Berlin for $545. The iron bridge over Beaver Creek, near East Berlin, was built by the two counties in the fall of 1884.

The population of Hamilton Township in 1820 was 1,076, and of East Berlin, 418; in 1830, 1,047; in 1840, 1,068; in 1850, 1,166 (including 2

colored); in 1860, 1,119 (including 2 colored); in 1870, 1,118, and in 1880, 721. The population of East Berlin in 1880 was 510. The number of tax payers in Hamilton Township (1886) is 235; value of real estate, $365,494; number of horses, etc., 283; of cows, etc., 334; value of moneys at interest, $28,105; value of trades and professions, $5,970; number of carriages, 122; acres of timber land, 533½.

Hamilton Township was formed out of Berwick in 1810. The first assessment was made in 1811, and from it the following list is made up:

Philip Arper	$212
John Anthony, shoe-maker	60
Anthony Auchinbaugh	252
John Attig, carpenter	902
Frederick Arper, carpenter	950
Geo. Aldland, carpenter	700
Peter Auchinbaugh, merchant	312
Dr. John B. Arnold	932
John Arnold	1,996
John Arendurff	7,293
John & Herman Arnold	4,212
Widow Eliza Auchinbaugh	510
Conrad Allwine	2,820
Widow Kate Bonix	200
Dr. Daniel Baker	852
William Baugher, carpenter	262
John Brighner, cooper	680
Geo. Brown, Squire	
John Blintzinger, tailor	60
John Bowman, wheelwright	1,062
Peter Binder	200
John Brown, tailor	960
Michael Bender	3,906
Fred Baugher	1,587
Geo. Baker	6,084
Jacob Bohn	5,245
Dan Butt	70
Fred Berlin, shoe-maker	336
Michael Bawelitz	1,348
Peter Brough, grist and saw-mill	8,988
Sam. Bowser, Sr.	2,294
Geo. Clarke, tailor	290
James Chamberlin	100
Jacob Cole, shoe-maker	362
Benj. Deardorff	400
Samuel Deardorff	4,836
Daniel Deardorff	483
John Duncan	3,450
Widow Christina Duncan	1,380
Jacob Ernest	1,000
Henry Forry	1,300
George Fauss, carpenter	560
Peter Fahnestock, Jr., merchant	1,512
Borious Fahnestock	1,412
Samuel Fahnestock	1,868
Val Fiches	3,287
John Fox to John Lentz	2,484
Michael Gyselman, grist, saw and plaster-mill	6,224
Jacob Getes	3,992
Geo. Gipe	150
Dan Grosseasten, wagon-maker	1,293
Joseph Howe, blacksmith	62
Jacob Housel, clock-maker	50
John Hoffman, saddle-tree mnfr	60
Jacob Henning, hatter	50
Fred Hoover	452
John Hollinger	2,410
John Hildebrand (town of Carlin)	$7,220
C. Hollinger, saw and plaster-mills	7,201
Phil. Hartman	4,206
Jacob Hantz, chemist	1,450
Wm. Henderson	12
Wm. Jones	12
Peter Ickes	2,300
Joseph Jones	32
Wm. Inkius	1,380
Samuel Jacob	3,900
Dan Jacob, wagon-maker	610
Jacob Kimmell	560
James Kitwallet	110
Jacob Krider	212
Joseph Koon, cooper	410
Michael King, shoe-maker	810
Jacob Koch, hotel	1,210
Abram Kaufman	1,992
Andrew Kaufman	4,328
John Knight	485
Richard Kitchen's heirs	7,600
Widow Margaret Kitchen	63
John Lentz	2,484
Geo. Liebenstone, blacksmith	1,202
Geo. Laurence	312
Jane Lane	240
Daniel Lease	12
Christian Lentz	4,506
Peter Long, nailer	3,390
Daniel Lingefelder	2,142
Samuel Mummert, wagon-maker	360
John Meyer, miller	95
Maximillian Morburg	95
Widow Mary Myer	860
Henry Miller, blue-dyer	60
Wm. Miller, hatter	60
Samuel Mummert	1,205
Geo. Mummert	120
Mathias Mummert	5,080
Jacob Mummert, carpenter	320
John Mummert	3,800
Jacob Miller, distillery and oil-mill	6,320
Geo. Miller, stiller	12
Andrew McIlvain, distillery	7,010
Geo. McKehen (McCutcheon)	4,191
Christian Nagle, mason	360
John Nagle, Sr.	200
John Nagle, Jr.	1,370
Geo. Noll	350
Barbara Oblenis (deceased)	1,380
Henry Picking, merchant	1,050
Christian Picking	124
Wm. Patterson, store-keeper	1,050
Samuel Patterson, blacksmith	458
James & Sholas Patterson	8,265
Simon Pecher	1,786
John Piper, blacksmith	60
Widow Phœbe Rotcheson	200

Geo. Retzell, chair-maker	$380	Henry Staub	$70
Thomas Reed, hatter	60	Jacob Sneering	80
John Skidmore, shoe maker	260	Wm. Surgeon	2,394
Martin Smith, hotel	100	John & Christian Showalder	5,421
Jacob Sailor, hotel	1,045	Daniel Slagle	5,492
Mich. Spangler, weaver	460	Thomas Usher's heirs	400
Christian Senobenland	200	Baltzer Werner, mason	50
Henry Shroeder, tailor	420	David Wilson, hotel	1,010
Gabriel Smith	1,590	Jacob Wolf, tinner	460
Wm. Sadler, hatter	510	Solomon Wisler	2,920
Abram Swigard	870	Abram Wise, distillery	6,876
Daniel Sower	100	John Wolf	5,490
Abram Shaffer, weaver	70	Jacob Wolf, shoe-maker	140
Adam Swartz	900	Jacob Weist's heirs	218
Clement Stewthebaker	3,120	Andrew Wolf, tailor	90
Daniel Showalder	2,215	Fred Wolf, weaver	341
Jacob Sugar	125	Adam Wolf, weaver	360
Jacob Sower	2,235	Henry Weist	3,762
Adam Sower	1,450	Michael Yoh	2,000
John Sower	1,220	Christian Zeller, carpenter	780

The single men residing in the township in 1811 were Jacob Baker, blacksmith, with Widow Baker; Emanuel Carpenter, of Berlin; Chris Hollinger, with father; Abram Jacob, weaver, with father; Adam Long, with father; Adam Mummert, blacksmith, Berlin; Henry and Jacob Miller, with Jacob Miller, Sr.; William McIlvain, physician; Thomas Stephen, physician; John Sower, with Adam Sower; John B. Smith, Berlin; Casper Wise, with Abram Wise; Peter Wort, with David Wilson; Bausitch Anthony, with William Saddles; Charles Becknell, with Christian Pickings. The total assessment was $254,812, and the tax levy was 10 cents per $100.

Hamilton, through its delegate to the convention of November 4, 1834, J. Miller, voted against the adoption of the common school law; some time later the township adopted the law.

The Berlin Branch Railroad was proposed in 1835, but not until 1877 was the present road from Red Hill, near New Oxford, to East Berlin, via Abbottstown, completed. East Berlin subscribed $27,000 and Abbottstown $15,000. The contractors were Nicholas Fleigle, B. B. Gonder & Sons, Cyrus Diller and a few subscribers. L. Williams was the track-layer.

Crosskeys, at the crossing of the York and Hanover & Carlisle Turnpikes, was founded in 1801 by William Gitt. Henry Gitt purchased it in 1806 and opened a hotel, which was continued until 1834. The house is still standing, now occupied by E. C. Gitt.

Green Ridge Postoffice was established in this township near the John Russ farm; existed for about six years and was then discontinued.

BOROUGH OF EAST BERLIN.

This little borough, the center of the northeastern enterprise of the county, is ensconced in a bend of Conowago Creek in the extreme northeastern section of the township. The population in 1820 was 418, increased to 510 in 1880. The *American Gazetteer* of 1797 refers to Berlin as follows: "Berlin is a neat and flourishing town of York County, Penn., containing about 100 houses. It is regularly laid out on the southwestern side of Conowago Creek, thirteen miles westerly of Yorktown and 101 west of Philadelphia in north latitude 39° 56'."

The number of tax payers in the borough of East Berlin (1886) is 243; value of real estate, $186,069; number of horses, etc., 72; of cows, etc., 33; value

of moneys at interest, $94,631; value of trades and professions, $10,160; number of pleasure carriages, 63; of gold watches, 9; acres of timber land, 14.

The events which led to the organization of this borough are modern. It appears that in 1879 the election poll was moved to Pine Run, three miles westward, in opposition to the wishes of the villagers. To save all future disagreements the latter petitioned for a borough organization. On October 11, 1868, fire destroyed property valued at $12,000.

The retailers of foreign merchandise in Hamilton Township in 1824 were Joseph Miller, Christian Picking, Isaac Will and William Hildebrand. Peter Deardorff, constable, made the returns. W. S. Hildebrand is postmaster.

The borough was incorporated in 1879, and in 1880 the first officers were elected. In the following list the name of burgess is next to date of election and next comes names of councilmen:

1880—George King; J. Hartley, J. Resser, M. Rebert, George W. Baugher, Henry Sheafer, John Wiest.

1881—George Kink; M. Rebert, G. Hartley, John Wiest, G. Baugher, J. Resser, H. Shaffer.

1882—John Picking; A. S. Hildebrand, J. M. Baker, J. Miller, N. B. Sprenkle, J. Hartley.

1883—W. S. Hildebrand; S. Meisenhelder, J. R. Darrone, N. B. Sprenkle, W. H. Grogg, Henry R. Jacobs.

1884—W. S. Hildebrand; Baker, Grogg, Jacobs, Sprenkle, Brown, Shaffer.

1885—Edward Sheffer; D. Boblitz, John Wiest,

In 1880 A. W. Storm and L. T. Diller were elected justices of the peace; in 1881 F. S. Hildebrand, and in 1885, T. E. Myers.

The land on which East Berlin stands was purchased in 1764, by John Frankenberger from the Penns, for £28 16s 7d. Charles Hines erected the first house thereon in 1765 and the second in 1766 by Jacob Sarbaugh. In 1769 a primitive school was established by one Robert Carter or Chester, a native of England, who subsequently carried on a tavern here. On May 8, 1764, the village was surveyed into eighty five lots, which sold for 55 shillings each, a condition of sale being that the buyer would, within six months, erect a house with brick or stone chimney, and pay annually a Spanish dollar to the owner of the town. Ten years after the town was founded it was sold to Peter Household for £550. In March, 1782, Andrew Comfort purchased Household's interest, and in his will, dated November 19, 1789, made it optional with his son Andrew to purchase the property at a fair valuation. In January, 1794, this Andrew Comfort was granted a deed, and January 16, the next year, he sold to John Hildebrand. The last buyer made an addition of 100 lots that year and progress marked his ownership, for in 1797 there were 100 houses standing, together with Peter Lane's mill on the west side, built in 1769 and carried away by floods in 1799.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The Catholic Church at Paradise, which is the church of the Catholics of East Berlin and Abbottstown, dates its organization back to the beginning of settlement; but not until 1843 was a church erected. In this year, John Brandt donated a tract of land for religious purposes, and here the present stone building was raised that year, and Father Pester, of Conowago, appointed first resident priest. There was a private chapel there for years before in which the services of the church were held at intervals. The mission is now attended by Father Gorman, of Bonneauville.

The Berlin Presbyterian Society was organized in 1801 by the itinerant reformed preacher, John Ernest, who held services in the first school building.

In 1811 John Hildebrand donated a one half acre for the purpose of a Union Church, in lieu of a lot set apart in 1764 by John Frankenberger; and here the Presbyterians determined to build, but did not carry out this determination as a Presbyterian society.

The Union Reformed and Lutheran Church was begun in 1811, before John Ernst left the locality. It was completed in 1822, during Rev. Carl Helfenstine's term, and he preached here until 1826. The ministers named in the history of these respective societies at Abbottstown preached here also. A. G. Deininger was connected with the Lutheran society here for fifty two years, ending with his death, September 30, 1880. Each society claims about ninety members; Rev. John Tomlinson is pastor. The property is valued at $2,000.

Trinity Evangelical Church was erected in 1879 during the term of Rev. G. H. Scheh. The society was organized about this time with twenty-five members.

The Methodist Episcopal Society was organized in 1854, and a house of worship erected. When the society declined in numbers, a bill was introduced into the State Legislature empowering the representatives of the trustees to sell, and on its approval the property was purchased by Michael McSherry, and converted by him into a dwelling house.

The German Baptist Church, near East Berlin, is one of the leading societies of this faith in the eastern part of the county. Rev. Adam Brown has served this, as well as other churches in his district, for about thirty five years.

The Union Sabbath school was organized in 1840 and reorganized in 1857. J. B. Baughman, still connected with Sunday school work, took charge of this school in 1858. The Evangelical Sunday-school was organized in 1879, with Rev. J. E. Britcher in charge.

The Normal School was founded in 1879, with the following named faculty in charge: J. Curtis Hildebrand, Dr. F. C. Wolf, W. J. Metzler, Charles S. Deardorff and Miss Annie Storm. John H. Nitchman and Kate L. Miller were assistant teachers. The building is a two story brick house, belonging to the district schools, which is devoted to the normal classes for sixteen weeks during the summer. The number of students is placed at twenty-seven.

SOCIETIES, ETC.

The Berlin Beneficial Society was organized March 27, 1843, with the following named members: *William Wolf, John Picking, *George H. Binder, *John Zerman, David Mellinger, M. D., *Jacob Bushey, George King, Michael Dellone, *William Baugher, Andrew J. Miller, George W. Baugher, F. B. Raber, *John H. Aulebaugh, George Bentzel, *Rev. A. G. Deininger, *Samuel Wagner. The membership numbers 146. From 1843 to 1882 no less than $20,000 were paid out for beneficial purposes.

Oniska Tribe, I. O. R. M. was organized January 17, 1871, with the following named members: J. Curtis Hildebrand, F. C. Wolf, M. D., John F. Geiselman, C. Will Baker, J. Henry Bohn, Michael McSherry, H. W. King, G. W. Baugher, I. S. Trostle, John Wiest, A. S. Trostle, John Getz, D. S. Bender, Israel Stambaugh and John Miller. There are about thirty members.

Sons of America No. 21, organized August 14, 1869, with the following named members: J. Curtis Hildebrand, G. W. Householder, A. S. Trostle, C. W. Stoner, F. C. Wolf, M. D., A. D. Spangler, I. S. Trostle, Israel Stambaugh, J. L. Darr, H. C. Myers and H. W. King. There are twenty-five members.

The *East Berlin Record* was issued January 14, 1886, by James R. and James H. Gardner, with the latter as editor.

*Deceased

CHAPTER XXXV.

HAMILTONBAN TOWNSHIP.

THE streams of Hamiltonban Township are McDowell's Run, forming part of its northern boundary, rising at the foot of Green Ridge, flowing west to a point near the line of Franklin County, thence north to a stream running parallel with the Gettysburg & Chambersburg Turnpike. The western fork of Little Marsh Creek rises on the eastern slope of Green Ridge and flowing east to Little Marsh Creek completes the northern boundary of the township. Middle Creek has its source just northwest of Musselman Hill, receives Carrol Creek near Singley's old mill, flows through Fairfield to its confluence with Mud Run, which stream is entirely native to the northeastern part of the township. Tom's Creek rises in the springs between Kepner's Knob and Jack's Mountain, flows in a torturous course east to the Landis farm, and thence south. In Liberty Township it receives Miney's Branch, which drains the Fountain Dale Valley. Hay's Run and Main Creek drain Green Ridge Valley on the west, while hundreds of sparkling rivulets leap down the hills in every direction.

The mountains include Jack's Mountain, Green Ridge, Musselman's Hill, McCarny's Knob, Kepner's Knob, Russell Hill, Sugar Loaf and the Headlight, all bold hills, rich in all that is picturesque, and wealthy in their copper ores. Mount Hope near Fairfield is a high hill; Mary's Hill is 1,490 feet; White Rock, 1,800, and Green Ridge, 2,000 feet above the Atlantic.

The valleys of the township, particularly Fairfield Valley, contain many fertile farms, and even among the hills the industrious husbandman finds a soil which well repays cultivation.

The population in 1800 was 1,679; in 1810 it was 853—419 males, 392 females, four slaves and thirty-eight free colored; in 1820, 1,208, including two slaves, seventy-six free colored, and the 155 inhabitants of Fairfield; in 1830, 1,379; in 1840, 1,464; in 1850, 1,701, including 171 in Fairfield; in 1860, 1,871, including 218 in Fairfield; in 1870, 1,676, including 258 in Fairfield. In 1880 the township was credited with 1,259, and Fairfield Village with 410. The number of taxpayers (1886) is 650; value of real estate, $547,060; number of horses, etc., 313; number of cows, etc., 314; value of moneys at interest, $53,211; value of trades and professions, $22,365; number of carriages, 107; gold watches, 7; acres of timber land, 14,352.

The retailers of foreign merchandise, including wines and spirituous liquors, in the township October 27, 1824, were Ezra Blythe, Roger Claxton and John Eyster. Samuel Hutchison, constable, made this return.

The outcrop shows orthofelsite containing copper-rock, bluish compact orthofelsite, light green orthofelsite porphyry, coarse grained trap (near Fairfield), slaty orthofelsite porphyry, diabase, quartzite, wavy argillaceous slate, limonite, quartz containing micaceous ore, fine grained quartzite containing iron, coarse grained copper rock, chlorite rock at Mary's Hill. Conglomerate marble of rare beauty was found in 1879, on the Daniel Musselman farm, near Fairfield. The slab was 13x20½ inches, and when polished gave a variety of high colors.

In 1878 copper was discovered in the Snively Mines on the Musselman tract near Fairfield. On this tract three veins were discovered, one of which was ten feet thick. About this time D. B. Russell unearthed a new vein of copper ore; discoveries were also made by Mill & Co., of Shippensburg. Copper quartz was found on the old Watson farm in July, 1870, after it became the property of D. B. Russell.

There stood upon John Mickley's farm, Hamiltonban Township, in 1858, an apple tree planted in 1741, which bore sixty three bushels of good apples that year.

In 1871 a survey for a railroad from Fairfield to Emmittsburg was made by Joseph S. Gitt. The length was placed at seven miles and the total cost $10,570 per mile. The old "Tape Worm Railroad" is now almost completed to Fairfield, having its temporary terminus at Ortanna.

In 1758 or 1759, about the time of the Jamison abduction, the settlers formed companies for the defense of the frontier. Mr. Seabrooks said, in 1855, that one of the Dunwoodie brothers killed an Indian above Virginia Mills, on Middle Creek, northwest of Fairfield, buried him there and marked the event on a tree. Crawford killed an Indian at the same time, but was so ashamed of what he considered to be a murder that he did not speak of it.

Under date March 10, 1789, a petition was presented to the president and supreme council of the State of Pennsylvania, signed by Isaac Robinson, William Waugh, James Brice, William Miller, David Blyth and Ebenezer Finley, asking for a resurvey of "Carroll's Delight." This set forth that in 1741 Archibald Beard, John Withrow, James McGinley and Jeremiah Lochery purchased of Charles Carroll 5,000 acres, which were taken up and surveyed years before this purchase, but were subsequently found to be in Hamiltonban and Franklin Townships in Pennsylvania. The petition asked for a settlement of the question. In 1762 *cavats* were entered in the land office against granting warrants for these lands, whether in Hamiltonban or Franklin Townships.

The twenty five divisions near the outside line of "Carroll's Delight" were occupied by the following named: Isaac Robinson, now Moses McClean; Ephraim Johnson, now James Johnson; James Stephenson, William McClean, James and John Cormack, James McAllister's heirs; Isaac Robeson, Francis Meredith, Samuel Knox, Alex Adam's heirs; George Clingam's heirs; William Witherow's heirs; David Blythe, Rev. John McKnight, Ebenezer Finley, James Marshall, Samuel Moore, William Waugh and heirs of John Waugh, John Crawford's heirs; Andrew Hart's heirs; Robert Slemmons, James Bruce, John Miller; heirs of Amos McGinley and John McGinley.

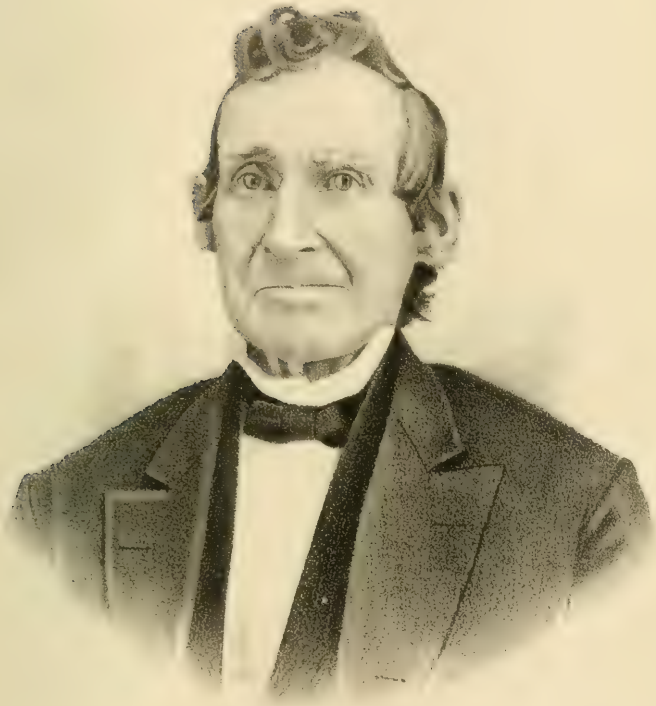
The twenty nine tracts on the outside, adjoining "Carroll's Delight" were occupied by the following named in 1789: William Russell and heirs of William Boyd; heirs of James McAllister and John Carrick; Frus. Merritt, Alex Adams, Robert Smith, now, 1789, Ebenezer Fergeson, William Witherow's heirs; William Baird, now Rev. John McKnight and Ebenezer Finley; Richard Baird, now James Marshall; James Dunwoodie, John Crawford's heirs; James Reid, James Slemons, John McGinley, Robert McGinley, David Hart's heirs; Joseph Brown, William Wilson, Samuel Adams, Samuel Knox (two tracts), William and John Orr, Moses McCarley, John McCarley, David Ramsey, and Samuel Cross, John Buchanan, now William and Samuel Cross; John Johnson, John Porter, now Samuel Porter; heirs of Robert McNutt, now James McGlaughlin and John Boyd; Matt McNutt, now Arch Bond, and Robert Murray, now John Boyd.

Hamiltonban, which, in early years, comprised Highland, Freedom and

Liberty, is one of the original townships. The assessment of 1802 gives the following names of property owners and single men, as well as the values assessed:

James Agnew, Sr.*	$2,000
James Agnew, Jr.*	1,300
John Agnew	1,624
— Ashbrige (Jos. McKisson)	396
Bleany Adair	—
Christian Bennor	300
David Blythe	2,096
David Blythe, executor	1,404
David Byers	1,990
Andrew Brown*	1,560
Alex. Brice	1,296
Abram Briner	16
James Burd, shoe-maker	40
Henry Burback	—
Hugh Bigham	20
John Breador	450
Fred. Brintle	1,050
Robert Boulton	220
Michael Bethlow	114
Joshua Burkitt	—
Ludwick Bower	660
Jacob Baker	935
John Baker	482
Benj. Beavor	110
Jacob Bomgartner	660
Ralph Bowie, squire	210
John Byars	50
Jacob Bruner	20
James Carrick	979
John Carrick	784
Alex. Carnaghan, cooper*	817
Wm. Crawford	40
Henry Coffman	460
Richard Cole	1,400
Cleaton Chamberlain	41
Thomas Craig	150
John Crowl	33
Jacob Candle	16
Jane Dunwiddie*	2,005
Hugh Donnelly	—
Alexander Dean	2,080
Thomas Dick	884
John Downey, squire	375
Isaac Dorin	10
Wm. Ferguson	68
Abel Finley, shoe-maker	60
Wm. Fellen, weaver	40
Christian Freet	1,737
Allen Ferguson, carpenter	390
Henry Ferguson	330
Hugh Ferguson	56
Jacob Fence	446
Richard Ferguson	418
Hugh Ferguson, Sr.	16
Margaret Finley	46
Jacob Glass	—
David Hart	767
Elijah Hart, squire,	1,430
Yost. Harbaugh	1,654
Joshua Hidler	466
Wm. Howey	56
John Hook	$420
John Henderson	10
Benj. Hickson	64
John Irvine	138
Thomas Johnson	1,368
Israel Irvine	—
John Knight	32
Samuel Knox	1,070
Dr. Sam. Knox	1,258
Geo. Kerr	2,524
Hugh Kellen	10
Casper Kittinger	1,430
Peter Keizer	—
Jacob Keizer	—
Jacob Kelleberger	3,688
John Karr	67
Thomas Latta	318
John Latta	1,239
Andrew Little, miller	550
John Lollis (Wm. Howie)	285
Robert Lachlin, sadler	110
Thomas Meredith	1,335
Wm. McLean, squire‡	2,127
James McGaughey	1,272
Robert McCracken	107
Samuel McCullough	1,211
Patrick McKing	1,130
Wm. McClellan	67
Frederick Myers	1,617
Joseph McGinley	1,317
Ebenezer McGinley	910
Geo. McConnell	8
Samuel McCullough, administrator	1,040
Amos McGinley	350
Hugh McGaughey	560
John McGinley	690
James McKesson†	2,274
James McCleary, tailor	415
Jacob McClellan, tanner	320
Alex. McGaughey, wagon-maker	320
Francis McCormick	48
Wm. Miller, squire§	3,396
Joseph McCleary, shoe-maker	58
James McGinley	2,031
Anne McPherren	1,498
Wm. McMullen, Jr.	736
Wm. McMullen, Sr.	30
Henry Miller	18
John Myers	3,130
John Myers, Jr.	30
Wm. Matthews	10
Moses McLean, executor	1,032
James McCosh	36
James Marshall‖	2,832
Michael McClennon	56
William McCleary	66
William Orr	1,752
Rev. Wm. Paxton	2,155
Richard Porter, hatter	328
Philip Phail	1,248
John Paxton	88

*Slaves valued at $100, $120, $280, $120, $120, $100.
†One slave, value $100.
‡Including mill, $300.
§Slave, value $50.
‖Mills, value $500.



W. L. Bonner

John Reed	$1,899
James Reed	220
Robert Rhea**	2,290
Alex. Ramsey	132
John Robinson	1,473
Henry Rowan	1,363
James Rowan	20
Patrick Russell	—
Barnabus Rielly	150
John Riddle, squire	200
Thomas Reed	1,002
Alex Russell, squire	350
Wm. Reed, squire	180
Benj. Reed	1,563
Walter Smith, squire	1,883
Peter Zimmerman	50
Rev. John Slemons	1,514
Robert Slemons	1,188
Daniel Sprinkle†	1,284
Frances Shaafer	—
Jacob Shunk	$815
Michael Springle	900
Moses Seabrooks	65
Wm. Simmons	50
Daniel Sweeney	400
John Shull	98
James Stuart	3,486
Wm. Taylor (B. more)	500
Andrew Tapper, wagon-maker	—
John Tapper	396
Wm. Waugh††	1,880
David Waugh	660
Samuel Withrow	2,265
James Willson	1,559
Thomas White, tanner	541
David Wilson‡‡	2,162
Hugh Wilson§§	1,453
James Williams	—
James Wilson	1,323
James Young	300

The single free men of the township in 1802 are named as follows, and the tax levied from each ranged from 81 to 93 cents: William Barnes; James, Samuel and Ezra Blythe; Andrew Byars; James Black; Henry Cutshall, shoe maker; John Kallaberger; John Charles; John Carrick; Henry Coffman; James Dick, merchant; Henry Ferguson; James and William Gallagher, blacksmiths; John Latta; Andrew Marshall; David Mellen; Jacob McClellan, saddler; John McClellan; John McGinley; Ebenezer and Amos McGinley, merchants; Mathew McConnell; James McLean; John Orr; John Paxton; William Proctor, weaver; John Reed; John Slemons; John Sites; James Shirkey; Felty Toad; James Waugh, merchant.

The total valuation assessed by Benjamin Reed was $123,411.76, on which a tax levy of 25 cents per $100 was made.

Z. Herbert, delegate from Hamiltonban to the convention of November 4, 1834, voted in favor of adopting the school law. The State appropriation was $150.70 and the tax $146.28.

FAIRFIELD.

This village was surveyed in 1801 for Squire William Miller and named by him Millerstown. He built the first house here the same year, graded a few streets and alleys, and made a good effort to build up a little village. The venture was premature, for fully twenty-one years elapsed before progress beamed on the Squire's paper city. In 1822 the Maria Furnace was constructed and put in operation at this point; religious societies were organized and local industries began to expand; then a church building was erected, a school was established, and the substantial beginnings of a town were formed and the name changed. Even prior to 1822 there was some public spirit manifested here, for we find that Amos Maginley and James Ried were appointed as a committee to collect for the Savannah fire sufferers in 1820.

A reference to the original assessment roll of the township points out authoritatively the names and trades of those who were here at the beginning of the village, and of many who have been identified with its progress.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized November 10, 1855. Following are the names of the original members: John Nunnemaker, Barnabas Riely, Maj. John Musselman, Christian Musselman, Jacob Musselman,

**Slave, value $110
†Including mill, $300
††Slave, value $100
‡‡Including slave, value $120.
§§Including slave, value $100.

Julia Ann Hoke, Michael Rugler, George Hull, Sr., Zepheniah Herbert. The names of the pastors are Rev. H. Bishop, 1855; W. V. Gotwald, 1863; E. S. Johnston, 1866–86. The house of worship was erected in 1854 at a cost of about $2,500. The membership numbers 200. D. R. Musselman is secretary.

The New Reformed Church of Fairfield was dedicated December 29, 1878. This is modern gothic, with audience room 55x35 feet and tower 95 feet in height, standing on the site of the old Union Reformed and Presbyterian Church erected in 1824, and which was blown down the same year. The second church was built in 1825 and continued in use until 1878. The Presbyterians may hold services in this church until 1888, in consideration of their claims against the old Union building and grounds.

The Methodist Episcopal Society was organized about 1827 and worshiped in private houses until 1830, when the first church was erected. On June 9, 1876, the Centennial Methodist Episcopal Church was begun and completed, and dedicated November 30, that year. Up to this period the mission belonged to the Gettysburg Circuit; but since 1876, it has been in the Littlestown charge. The old cemetery in the rear has been removed.

The Catholics of "Carroll's Delight," were accustomed to visit Emmittsburg or Conowago in very early days; later, missionaries visited their homes, and in 1851 their present church was built. The congregation has not yet a resident pastor, and the church is a mission of the parish of Gettysburg. Here the old Catholic cemetery is still well kept. The Toppers, Dicks, Sanders, Lawyers, and many of the first settlers of "Carroll's Delight" belong to this old mission.

The public school house has been an institution here since 1835. Up to 1872 the building was of a very primitive character, but in that year a pretentious brick house was erected. The Sunday-schools of the village are well conducted, and are large organizations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are a few business houses carrying heavy stocks of goods, a first-class hotel, the "Snively House," and a number of pleasant homes.

The ceremony of raising the Union flag at Fairfield took place April 22, 1861, and the first responses to the call for troops, made then from Hamiltonban Township, came in the persons of Dr. A. O. Scott, Van Buren Tawney,* David Reesman, John W. Miller, Joseph Saylor and Henry Turle of Fairfield. They were mustered in with Company I, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The Fairfield Zouaves were organized in August, 1861, with Charles Knox, captain; Ebenezer McGinley, E. T. Rinehart and J. T. Sullivan, lieutenants. In November, 1861, the Fairfield ladies organized a "soldiers' relief association," with Mrs. R. C. Swope, president; Mrs. Judge McGinley, vice-president; Mrs. D. Sullivan, treasurer; Miss M. McGinley, secretary, and a board of managers.

For account of postmasters of Fairfield, see Part III, page 117.

FOUNTAIN DALE.

This place, which is located south of Jack's Mountain, on the Emmittsburg & Waynesboro Turnpike, is great in the area which the name covers, but little, indeed, as a village. Business is represented by Martin's store, and the postoffice and Harbaugh's mills, now operated by the Martins. The location, however, is delightful, and 10,000 rippling spring creeks from the moun-

*Died of fever in 1861.

tains north and south of the valley make the name appropriate. Raven Rock, which shelters the valley on the south, is 1,290 feet above the ocean level. Joseph Braugher was postmaster in 1837; in 1845 Reuben Steen.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Wesley Chapel, of this denomination, was built at Fountain Dale in 1857.

The Reformed Church and the Dunkard Church buildings are located a short distance south of this settlement, in Liberty Township.

Cemeteries.—Near to Fountain Dale is the new Methodist Episcopal cemetery, to which removals from the old cemetery near the Methodist Episcopal Church were made some years ago; while west of the Reformed Church is the old cemetery of the district.

Several bold eminences, other than the peaks of Jack's Mountain, characterize this division of the township.

The "Fountain Dale Springs House" was established in 1874, by F. McIntire. "Monterey House," on the top of South Mountain, was conducted by Harry Yingling in 1875, now proprietor of the "Eagle House" at Gettysburg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cold Spring, at Caledonia, lies in the northwestern corner of Hamiltonban Township. In the last century it was known as "Sweeney's Spring," from Daniel Sweeney, who was the original occupier of the land in that vicinity. It was known long before Sweeney became the owner, and even then had a wide reputation and charmed many visitors. In 1850 a Chambersburg Company purchased the tract, erected buildings and named the place Caledonia. From this time forth its popularity declined, and ultimately the buildings were destroyed by fire, leaving the stone foundation walls alone standing.

The building of the Fairfield branch of the "Tapeworm Railroad" is only a matter of a little time. The road was surveyed by Joseph S. Gitt, and in January, 1886, a proposition was made to the people of Fairfield by the Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad Company, that if they would furnish 6,000 good ties, the right of way, and $3,500 in money, they would build the road.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP.

THE principal streams of this township are Marsh Creek, which forms a part of its eastern boundary, and Little Marsh Creek, which flows into the parent stream just south of the old cemetery on the hill. There are many small streams found throughout this township which flow by many a dell into the two creeks named.

In the western part of the township the foot-hills of South Mountain rise up as if to hide the proud Sugar Loaf of Hamiltonban from the Eastern traveler. Throughout the township are hill and dale, rivulet and creek, fine farms, good farm buildings and comfortable homes. The rocky outcrops are greenish sandstone, sandy blue shale, red shale, trap, argillaceous sandstone charged with epidote.

The population of Highland Township in 1870 was 421, including 13 colored, and in 1880, 524. The number of tax payers (1886) is 135; value of real estate, $213,403; number of horses, etc., 161; of cows, 188; value of moneys at interest, $28,750; value of trades and professions, $2,765; number of carriages, 82; of gold watches, 3; of silver watches, 2; of acres of timber land, 760.

In 1857 Jacob King erected a wooden bridge over Muddy River on the Gettysburg and Fairfield road for $280.

The Harrisburg Junction, Harrisburg & Gettysburg Railroad skirts along the northern boundary line of the township.

The greater part of this township was outside of "Carroll's Delight" and within the boundaries given to "The Manor of Maske" in 1740. Here many of the Marsh Creek settlers made their homes between 1733 and 1741, and here also was enacted that agrarian drama, which ultimately won for the cultivator his ownership of the soil.

A list of entries in this portion of the manor, made in 1742 and recorded April 2, 1792, gives the following names of settlers: John McFerran and William McFerran in May, 1741; John McDowell, April, 1741; Samuel Agnew, May, 1741; Henry Rowan, June 1739; William Scott, John Stuart, John Kerr, John Cishinger, all in April, 1741; James Orr, May, 1739; John Scott, Matthew Dean, James Inniss in May, 1740; William Irwin and Robert Creighton in September and June, 1739; James Reed, August, 1738; John Carson, in April, and John Little and James Agnew in May, 1741; Jacob McClellan, Thomas Shannon, Thomas McCracken, Charles McMullen and William Ramsay in May and September, 1740; John McKeen's children, March, 1738; John Darby's children, March, 1740; Thomas Paxton, March, 1741; John Reed, November, 1740; John McNitt and Elizabeth Thompson, April, 1741; Mary Read, John Beard's heirs, September, 1740; James McGaughey, Andrew Herron, April, 1740, and James Orr, April, 1739. With these settlers were a few who located in "Carroll's Delight," all of whose claims for ownership of the land were settled in 1802, sixty two years after the subject was first agitated.

Christian Byers, the first German settler in the western part of the county other than Cishinger, built his home in 1769 at Clearfield, in Highland Township near the Gettysburg and Fairfield road. This tract is now known as the Byers and Wintrode farms, and on it is what is known as the "Byers Graveyard."

The Armstrong family settled on "Mount Airy" in Cumberland Township, now the Thomas F. Norris property.

CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church of Lower Marsh Creek is in Highland Township, five miles from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Fairfield. The present edifice is of stone, and was built in 1790, but the organization (the exact date of which cannot be ascertained) is much older. It can be traced, however, to within the limits of a decade, somewhere between 1741 and 1749. The first building stood on the banks of Marsh Creek, about two miles northeast of the present church edifice, and near the burying ground known as the "Marsh Creek Grave yard." Rev. Andrew Bay was the first pastor of this church. He was a Scotchman, and was what was then called a "New-side man." His salary was £60. How long he was pastor is not known. After his resignation the church was supplied by Revs. Balch and Roan. In 1765 Rev. John Slemons was called to the pastorate of the church. He was installed by the Presbytery of Carlisle October 30, 1765. He remained in charge nine years. After the death of Mr. Slemons the congregation was again supplied for a

time by Dr. Martain. In 1780 this church was united with the church of Tom's Creek to form a pastoral charge. In 1781 these churches called Rev. Matthew Woods, who declined the call. In 1783 they united in a call for Dr. McKnight at a salary of £180 and a gratuity of fifty bushels of wheat, from each congregation. He accepted the call, and was installed in November, 1783. Dr. McKnight lived on a farm in what is called "Carroll's Tract," which was cultivated for him by his people. He was dismissed from this charge in October, 1789, to accept a call to be co-pastor with Dr. Rogers in New York City. After a vacancy of two years this church with Tom's Creek, called the Rev. William Paxton, a licentiate in the Presbytery of New Castle. He accepted the call, and was ordained and installed October 3, 1872. After four years of his pastorate the union between this church, and Tom's Creek, was dissolved, and Dr. Paxton continued pastor of the Marsh Creek Church only forty nine years. His salary was £149 11s. 4d. He was in his eighty first year when he resigned the charge, and died at his residence in Fairfield, April 16, 1845. The next pastor was Rev. Dr. Clark, who was installed in June, 1845. During Dr. Clark's pastorate the church was remodeled to its present appearance, which is more modern than its former style. Dr. Clark remained in this charge thirteen years, when he resigned, and after his resignation Marsh Creek Church was united with the church of Great Conowago to form a pastoral charge. These churches called Rev. John R. Warner to be their pastor. He was installed April 23, 1858. During his pastorate the battle of Gettysburg was fought. He exposed himself to great danger to witness the fight, and afterward wrote a lecture on the battle which was well received. He resigned, and the relation was dissolved June 12, 1867. For two years these churches were without a pastor, during which time they had supplies, the principal being Rev. E. Ferrier, D. D., then professor in Pennsylvania College. On the 3d of February, 1869, a call was made out for the present pastor, Rev. W. S. VanCleve, who entered upon his duties April 1, 1869, but was not installed till May following. This gentleman is now in the eighteenth year of his pastorate.

CEMETERY.

Lower Marsh Creek or "Sanders'" burying ground, is located near the junction of Big and Little Marsh Creeks, in Highland Township. The first burials date back to 1749, and the names of the aged people whose remains lie in the Lower Marsh Creek, or "Sanders' Cemetery," together with the dates of death, are given as follows:

John Cunningham	1776	Mary Reed	1784
Elizabeth Cunningham	1783	Samuel Knox	1808
David W. Cunningham	1809	Dr. Samuel Knox	1824
Robert Cunningham	1825	Mrs. Dr. Samuel Knox	1843
Martha Cunningham	1833	Alexander McKesson	1771
Hugh Kyan	1767	Sarah McKesson	1821
David Blythe	1849	Ebenezer P. McConnell	1772
David Blythe	1831	William McKesson	1826
Michael Finley	1785	John McElnay	1841
Margaret Moore	1786	Mary Brown (his wife)	1800
Andrew Hart	1792	James Hill	1824
Mary Hart	1785	John Kerr	1749
Mary Crighton	1772	John Kerr	1837
Barbara Hoover	1843	John Kerr	1772
Frances Alexander	1769	Mary Kerr	1855
Mrs. Frances Alexander	1771	Mary Clark	1770
John Leard	1766	Joseph Kerr	1790
John Crawford	1771	William Kerr	1791
James Reed	1793	George Kerr	1845

John Porter	1771
Hugh Scott	1849
Jane Scott	1813
James McClain	1813
M. S. [rough head stone]	1771
William Johnston	1858
Robert Slemons	1823
Rachel (his wife)	1801
Robert Slemons, Jr	1863
Rachel Slemons	1860
Rev. John Slemons	1773
James Rullion	1769
Hugh Scott	1844
Margaret McCleary Scott	1789
Jane McClean	1785
William McClean	1787
Archibald Murphy	1751
Elizabeth Withrow	1774
Jeremiah Lohry	1749
Capt. David Wilson	1846
Thomas Reed	1840
Mrs. Grizzle Peden	1843
James Marshall	1805
Andrew Marshall	1853
Capt. Samuel White	1869
Rev. Alexander Dobbin	1809
Andrew Weckert	1871
Samuel Parden	1802
Robert Linn	1772
Isaac Robinson	1796
Robert McGinsky	1799
James Agnew	1825
David Agnew	1797
James Wilson	1776
James Agnew	1770
Rebecca Agnew	1759
Abram Agnew	1753
William Lawden	1851
David Waugh	1816
Dr. William Patterson	1806
Francis McGlaughlin	1798
Abram Scott	1834
Capt. James Scott	1806
Andrew Hart	1775
Agnes Quiett	1774
Edward Hall	1775
James Maginley	1762
Murzant Maginley	1770
Jean McGaughey	1773
Jane Waugh	1770
Matt Dill	1812
Martin Hall	1852
Mary Hall	1867
Amy Chamberlin	1813
Lewis Chamberlin	1825
Hannah Coshn	1833
James Bigham	1854
Rev. William Paxton	1845
James Watson	1870
Dr. John Paxton	1840
William McCullough	1880
John McCullough	1875
James Thompson	1801
Sam McCullough	1778
Greggery McCullough	1749
Margaret McCullough	1752
Eliza	1821
Jean Steel	1769
Arch Boyd	1825
James Wilson	1845
Abram Wilson	1870
Elijah Seabrook	1848
Sam Witherow	1832
Hugh Culberton	1876
Benjamin Reed	1838
Israel Irwin	1871
John Irwin	1822
Rev. David Pfoutz	1849
Christian Shulley	1858
Mrs. Christian Stoner	1846
Barbara Bennett	1866
George Dougherty	1861
David Stewart	1741
Jane Stewart	1857
James Douglass	1818
John Morrow	1811
Jeremiah Morrow	1758
Margaret Morrow	1837
Anne Murphy	1815
James Cunningham	1857

The Bushman Cemetery, near the line of Cumberland Township, holds the remains of fourteen pioneer settlers.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

HUNTINGTON TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF YORK SPRINGS.

THE streams of this township are Bermudian Creek and Muddy Run. The former forms the greater part of its western boundary, enters on a southeastern course near the Kennedy farm, and then flows in a tortuous channel through the southern part of the township, entering Latimore near the Sulphur Springs. Numerous small streams flow into the Bermudian, while some of the feeders of Latimore Creek rise here and flow east or southeast.

The outcrops of Tyrone are also found in Huntington Township; also, hornblende rock, magnetic surface ore, weathered orthofelsite slate, copper rock, decomposed crypto crystalline, orthofelsite, chlorite-schist, orthofelsite porphyry, quartzore schist, greenish crystalline schist and slate rock, micaceous ore, trap, green chloritic shale limonite, hematite coarse sandstone, slate rock, asbestos, quartz, specular iron ore, sandy clay slate, ore slightly magnetic, in fact, all the rocks native to Latimore show themselves in Huntington. In January, 1880, a vein of magnetic iron ore was excavated on the Leer farm a mile and three-quarters northwest of York Springs; also, on the farms of Peter Stephens, Simpson, Michael Stambaugh and Adam Laren. The Sulphur Springs of this district possess strong mineral properties.

In 1837 Joseph Smyser employed some workmen to dig a well on his farm about three miles from York, but while they were at dinner "the bottom fell out," and the tools sank down to a depth never discovered.

In 1855 the wooden bridge over Bermudian Creek, on the Gettysburg and Harrisburg road, was erected by Jonas Rouanzahn for $1,330. Work on the York Springs branch of the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad was begun by contractor Michael McCabe on June 3, 1872.

In Huntington Township, in 1824, the retailers of foreign merchandise, wines and liquors, were William Gardner and Fahnestock & Bollinger. James Neely was the constable. The population in 1800 was 1,147; in 1810, 1,014; in 1820, 1,294 including 126 inhabitants of York Springs (Petersburg); in 1830, 1,284; in 1840, 1,482; in 1850, 1,757 (11 colored), including 356 in York Springs (Petersburg); in 1860, 1,833; in 1870, 1,951, including 356 in York Springs Borough. In 1880 the population of the township was 1,642, and of York Springs 378. The number of taxpayers (1886) is 520; value of real estate, $515,688; number of horses, etc., 447; number of cows, etc., 468; value of money at interest, $44,267; value of trades and professions $12,765; number of pleasure carriages, 150; acres of timber land, 1,772.

The assessment of the township was made in December, 1798, and January, 1799, by Daniel Funk, Thomas Neely and W. Thompson, and a tax levy of 26 cents per $100 on the total assessment, $147,352, made by George Herman and John Weirman, son of Henry Weirman. The single freeman were taxed $1 each. The letters s. m. denote single free men on the following list:

John Albert, Sr.	$917
John Albert, Jr., s. m.	
John Albert	1,038
Thomas Brandon	2,409
Eleazer Brandon	1,790
James Brandon	60
Peter Brider (Warrington)	50
Michael Bower, weaver	656
John Bale or Beal	18
Michael Bower	69
Solomon Bower, s. m.	795
Abram Bower, tanner, s. m.	1,257
Joseph Bower, tanner	60
John Bower	1,278
Isaac Bower, s. m.	
Henry Bower	49
Jacob Bower, mason	
Jonathan Bower, wagon-maker	828
Sol. Beals	420
Caleb Beals	1,561
Jacob Beals	632
Jacob Bender	1,037
John Bonner	897
Templeton Brandon, s. m.	
John Burkolder	$1,854
Thomas Bonner	528
Robert Bonner, wheelwright	20
Moses Beals, mason	548
Ebenezer Brandon	76
Joseph Boots, Cum. co.	500
Wm. Boots, forgeman	69
Widow Elizabeth Boyles	9
Isabella Crafert	9
Thomas Cooper	714
Robt. Crawford	27
Henry Comfort	
John Cox	816
John Collins	679
John Chronister, weaver	660
Jacob Comley	1,529
Samuel Comley, s. m.	
Rev. Campbell, preacher	977
Wm. Cox	1,354
John Cobald	150
Wm. Cishader, weaver	450
John Crawford, s. m.	20
Geo. Davis, blacksmith, s. m.	25
Widow Eliza Deal	1,206

Joseph Dodds, Sr.	$774
Joseph Dodds, Jr.	465
Isaac Deardorff	600
Jacob Deardorff's heirs	910
Elizabeth Deardorff	1,944
Sam'l Deardorff	59
Jacob Deardorff, s. m.	45
Solvanis Day	388
Wm. Dunlap (Tyrone)	312
David Davis	
Evan Davis	9
Geo. Essek	697
James Elliott, s. m.	
Michael Everhart	9
Val. Eliker	1,593
Isaac Everett, Sr.	728
John Everett	745
Isaac Everett, Jr.	54
Abram Fickes	1,494
Jacob Fickes	60
Valentine Fickes, Jr.	9
Valentine Fickes, weaver	972
Jacob Flake	
Peter Flake	511
John Fickles, miller	2,304
Wm. Fickles	956
John Fickles, s. m.	45
Stephen Foulk	1,443
Dan. Fleak, blacksmith, s. m.	50
Val. Fleak	536
Barbarah Fleak	508
Philip Fishill	9
Daniel Funk	2,496
Wm. Gardner	922
Adam Garder, s. m.	40
Thomas Grist	633
Jacob Grist, weaver	389
Peter Groop	659
Joseph Grist	727
David Grist	550
John Gardner	374
Isaac Grist	208
Vincint Gribble, fuller	79
Philip Groop, Sr.	527
Philip Groop, Jr.	543
Geo. Groop, blacksmith, s. m.	60
Nicholas Groop, s. m.	
Edward Hatton, s. m.	1,274
James Hatton, s. m.	
Henry Hess	516
Isaac Hess	1,104
Geo. Herman	1,644
John How	18
Geo. Higas*	2,512
Jacob Higas, s. m.	
John Herman, weaver	1,086
Fred. Hinkle, cordwinder	58
Christian Hext	1,124
Andrew Hartman	373
John Herman, minor	
Andrew Hersey	1,246
Jacob Hersey, s. m*	
Leonard Hatton	1,076
Jacob Jones	719
Henry Jones, s. m.	
Samuel Kennedy, s. m., cordwinder	60
Fred. King	96
John Long	400
James Love	$1,089
And. Lowback	941
John Leave	1,068
Robert Long, merchant	153
Philip Miller, cordwinder	855
Bartholomew McCaffery, nailer	40
John Myers	49
Fred. Myers	18
David Montorff, schoolmaster	
Geo. Minich, blacksmith	54
Henry Montorff	722
Peter Musginung, tavern	482
Peter Myers	1,553
Philip Myers	817
Ludwick Myers	1,469
Henry Myers (Reading)	627
Peter Martin, tailor	698
John Martin, joiner	50
Levi Miller	625
John Montorff, plasterer	100
John Montorff, Sr.	875
Henry Miller, blacksmith	117
Henry Myers	54
Michael Myers	58
John Montorff, Jr.	109
James Moore, Sr†	713
James Moore, Jr†	388
James Moorhead	957
Edward Moorehead, blacksmith	66
John Moorhead	216
John Musselman	385
John Musselman	57
Geo. Myers, cordwinder	208
Arch. McGraw, Sr.	2,102
Wm. McGraw	205
John McGraw	2,215
Arch. McGraw, s. m.	
Alex. McCarter	30
Conrad Montorff	269
Ludwig Mull, gunsmith	99
McCreary for Fleck's land	100
John Mitchell, deceased	104
John Neely	1,368
Wm. Neely	733
Thomas Neely	2,068
Samuel Neely, s. m.	
John Nickle, joiner	60
Wm. Nickle, shoe-maker	54
James Nickle	565
Arthur Nickle, carpenter	55
Jacob Phillips, carpenter	69
John Proctor, weaver	199
Richard Pilkerton, carpenter	153
Vincent Pilkerton	1,439
Thomas Pilkerton, blacksmith	278
John Penrose	548
Isaac Person	577
Thomas Person	149
Elias Person	716
John Randles, s. m.	
J. M. Randles	18
John Ross	89
Roof Jacob	27
J. M. Rogers, weaver	39
Geo. Robinett	1,382
James Robinett, s. m.	60
Allen Robinett	1,116
John Ritter	973

*One slave of no value. †Own young slaves.



Francis Cole

Jacob Raiser, tailor	49
Thomas Robison	353
Leonard Shimp	357
Henry Shriver	141
Philip Shafer	44
Michael Shinder	53
Peter Snider, tanner	1,505
Jones Sheetz, weaver, s. m.	40
Anthony Sheetz	9
Joshua Speakman	1,028
Stephen Speakman	253
John Shields	9
John Sanderson, tailor	109
Alexander Sanderson	1,147
Samuel Sanderson, s. m.	
Widow Sarah Socks	666
Burchart Warner	856
James Willson	146
James Welsh	36
Ludwig Waltimire, of Cumberland Co.	150
Nicholas Weaver	653
Henry Ziegler	1,088
John Ziegler, Jr.	79
John Ziegler, Sr.	1,378
John Snider, tavern	468
Peter Snider, cooper, s. m.	50
Geo. Smith	1,125
Samuel Smith	629
Wm. Smith	
Geo. Stiveson	427
Adam Smith	258
Leonard Sidesinger	581
Balthasar Smith	3,866
Geo. Smith, miller	89
Jacob Smith	98
Peter Studebaker, Sr.	657
Peter Studebaker, Jr., wagon-maker	30
Widow Mary Sadler	931
Wm. Sadler, hatter, s. m.	120
John Sadler, sadler, s. m.	30
John Snider, tanner, s. m.	40
Jesse Swisher, fuller, s. m.	829
Thomas Thornburgh	915
Benj. Tumbleson, cordwinder	39
Joseph Tumbleson, weaver	40
Isaac Towlin	9
John Trump	1,755
Michael Trump, joiner	129
Andrew Thompson, Squire	1,322
Matthias Trimmer	1,195
Wm. Thompson, s. m.	769
Moses Vansyse, mason	1,353
Nicholas Wierman, Sr.	1,808
Henry Wierman, Sr.	1,160
Joseph Worley, tanner	434
Nicholas Wierman, Jr.	1,207
Wm. Wierman, s. m.	
Henry Wierman, s. m.	
Wm. Wierman, Sr.	1,558
Wm. Wierman, Jr.	199
John Wierman of Henry	1,204
Nicholas Wierman	401
Robert Wiley	1,622
Wm. Wierman	1,032
Philip Waggoner	1,054
Geo. Willson	368
Benj. Wierman	860
Wm. Wisley	453
Jacob Waltenbarger	9
Michael Wiean	91
Stephen Wonder, weaver	49
Wm. Worley, blacksmith	59

Huntington Township, through its delegate B. Gardner, voted for adoption of the school law of 1834, in the convention of November 4, 1834. The State appropriated $139.75 and the tax was $135.28.

Samuel Brady, born at Shippensburg, Penn., in 1758, moved to this township in 1770 with his parents; five years later joined the riflemen in defending Boston against the English; was appointed lieutenant of a company in 1776, captain in 1779, and served under Gen. Broadhead in the West. In 1775 or 1778, the Indians, under Bald Eagle, murdered his brother James, and early in 1779 murdered his father. These murders were fully avenged by the captain whose name is identified with many places in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

On September 22, 1777, Daniel Shelly of Carlisle, himself a prisoner on charge of treason, made oath before John Agnew and John Creigh that in April, 1777, Rev. Mr. Batwell, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Huntington; Dr. Norris, who lived near Warrington Meeting-house, and one McDonald of Cumberland County, Penn., with others, preached in favor of aiding the English and conspired to destroy the United States posts and stores at Carlisle, York and Lancaster. On this and other information a mittimus was sent to Maj. James McCalmont (or McCammont) signed by Justice of Peace James Nailor, ordering the arrest and imprisonment of Batwell. He was arrested September 24, 1777, petitioned for release from York County jail in October, and in November, 1777, was removed to equally safe but more comfortable quarters. John Wilson was ordered to deliver himself to a justice of the peace by the board of attainder in 1778.

The Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad crosses the extreme northwest cor-

ner of the township. The postoffices are York, Sulphur Springs and Idaville.

YORK SULPHUR SPRINGS.

This place, located within one mile and a half of the borough, dates back to 1790, when explorers, traveling through the Jacob Fickes tract, discovered several deer-licks leading toward the place, and ultimately came upon the springs. Buildings were erected by Robert Long and Joseph Worley, grounds were laid off and the locality became at once a health and pleasure resort. In 1848 Pennington & Baggs, of Baltimore, with Arnold Gardner, manager, became the owners, from whom the tract passed into the hands of Adam Fisher.

IDAVILLE.

This hamlet, formerly called "Whitestown," lies near the line of the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad, in the northwest corner of the township; close by there is a mission church, of the United Brethren Association, built in 1859; an Evangelical Church, built in 1850, and cemetery just north. In August, 1885, Edwin M. Fosse was appointed postmaster here, succeeding Mr. Cline.

BOROUGH OF YORK SPRINGS.

The borough of York Springs is situate on the eastern line of Huntington Township on the Carlisle and Hanover road, above the Sulphur Springs, on a branch of Latimore Creek. The village was platted in 1800, and named Petersburg, in honor of Peter Thick, whose cabin was the first on the ground, and whose store was the first mercantile venture.

The Hanover and Carlisle pike was built in 1810. In later years the proposed railroad from New Oxford to Dillsburg, via York Springs, was surveyed by Joseph S. Gitt, and all the grading done on the Dillsburg end to York Springs.

The number of tax payers in York Springs Borough (1886) is 144; value of real estate, $106,547; number of horses, etc., 59; of cows, etc., 31; value of moneys at interest, $63,182; value of trades and professions, $9,805; number of pleasure carriages, 26; of gold watches, 16; of acres of timber land, 10. The population in 1880 was 378.

The village of York Springs was incorporated in 1868 and organized January 8, 1869, under the name "York Springs Borough." The names of the burgesses and councilmen elected since that time are given below:

1869—J. W. Pearson; J. E. Spangler, J. W. Reitzell, J. L. Worley, H. J. Myers, T. E. Gardner.

1870–71—John D. Becker; H. C. Peters, H. A. Shuler, J. L. Worley, W. A. Fickel, J. Stephens, Sr.

1872—J. W. Pearson; J. L. Worley, T. D. Reed, A. Grove, Adam Grove, Emanuel Burg, A. B. Dill.

1873—Howard J. Myers; H. C. Peters, G. A. Peters, A. B. Dill, J. L. Worley, W. W. Stewart, J. W. Reitzell.

1874—Howard J. Myers; W. W. Stewart, W. F. Sadler, John Wolford, D. Keilholtz, Jesse Johns, Abram Grove.

1875—John Wolford; Adam Grove, I. Krall, W. W. Stewart, W. F. Sadler, Emanuel Brough, George A. Peters.

1876—Henry C. Peters; J. L. Worley, G. W. Reed, W. W. Stewart, H. W. Becker, J. F. Cline, Dr. Pierson.

1877—Henry C. Peters; Abram Trostel, Dr. D. Miller, W. A. Fickle, W. F. Sadler, J. T. Myers, R. B. Jacobs.

1878—John T. Myers; A. Trostel, John W. Lay, T. D. Reed, J. F. Cline, Isaac Krall. Shuler, Brooks and Moorhead, a tie vote in 1878.

1879—Dr. D. Diller; W. A. Fickel, D. Hoopert, C. O. Myers, J. E. Spangler, N. P. Griest, S. Crooks.

1880—A. C. Gardner; T. D. Reed, J. T. Myers, Dr. Pearson, W. A. Fickel, B. A. Myers, W. F. Sadler.

1881—John T. Myers; J. W. Reitzell, B. A. Myers, J. G. Lerew, Dr. Pearson, J. J. Mank, J. E. Spangler.

1882—Dr. D. Diller; H. W. Baker, J. G. Lerew, with Zeigler, Snowden Pearson and Spangler.

1883—Jaob Kline; B. A. Myers, J. D. Becker, B. W. Zeigler, J. E. Spangler, John A. Snowden, Dr. Pearson.

1884—M. M. Adams; Trostel and Deardorff (tie), W. F. Sadler, B. W. Zigler, J. F. Kline, W. W. Stewart, H. J. Myers.

1885—W. A. Fickel; Noah F. Hersh, George W. Griest.

The names of the justices elected since 1869 are John D. Becker, H. W. Becker, Cyrus G. Beals, J. Gardner, John E. Spangler, H. C. Peters, Cyrus G. Beals, in 1881, and H. C. Peters.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Society of York Springs was organized by Henry R. Wilson, April 14, 1818, and Rev. Hays held services in George Smith's barn; that society also attended at Dillsburg. About 1826 the "Academy" was built and then Rev. Wilson preached occasionally until Mr. Quay arrived. In 1830 Rev. A. B. Quay came here to reside, and the same year a church was erected on a lot donated by James McCosh, for church and cemetery purposes. Rev. Quay was succeeded in 1839 by E. McKinney, and he, in 1841, by J. A. Murray. John Bonner and James Robinette were the first elders. The Brandons, McBrides, Neelys, Bighams, Mary Toland, Jane White, Eliza Harper and Anne Godfrey, were among the original members. The pastors of the church, since Mr. Murray's time, have been Revs. Warner, Paterson, Agnew, Proctor, Wilhelm, Murray, J. Q. A. Fullerton and J. P. Barbour.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized here in 1844, when the circuit was established out of Gettysburg. In September, 1846, the cornerstone of a house of worship was placed by Rev. Mr. McClintock. The lot was donated by John Sadler Sr., and William R. Sadler presided over the building, which was completed August 1, 1847, and used until November 10, 1867, when the present house was completed and dedicated. This circuit comprises Rock Chapel, Hunterstown, Bendersville, Wenksville and Pine Grove, and for this reason are given the names of the pastors who have served here, up to the time of completing the new church: Revs. John Stine and J. W. Kelly, 1844; D. Hartman, F. S. Boggs and J. W. Ewing, 1845-46; James Brads, W. M. Minigh, L. Etchison, 1847-48; F. Dyson, W. A. McGee, F. S. Cassaday, 1849-50; J. H. Switzer, H. W. Bellman, John P. Dean, 1851-52; James R. Dunbarrow, D. S. Monroe, 1853-54; W. Gynn, W. A. Snively, R. E. Wilson, 1855-56; O. Eye, J. C. Stevens, G. W. Dunlap, 1857-58; G. Berktruser, G. W. Heyd, 1859; J. W. McKuhan, J. B. Ackers, 1860; J. F. Porter, C. K. Sumwalt, J. A. Dixon, S. A. Crively, 1862; J. A. Dixon, G. G. Monroe, 1863; W. G. Ferguson, James Muller, 1864-65; J. M. Clarke, J. W. Feight, 1867.

Rock Chapel, near York Springs, was the first Methodist Church built in the county, having been erected between 1773 and 1776. In 1827 the first quarterly meeting was held there, with John Bear, presiding elder; Samuel Clark,

preacher, and George Hildt, junior preacher. Prior to the building of the church, itinerant preachers visited at Philip Group's house, a half-mile east of the church, at his scythe factory where the Heikes' woolen-mill now stands. In 1849 a new church was erected here by Rev. Mr. Dyson.

York Springs Chapel of the United Brethren Association may be said to date back to 1859. In 1875 the society purchased the Myers Schoolhouse, fitted it up as a house of worship, and to-day it forms one of the leading societies of the denomination in the county.

The Dunkard or German Baptist Meeting-house at Trostel's mill is one of the old churches of the society in the eastern part of the county, antedating Rev. Adam Brown's church at Hampton. Mr. Brown is also the minister of this congregation.

The United Brethren Church, near Idaville, is a modern mission of the church in Adams County, as related in the sketch of Idaville.

Huntington Lutheran Church was established in May and organized on June 26, 1831. The first elders were Jacob Gardner, Sr., and Christian Picking, with Thomas, John and William Gardner, deacons. On August 21, 1836, the corner-stone of their first church was placed by the two elders and Henry Bittinger and Dr. D. Sheffer, who formed the building committee; Rev. D. Gottwald, the organizing preacher, presided. The church lot and cemetery were purchased from Jacob Gardner, Sr. On June 4, 1837, the dedication took place. In August, 1838, Dr. Gottwald retired. Rev. C. Weyle came in December, 1839; Rev. John Ulrich, in March, 1843; Rev. Jacob Martin, in 1855; Rev. P. Raby, 1859; Rev. D. M. Blackwelder, 1864; then S. A. R. Francis, J. B. Anthony, S. A. Hedges, 1872; and Rev. J. W. Breitenbach, 1877.

Christ Protestant Episcopal Church dates back to 1756, for in that year Rev. Thomas Barton arrived here from England, and in 1758, with Revs. Craddock, Lischey and Bay, entered at once on preaching the crusade against the French and the duty of winning over the Indians.* About 1755 a church was erected on the "Globe," sixty acres, donated by the Penns, and in 1765 a lottery was held to raise £3,003 15s to repair this building. About 1760 Rev. William Thompson took charge, and he was succeeded about 1772 by Daniel Batwell, of whose history something is said in that of the township. After the Revolution the church was visited at long intervals by traveling preachers, especially Rev. John Andrews. From 1784 to 1804 John Campbell was the missionary; then came George Woodruff. In 1823 came Rev. Charles Williams; in 1826, R. D. Hall; in 1828, John V. E. Thorne, and in 1831, J. H. Marsden. The old dilapidated building was taken down in 1836, and only the ancient burial ground marks its site.

Christ Church Chapel, the successor of "Christ Church, Huntington," was built in 1836 on a lot donated by Thomas Stephens, Sr., during the pastorate of Rev. Marsden. The ministers since Dr. Marsden's time are named as follows: Freeman, Lane, Ed Kennedy, J. H. H. Millett, John Reynolds, H. L. Phillips, Rev. A. G. Tortat and the present pastor.

SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse was erected in 1797–98, in which David Montorff presided. In 1826 Jacob Gardner and Thomas Stephens donated a lot for a building suited to school, church and general meeting purposes, and the same year this was built and styled the "Petersburg Academy." The Female Seminary of York Springs was established by Miss C. J. Reynolds, in 1847. The union or graded school building was erected in 1856.

* Vide letters of Peter to Stevenson, May 3, 1758. Colonial Documents.

SOCIETIES.

Hebron Lodge, No. 465, F. & A. M., was organized March 21, 1870, with H. C. Peters, Dr. I. W. Pearson, H. A. Sheeler, C. G. Beales, J. L. Worley, Jonathan Miller, F. N. W. Bowers, T. E. Gardner and A. K. Myers, charter members. The first six members named have served as Worshipful Masters of the lodge, also C. E. Myers, J. F. Peters, H. P. Marks and A. K. Myers. J. L. Worley was secretary from 1870 to 1875, and also in 1876–77; J. F. Peters, in 1875–76, and I. W. Pearson, 1878–80. There are forty members.

York Springs Lodge, No. 211, I. O. O. F., was organized December 25, 1846, with H. C. Metcalf, John Lehman, I. W. Pearson, James M. McGaughey and Jesse Johns, members. The Past Grands of this lodge number seventy-three. Dr. I. W. Pearson is the present Noble Grand and the only survivor of all the charter members. John F. Peters is Secretary. The membership is thirty-three and value of property $1,800. Lincoln Encampment No. 142, I. O. O. F., was organized here some years ago.

The York Springs Building Association was organized February 1, 1868, with Henry C. Peters, president.

York Springs Soldier's Relief Society was organized July 7, 1862, with Mrs. E. B. Kettlewell, president, and Miss Alice Myers, secretary. Among the active members were Madames J. D. Becker, H. C. Peters, Jesse Johns, Jacob Gardner, Jr., Charles Wharton, Jr., Alexander Koser, J. G. Pfeiffer, J. A. Zeigler, Abram Zeigler, C. Moul and Susan E. Neely. The young ladies were Misses Ellen Stewart, S. J. Gardner, M. C. Sheffer, M. E. Hiteshew, M. Johns, M. D. Myers, Clara Wolford, Helen Deardorff, Anna Megary, Mary Sadler, Margaret Sadler, Mary Brandon, Mary Metcalfe and Rebecca Gardner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In 1875 there were four members living of the three companies—White's, McMullen's and Sturgeon's—who marched from Adams County to the Canadian frontier in 1814. Their names are Maj. Jacob Sanders, of Straban, and Daniel Benner, of Straban (since deceased); Benjamin Gardner, York Springs, David Ziegler, of Whitestown, now Idaville. Lieut. Bull or Ball fell into the hands of the British at Chippewa Falls, and was cut up and scalped; Maj. Galloway, of Gettysburg, and Capt. White were exchanged when the Americans promised retaliation for all murders.

In April, 1861, Leander W. Welsh, Francis N. Greaves, Henry A. Naylor and Augustus A. Welsh, of York Springs, Huntington Township, responded to the first call for troops, and were mustered in with Company E, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Daniel Sheffer, supposed to be the last of the original subscribers to the *Compiler* in 1818, died February 16, 1880, at York Springs, aged about ninety-seven years.

The old slave, Patience Hack or "old Tacey," died at York Springs November 4, 1858, aged about one hundred years. For years she was cared for by Thomas Stephens' family.

The early tradesmen and manufacturers of this settlement and township are named in the original assessment roll. A few, however, a little more modern, but still old, are noticed here. The distillery, grist-mill and saw-mill of Samuel White, in Huntington Township were offered for sale in January, 1819. The Good Intent Woolen Factory operated in 1847 by Jacob A. Myers, on Bermudian Creek, near York Springs, was a large industry. Chestnut Grove Iron Works, formerly owned by J. R. Group & Co., were purchased in July, 1880, by Markley, Weitzel, Reek & Co., of Reading.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

LATIMORE TOWNSHIP.

THE streams of Latimore Township are Bermudian Creek, which runs east by south across the southern part of the township, and Latimore Creek, a native stream, which enters Bermudian Creek near the old Wolford Farm, west of Mechanicsville. This creek, with its two northern branches and west fork, drains the entire central and northern districts of the township. Mud Run forms the southern boundary of Latimore. The surphur springs, near the line of Huntington Township, and numerous petty streams are found within the limits of the township. The South Mountain runs across the northern part of the township, making the line separating it from South Middleton Township in Cumberland County very distinct.

The soil of the township is generally fertile, but owing to the long years it has yielded to the husbandman, recourse has to be had to fertilizers. Blue shale, arenaceous, is found on Bermudian Creek, one mile and a half southwest of Mechanicsville; dolerite, greenish arenaceous shale, three miles southeast of York Springs; quartzose conglomerate, two miles southeast of York Springs; variegated sandy mud rock, red quartz conglomerate, bog ore with large quartz pebbles embedded, float ore near west line of Latimore, red shale, reddish argellite with green spots and streaks, hard finely laminated argellite, sandy argellite, red sandstone, laminated fine grained red sandstone, quartz, dolerite, fine grained syenite, hard blue argellite or mud rock.

The Carlisle & Hanover pike road, built in 1810, runs through the western part of the township. In 1833 John Walsh built a covered wooden bridge over Latimore Creek for $900. In 1853 John Finley built the Bermudian bridge on the Dillsburg and East Berlin road, near Bosserman's mill, for $1,360.

The number of tax payers in Latimore Township (1886) is 401; value of real estate, $480,206; number of horses etc., 379; number of cows etc., 423; value of moneys at interest, $83,569; value of trades and professions, $12,202; number of carriages, 154; acres of timber land, 1,613. The population in 1810 was 666; in 1820, 855—421 males, 425 females and 9 free colored; in 1830, 1,011; in 1840, 1,013; in 1850, 1,138 (22 colored); in 1860, 1,197 (11 colored); in 1870, 1,230 (6 colored), and in 1880, 1,282.

Mechanicsville, the only village in this township, was founded in 1800, by Joseph Griest, but after a career of eighty-five years, is still classed with the smaller hamlets of southeastern Pennsylvania. The Union Church and school are the only buildings erected by public enterprise here; but around the village there is a number of houses of worship.

Latimore Township through its delegate, in convention of November 4, 1834, voted against adoption of the school law.

In noticing the original townships from which Latimore was detached, particularly Huntington, the names of the greater number of the pioneer tax payers of this township are given. The Alberts, Bowerses, Burkholders, Moorheads, Neelys, Pilkingtons, Robinetts, Roofs, Griests, Smiths, Gardners, Wiermans, Trumps, Zeiglers, Higases, Hartmans, Everetts, Coxes, Comlys, Beals, Chron-

isters. Days, and other pioneer names are found on the assessment roll of Huntington.

The roll of tax payers of Latimore in 1807 contains, together with the above names, the following list of "taxables:"

Jonathan Asper, freeman	$40
John Blosser, weaver	50
Thomas Bonner	1,216
Henry Bushong	2,990
George Bott	348
Samuel Comly, schoolmaster	2,548
Francis Coulson, squire	708
Coulson's heirs	1,350
Peter Diehl	2,336
Abram Deardorff, wheelwright	90
William O'Day, blacksmith	1,418
Sylvanus Day, Jr., nailer	50
Sylvanus Day, Sr.	944
Joseph Donaldson, carpenter	60
Isaac Deardorff, hotel*	8,890
Widow Catherine Elcker	3,969
Daniel Fickes, weaver	1,410
Michael Forner, miller†	4,310
Samuel Fetter	1,600
William Fickle	2,820
John Frank, carpenter	50
Dan Funk, non-resident	108
John Garrison, Sr.	2,794
Amos Garrison	100
Josiah Garrison, wheelwright	160
John Garrison, Jr., saddletree-maker	2,050
Thomas Godfrey, miller and distiller	1,056
William Godfrey, Sr., non-resident	3,000
Fred Hinkle, cordwainer	56
Isaac Hass, distiller	2,970
Philip Haines, carpenter	90
Christian Hoscht	3,430
Dave Johnston, tailor	633
John John, wheelwright	466
John John, Jr., wheelwright	60
Martin Kitch, blacksmith	70
John Knisely, miller	110
Jacob Kinet, cooper	960
Samuel Lobaugh, weaver	70
Andrew Lobaugh, hotel	5,939
Peter Lobaugh, freeman	
Abram Lobaugh, schoolmaster	12
Jacob Lorin, non-resident	324
Ludwig Moyers	4,388
Peter Martin	2,340
William Maginniss, weaver	38
George Moyers, miller	$5,435
Joseph Moyers	2,754
Stoffle Moudy, carpenter	50
Nimrod Maxwell, hotel keeper and deputy postmaster, also mills	5,155
Jacob Misteler	2,326
Thomas McCreary, non-resident	180
Philip Moyers, non resident	2,700
James Ocker, freeman	
Benjamin Ocker, miller	100
John Palmer, cabinet-maker	80
Richard Puncker, carpenter	60
George Pupp, cordwinder	40
Jacob Phillips	1,700
Elias Pearson, Sr., non-resident	450
Isaac Pearson, non-resident	1,188
Thomas Pearson, non-resident	367
Jacob Roof, cooper	2,448
Abram Rode, blacksmith	50
Jesse Russle, wheelwright	100
John Rutter, cooper	1,489
Michael Ripperton, nailer	945
Joseph Reynolds, miller	60
Michael Shriver, weaver	2,100
Samuel Smith, saw-mill	1,584
Nicholas Siever, cordwinder	50
John Studebaker	10
Margaret Shultz, widow	470
Philip Smith	971
Henry Smith, freeman	
George, Gabriel and Emanuel Smith, non-residents	5,740
Stephen Speakman, non-resident	720
John Trump, non resident	3,750
Chris Trump, wheelwright	60
Widow Eliza Tudery	10
Moses Vansyoc, mason	3,178
Enoch Vansyoc, cooper	60
William Wilson	10
Conrad Weaver	1,965
William Wiesley, non-resident	1,188
John Zeigler, weaver	90
Leonard Zeigler	1,675
Martin Zeigler	10
Widow Mary Zeigler	610

The total assessed valuation was $211,830, on which a tax of 10 cents per $100 was levied. The greater share of valuation and taxation was allotted to the families named before the list as among the old residents of Huntington Township.

In 1804 one Ludwick Fridley sold his mill on Bermudian Creek, in the Adams County portion of Warrington Township, to Gabriel Smith, and subsequently to Michael Forner, thus making a second sale and accepting bonds in each case. On June 1, 1804, Forner cautioned persons against buying those bonds, then held by Emanuel Smith, inn-keeper.

*Mill in Maryland included, $3,000.
†Mills valued at $2,550.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

Mount Olivet Reformed Church dates back to March 19, 1745, when a Reformed and Lutheran congregation was organized. For nine years services were held in private houses until April 15, 1754, when Jacob Lischey and Rev. Mr. Bager dedicated Long Green Union Church. In 1795 the church known as "Lower Bermudian" was erected on the site of Long Green Cabin, and in this the Lutherans worshiped, as well as the Reformed Society, until 1871, when the new church of Mount Olivet was built, by the latter, near the site of the "Lower Bermudian."

The Lutheran Society was organized in March, 1745, as related above, and the history of the buildings is the same as that of the Reformed Church down to 1871. After the separation of that year the Lutherans continued to worship in the "Lower Bermudian" until December 6, 1879, when their new building, "Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church," was completed and dedicated. This building stands almost on the site of the buildings of 1754 and 1795, and is the sole property of the society, the interest of the Reformed Society therein having been purchased between 1871 and 1878, when the new building was begun.

The Union Church of Mechanicsville is a modern institution when compared with the Bermudian Churches. The Albright Association and Dunkards have regular appointments here, and at intervals other Protestant denominations meet here.

The German Baptist Church, known as Latimore Church, near Deardorff's mill, is one of the old meeting houses of the township. For years past this has been one of Rev. Adam Brown's appointments.

The United Brethren in Christ have a mission in the northeastern part of the township, and near their church is the society's cemetery.

The Friends have a meeting house and cemetery southeast of York Springs on the Bermudian. Eastward still, near Mechanicsville, is another cemetery.

Sunny Side Cemetery, on the south side of Bonner's Hill, was established in 1878 on lands donated by Col. Bonner. It contains twenty-four acres.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The old postoffice, known as Bermudian, is in charge of E. H. Troupe. William Yount is postmaster at Latimore postoffice. See Part III, pp. 117, 118.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

THE streams of Liberty Township comprise Miney Branch of Tom's Creek, which enters the parent stream near the junction of the Fairfield road and Emittsburg Turnpike; Tom's Creek, which flows south in the center of the township; Friend's Creek, a tributary of Tom's Creek; Flat Run, in the western districts; and Middle Creek, which crosses the northeastern sections. There are several minor streams dancing and splashing along through all seasons.



Sam'l. Burbean

There are several beautiful valleys such as Fountain Dale, on Miney Branch, Friend's Creek, Tresler Creek, Tom's and Flat Run valleys, and Cave Hollow. The mountains are Raven Rock, 1,290 feet above the level of the Atlantic, Beard's Hill, Haycock Knob, McKee's Hill and Hamilton Hill, north of the Hill and Rebil farms, all forming a landscape worthy of the South Mountain region. There is a stone in Liberty Township, close to the Maryland line, that is called the "hominy stone." The Indians used to pound their hominy in it, so tradition says. Liberty must have been a famous camping ground for the Indians, as arrow heads were very plenty in former years, and some few can yet be found.

The Mason and Dixon mile-stones are represented by seven in Liberty Township, viz.: one on the old Savage farm, now owned by Jacob Topper; one on Judge McDevitt's farm, now owned by John Donohue; one on the old Horner farm, now owned by Benjamin Keilholtz; one in Adam Tresler's garden a five-mile stone; one at the junction of Samuel Martin's and Isaac Tresler's lands; one at the corner of Jerome Tresler's and Jacob Miller's lands, and one on the lands once owned by Elias Harbaugh. There is a five-mile stone with "coats of arms," on the Waybright farm below "Harper's Hill."

The Head Light Copper Mine, on the Emmittsburg & Waynesboro Pike between Fountain Dale and the "Clermont House," is an important industry. Here a concentrator and other mining machinery were erected in September, 1884, and copper mining in the county first assumed a permanent form.

The burning of the Mont Alto Furnace, May 19, 1866, led to firing a large area of the South Mountain, and the consequent destruction of timber and charcoal.

In 1858 J. K. Taylor & Bro. erected a covered bridge over Miney Branch, on the road from Nunemaker's mill to Fairfield, for $1,190.

The population of Liberty Township in 1810 was 1,079; 535 males, 491 females, 7 slaves, and 46 free colored. In 1820, 1,027, including 2 slaves and 43 colored; in 1830, 1,097; in 1840, 768; in 1850, 722 (5 colored); in 1860, 756 (5 colored); in 1870, 860 (22 colored); and in 1880, 892. The number of tax payers (1886) is 297; value of real estate, $300,326; number of horses, etc., 253; number of cows, etc., 288; value of moneys at interest, $26,878; value of trades and professions, $8,105; number of pleasure carriages, 105; gold watches, 4; silver watches, 2; acres of timber land, 3,016¾.

The original settlements of the township are known as Cochran's Tract on the east, Porter's Tract on the west and McKesson's on the north. They settled here in the last half of the last century. In the last quarter of the eighteenth century there came the Zimmermans, Martins and Overholtzers, who located on part of the Cochran Tract; the McDevitts and Krises on the Porter Tract, and the Eikers and Toppers on the McKesson Tract. That portion of the township belonging to the "Manor of Maske," was entered by Alexander McNair. Joan Gibson and George Sypes in April, 1741; William Gibson in October, 1736; James and Hugh Ferguson in September, 1741; Benjamin McCormick in October, 1736; William McGinley, or McKinley, in April, 1741, and Samuel Pedian in May, 1741.

H. McDevitt, delegate from Liberty Township in the convention of November 4, 1834, voted against the adoption of the school law.

The assessment of Liberty Township was made in 1801 by John Morrow, Thomas McKee and Matthias Waybright. The valuation was $122,483, on which a tax of 23 cents on $100 was collected by Isaac Moore and William Bigham.

James Agnew	$1,215
David Agnew	2,274
Widow Martha Agnew	90
John Agnew	614
James Agnew and Abram Krise	38
John Adair	1,156
Jonathan Adgey	1,913
John Adgey	
Robert Arman	1,400
Hugh Bigham	
William Bigham	1,621
Thomas Bigham, distillery	1,763
Michael Bosserman	1,289
William Bigham, M. C	882
David Bryan	22
Michael Braner	330
John Beard, cooper	270
Christy Baker	
George Byars	142
Daniel Boyle	520
Fred. Bard	25
Michael McBranar	60
Thomas Bigham, M. C	36
William Buchanan	30
John Bigham	1,266
Robert Cunningham	1,298
James Cochran*	3,810
Hugh Christy	
Henry Coy	100
David Cunningham	
Smith Christy	594
Samuel Caldwell, saw-mill and distillery	1,155
Alex. Caldwell	1,361
John Clark†	125
Joseph Clark, blacksmith	90
Marshall Christy	134
James Caldwell	430
Robert Caldwell, weaver	607
William Caldwell	800
David Clogstone	750
William Reed for Henry Cowley	115
Stephen Caldwell, blacksmith	102
John Carpenter	
William Cochran	160
John Carpenter, Sr	5,267
Peter Carpenter	
Arthur Cloherty at Sam. Peding's	135
James Clark	40
John Crowle	
John Cochran at R. Scott's	70
Henry Crabbs	
John Cutshall at Col. William Reed's	
John Demon at Jacob Heagy's	1,642
Joseph Eckhart, grist-mill	562
Jacob Eversole	
Valentine Eversole	30
David Echart	154
Benjamin Elder	902
William Ferguson	
Hans Farley at James McCreary's	
James Fagan, cord winder	1,563
Thomas Gorley‡	
John Gilliland	1,626
Jacob Heggy, distiller	
John Herman, cord winder	$70
David Howie	160
Valentine Heffely	40
Jacob Harbaugh	92
William Hill	2,350
John Hill	640
Martin Hill at William Hill's	
John Holliday, fuller	35
Christian Keggerice	70
Abram Krise	2,390
Solomon Kiphart, saw and grist-mill	2,721
Widow Karr	671
John Karr at Widow Karr's	
Jacob Kissioner	20
John Lowman at George Lowman's	
George Lowman	2,354
William Low	10
William Loudon	1,008
Samuel Loudon at William Loudon's	
Matthew Longwell (D. Wilson)	1,578
Thomas McKee	1,782
John McElroy	1,305
John McCulley, school teacher at the Bull-frog	35
William McShirrey, weaver	595
Barnabas McShirrey	814
Martin Myars	40
Widow Sarah Moore	1,724
John Morrow	1,314
Jacob Mundorff, saw and grist-mills	1,322
Isaac Moore	1,166
Isaac Moore for Joseph McGowesey	595
Alex. McCracken	
Patrick Mooney at McCracken's	1,820
William McKission	1,776
Alexander McKission§	150
Patrick Mooney	80
Rossa McGuire	1,214
William McMillan	50
John McGinley	37
Robert McClive, Jr., weaver	1,840
John Martin	
Henry Martin at John Martin's	1,330
James McCreary	500
Thomas McGurgan	74
John McGurgan	2,103
Alexander McNair	30
Samuel McNair	25
Robert McCreary, joiner	1,130
James McKinley	760
William McKinley	310
William Morrow	120
Philip Nunnemaker	2,032
Christian Overholtzer	10
Peter Oyler	2,281
William Porter, saw-mill‖	221
Jeremiah Porter‖	45
Richard Porter	1,806
John Patterson	
Hugh Patterson with J. Patterson	280
William Patterson	1,264
John Peden	1,470
Samuel Peden	120
Samuel Peden	103
Charles Quay	

*One negro $190.
†One negro, $120
‡One negro, $100.

§Three slaves, $306.
‖Two slaves, $165.

Nathaniel Randolph	$2,024
Joseph Randolph	80
Adam Reeder	50
John Robison	1,389
John Rutter	135
John Ramsey	948
William Reid, two mills**	4,346
Patrick Reid	1,827
John Stuart*†	2,030
William Stuart	1,379
William Scott	80
Robert Spear*†	1,336
Fred Shulley	1,303
William Stuart	1,050
George Seacrist, joiner	383
Peter Sullnagar	250
Robert Scott*†	1,748
Daniel Sprinkle	115
Richard Smith	40
Jacob Shingletaker	12
Matthew Steen, weaver	65
Widow Stammers	164
John Spear	$784
Abram Scott*†	3,550
Thomas Spear	40
Jacob Stoner, grist mill	1,120
Robert Stuart at William Stuart's	
Widow Thompson	10
James Tudor	35
William Twinbough	204
Philip Twinbough	45
Samuel Thompson at Widow Stammer's	
Isaiah White, mill owner	3,241
James White, saw-mill	1,055
Samuel Whitman at John Agnew's	25
Matthias Waybright, saddler	500
Thomas Wilson, mason	35
Jacob Waybright	1,012
Stophel Wimar, blacksmith	60
David Waugh*†	1,146
William Waugh, saw and grist mills	1,470
Peter Wolf	367

On Flat Run near the Maryland line, on what is known as the old Reed farm, the Zimmermans, a Swiss family (who subsequently Anglicized their name into Carpenter), settled in 1765. In his family was a little girl nine years old; this child was carried off by two Indians. A neighbor heard the Indians coming, and, hiding near the trail, recognized the little girl, but could not rescue her. Pursuit followed but resulted in nothing. Ten years after the whites fought a tribe at Shamakin, and captured from them a young white woman and her half breed boy; she was brought to her parents and subsequently married one of the Loman boys. Her half-breed boy died in 1826, at Adam Rader's house, on the Overholtzer farm, near where his mother was made captive. She died at ninety years of age on her husband's farm, sold to James Wilson, and by him to the Bollingers. Two of her daughters married into the Zimmerman family; one married John Clark, who owned McDevitt's mill, and a fourth married John Light, from Falling Waters, Va.

CHURCHES, CEMETERIES, ETC.

The Reformed Church of Liberty, in the valley between Raven Rock and Haycock Knob, was built over sixty years ago, and a burial ground established just west of the south fork of Miney Creek.

The new *Dunkard Church* is unlike the former substantial stone building. It is a neat frame house on the east side of the road southeast from the brick schoolhouse, which stands just south of the Reformed Church.

Among the number buried in the old cemetery were the following old residents: Hiram Stein, 1865; Peter Stein, 1853; Nancy Stein, 1860; Susan Stein, 1855; Rebecca Leaser, 1849; Abram Derr, 1855; Elias Harbaugh, 1851; Joseph Harbaugh, soldier, 1863; Catherine Hafleigh, 1858; Harry Ferguson, 1850; Nancy Shover, 1834; Jacob Shover, 1872; Jacob Harbaugh, 1842; Samuel Barkdoll, 1838; Magdalene Harbaugh, 1824; Mary Gump, 1833; John Boyd, 1834; Thomas King, 1844; Elvah Miller, 1875; Nancy Fitz, 1874; Isaac Warren, 1867; Samuel Martin, 1884.

The old military association, known as the "Liberty Riflemen" was a thorough organization in 1828.

**Slave, $ 0.
*One slave, value $80.
†One slave, value $140.
‡One slave, value $50.

CHAPTER XL.

MENALLEN TOWNSHIP.

THE streams of this township are Conowago Creek, forming a part of the southern boundary, and its numerous northern feeders; Opossum Creek, rising in Bear Mountain and flowing north by east to Bendersville; thence southeast, and Mountain Creek which rises in the western foot hills of Piney Hill, flowing northeast into Cumberland County. There are many mountain streams coursing throughout the township, bringing a wealth of water to the higher lands and affording a full supply in all seasons to the settlers in the valleys.

Piney Hill ranges northeast through the western part of the township; Bear Mountain holds a central position; Pine Hill is on the Butler Township border; Rattlesnake Hill, southwest of Bendersville near Flora Dale; Round Top, just north of Bendersville, and North Hill, east of Round Top. Mountains form the dividing line between Menallen and the southern townships of Cumberland County. The elevation at Bendersville is 737 feet.

The valleys present to view well cultivated farms, substantial farm-houses and foot-hill pasture lands.

The outcrop shows micaceous ore, magnetic ore near Bendersville; sandy chlorite schist, orthofelsite with seams of quartz; simple, weathered, mesozoic conglomerate; decomposed trap, mica schist, chloritoid rock, mountain creek rock, limestone, slate in varied forms, talcose schist (summit of South Mountain), impure limonite, porphyry, dolerite sandstone seamed with quartz; orthofelsite, chlorite schist, argillaceous sandstone, purple quartzose schist (summit of Piney Hill).

In March, 1870, the Dauphin Coal Company, leased the farms of John Culling, Henry Eppelman and Cornelius Bender on Opossum Creek, near Bendersville, for iron and coal mining purposes. In March, 1882, F. A. Asper opened a coal vein at Eppelman's mill, near Bendersville. This was lignite, an inferior coal.

On January 6, 1874, Benjamin Deardorff cut the largest white pine tree in Menallen Township, north of Cole's mill, which measured four feet across at the stump, and gave four logs aggregating 111 feet. In January, 1873, sounds like the cries of some of the great wild beasts in distress, were heard in the valley of the Conococheaque, in Menallen Township. In July, 1876, Michael Orner found a turtle on his farm in this township, marked "D. W., 1790," and many marked by the Orners in 1832 and 1846.

In 1854 Jonas Rouanzahn built the Opossum Creek wooden bridge on the Gettysburg and Carlisle road for $1,456. In 1859 Francis Cole built the wooden bridge at Cole's saw mill, on the Conowago, for $699. In 1868 a stone bridge was erected by Contractor John Murphy, over the Conowago, in Menallen Township at Fehl's mills. The length was fifty-two feet, three arches; cost $1,787. This bridge was replaced by a wooden structure some years prior to 1870. In 1870 an iron bridge was built by Samuel Stouffer over Opossum Creek, at Eppelman's mill, for $1,592.

The Gettysburg and Newville road was laid out in 1829–30 by J. F. McFarlane, J. Stambaugh, J. Harper, J. M. McKeehan, J. Cassatt and D. Groove.

One of the means adopted for running the line straight, was to make a bonfire on the hills each night and thus mark the course.

The population of the township in 1800 was 1,285; in 1810, 1,510—759 males, 733 females, 13 slaves and 24 free colored; in 1820, 1,855, including 47 free colored; in 1830, 2,063; in 1840, 2,273; in 1850, 1,654 (71 colored); in 1860, 1,680 (49 colored); in 1870, 1,814 (54 colored) and in 1880, 2,016.

The number of taxpayers (1886) is 674; value of real estate, $436,619; number of horses, etc., 466; number of cows, etc., 463; value of moneys at interest, $59,802; value of trades and professions, $17,650; number of carriages, 190; of gold watches, 9; of silver watches, 1; of acres of timberland, 10,372. The retailers of foreign merchandise, wine and liquors in 1824 were Philip Long, Simon Backer, Charles F. Keener, Samuel Wright, William Robson, and James Bell. The only dealer in merchandise alone was George Wilson. The constable making the returns was Jacob Dottanny.

S. Wright, delegate from Menallen, in the convention of November 1, 1834, voted in favor of adopting the common school system. The State appropriation was $237.33 and the tax $229.74.

From the beginning of settlement in this part of the county, liberal contributions of men and money were made to the country. Washington Morrison and D. Stuart McKnight were the first soldiers from Bendersville to answer the call for troops made in April, 1861. They were mustered in with Company E, Second Volunteer Infantry. A reference to the general history will discover the names of many of the early soldiers of this township.

The Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad crosses a portion of the eastern limits of the township. The postoffices in Menallen are Bendersville, Flora Dale, Aspers and Wenks.

The tax payers of this township in 1799, which then comprised a part of Butler Township, are named as follows, with the trade and assessed valuation given:

John Alert, silversmith	$240
Robert Alexander, weaver	52
Nicholas Barger	848
Yetter Barger	64
Michael Bender	876
John Blackburn	226
Thomas Blackburn	584
Moses Blackburn	444
Finley Blackburn	28
John Blackburn, joiner	20
Michael Benedick	28
Michael Bush	978
Christian Bush	96
Henry Balsley	711
William Boyd, saw-mill and tavern	672
Edward Blakely	12
James Blakely, Sr.	195
James Blakely, Jr., saw-mill	436
Valentine Berger, weaver	438
Jacob Banser, joiner	31
Henry Bender	944
John Baldwin, single	804
Conrad Bender	624
Jacob Bayser	500
John Bender	1,980
Isaac Byers	682
Michael Bittinger, blacksmith	58
Nicholas Bittinger, grist mill	1,900
Christian Bachman, miller	81
George Blanckley	759
Conrad Blanck	$484
John Brenisholtz, blacksmith	376
Widow Baush	65
Thomas Baldwin, Jr.	1,100
John Carson	668
John Clark	660
Peter Conrad	76
John Conrad	28
Thomas Cochran	1,881
Thomas Crenies	326
Conrad Dull	1,825
Henry Dael, or Doel, colored	18
George Crowl, mason	82
Fred. Diehl	1,648
Nicholas Deitrick	1,204
Baltzer Deitrick	2,192
Joseph Davis	118
Charles Delin	156
Fred. Eicholtz	1,782
Michael Engelsberger	100
George Eyster	300
William Ferguson	136
Val. Fail, tavern and saw mill	1,074
David Foal	464
John Ferguson, tan-yard	95
Dewald Finstermarker	128
John Feginer, weaver	68
Adam Gise, weaver	401
Abraham Gise, cordwinder	896
John Greer, tavern and merchant	108

Henry Gessler, cooper	$25
Joseph Greffy	90
John Gibrath (or Galbraith)	2,224
George Gilbert	3,636
Adam Groshard, saw-mill*	636
Jacob Greenmyer	1,754
Samuel Gilliland	1,505
George Hartzell, Jr	1,136
Abner Hutten, joiner	48
William Hutten	1,128
Christian Hostetter	593
Thomas Homs	514
Joseph Hewit	136
George Hewitt	1,192
Isaiah Harr, silk-maker	404
Nathan Hendricks, saw-mill	1,556
George Huber	1,072
Stephen Hendricks	1,052
Samuel Harland	625
Jacob Holtzinger, weaver	38
George Hukenloober	757
James Hamilton	500
George Hartzell	1,359
George Hammon	779
Peterson Hines	80
Abel John	1,360
Joseph John	114
Aphrahim Johnston, single	1,545
Jacob Koock, joiner	123
John Kennedy	83
Peter Keckler	28
Abram Keckler	175
Francis Knouse	2,164
David Knouse	243
John Kline	450
Philip Kuntz	64
John Kosen, joiner	528
Francis Keum	328
Christian Lehman, grist and saw-mills	1,182
Jacob Loop, cordwinder	46
John Laughead (Vanden Crive)	33
Peter Latshaw	180
George Myers, miller	71
Michael Ming, blacksmith	1,222
Jesse Martin	48
Nicholas Mallen	112
Francis McNitt	1,652
David McConnechy, single	620
David McConnechy, Sr	2,878
Archibald McGraw	1,578
Samuel Mukle	882
Thomas McCrail	8
Elizabeth McCrail	228
Widow Lydia McCrail	100
Thomas McCashland, merchant	1,554
Jacob Mills, wagon-maker	702
Robert McConnechy	2,195
Elizabeth McCleary	1,200
Martin Minder	656
Henry Montgomery, single	787
John Mowier, weaver	584
Samuel McConnechy, Sr	1,848
Owen McCrail	656
George McCrail	8
Robert McClave	108
Andrew Nievel, or Newell, owner of two saw mills	1,114
Felix Orna, joiner	$28
Jacob Oyler	836
Able Pittendorff, cordwinder	38
Adam Plum, blacksmith	486
Henry Petter	1,376
William Pullock	60
John Quickle, wagon-maker	114
George Jacob Rix, owner of grist, saw and hemp-mills	1,654
Daniel Rix	1,166
Daniel Rix, Sr	732
John Rix	468
Henry Rife	1,100
Baltzer Radisely	1,207
William Rock	392
William Roberts, weaver	26
Henry Stonehower	36
Henry Slaybaugh	786
Paul Sowers	786
Mathias Smyser, owner of grist-mill and saw-mill	1,675
Peter Slathower	1,019
Peter Strasbach	424
George Slaybaugh	767
William Slaybaugh, wagon-maker	1,306
John Slosser, tavern	1,218
Peter Slosser	236
Matthias Sahm	252
Thomas Selluks	566
Henry Snider	506
Henry Schmusser, owner of grist-mill and saw-mill	2,704
Frederick Stanchhower	1,290
David Stewart	36
John Stewart, merchant	1,097
Peter Slaybaugh, weaver	296
The Pine Grove Co	1,525
David Tutt, blue dyer	66
Joseph Taylor	328
John Wierman, Sr	625
Tobias Where	36
John Wagaman	318
John Wright, Jr	684
Samuel Wright, tanner	141
John Wireman, Jr., saw-mill	300
Joel Wright, saw-mill	250
Thomas Williams	108
Christian Wirt	48
Benjamin Wilson	572
George Wilson	46
Peter Wirt, cordwinder	48
John Wampler	20
Fred. Wolf	100
Fred. Warrant	1,414
John Wright, Sr	1,587
Daniel Wightner	346
Peter Wagoner	186
Peter Welkmuth	51
Abraham Wightner	1,045
William Wilson	1,005
Adam Waller	2,762
William Woodgate, weaver	26
Matthias Walter	747
Benjamin Wright	927
William Yet	956
Samuel Young	714
Jacob Zigafoose	36

*His tax was decreased, owing to his suffering from an attack of palsy

The total valuation was $129,090, and the tax levy 30½ cents per $100. Robert Alexander and Henry Snyder were the collectors. The single men residing in the township in 1799 were taxed $1 each, viz.: Isaac Homes, Abram Diehl, William Deitrick, William Gilbrath, William Scott, miller; Leonard Hartzell; Anthony Wagaman, wagon-maker; John Ebert, hatter; Abram Davis, miller; John Noel; Jacob Rex, joiner; John Krum, weaver; F. Caspar Krum, weaver; Charles Stewart, John Stewart, David Stewart and Frederick Stonehower.

David Lewis, the robber, was born at Carlisle in 1790, enlisted in Capt. William N. Irvine's Company in 1807, deserted, was tried and sentenced to be shot, but his mother won a reprieve. Then going to Vermont he obtained a stock of counterfeit bills, and entered on the "shovers" work in Cumberland and Adams Counties. As stated by William Heller, of Wenksville, he made his appearance at Pine Grove in Cumberland County, about 1813. One Howard, an accomplice, visited the place six weeks later and won the confidence of Andrew Bombaugh, master miner, for the Furnace Company. The first work of the robbers in this county was to interest some well-known old settlers in "shoving" counterfeit money for them. Their first burglary was committed at David Dull's saw mill on Mountain Creek, below the mouth of Tumbling Run, in 1813 or 1814, which was then operated by David Warren.

Jacob Cook, the original owner of the Dr. Mumma farm at Bendersville, was a cabinet-maker. About 1813 he moved to East Berlin, where he kept a tavern, and in 1814 became associated with the robbers, Lewis Connelly, Parkhurst and Howard. David Warren, the saw-miller of Mountain Creek, made this discovery some weeks after his first acquaintance with Cook. It appears that Warren called his brothers, Edward and Isaac, and John Balsley to explore the neighborhood of Tumbling Run, in search of the robber's den; but they failed to find it; six weeks after this, Isaac Warren discovered the cabin near the head of Little Break. A few days later old Justice Fickes, who for years kept the York Sulphur Springs, was hunting in the mountains (he lodged with James Dully near Wenksville), and also discovered the robber's den. The next day Fickes, Hellar, James Dully, James Dully, Jr., Judge Fickes and John Neely explored the neighborhood, found plenty of evidences of the robber's rendezvous, but no money.

James Green (colored) was hanged April 15, 1853, for the murder of Samuel Mars, in this township, April 1, 1852. The murder of William Wills occurred in Menallen Township, at the close of November, 1870. Martin Carbaugh was charged with the crime, but acquitted. A correspondent to the *Star* (N. Y.), writing in 1758, states: "On May 21, 1758, one woman and five children were carried off from 'Yellow Breeches.'" He also states: "Richard Beard, who was captivated last month from Marsh Creek, made his escape somewhere near the Alleghany Hills, and was sick near his father's, at Marsh Creek. The Indians told him that they were going to Philadelphia to arrange with the English for taking scalps of the French."

In August, 1885, two monuments were dedicated in Antrim Township, Franklin County, to the memory of Enoch Brown and his ten pupils, who were murdered by Indians in 1764.

George H. McCreary, residing near Bendersville, has a watch, said to have been made in Dublin, Ireland, in 1394, and brought to America in 1748, by John Martin. This has been ever since in the possession of the Martin and McCreary families. In February, 1859, a boy, from the neighborhood of Pine Grove, was lost in the mountains. The people searched in vain. Some days after he was found dead, near John Beamer's, on the old Shippensburg road.

A little dog, which accompanied him, stood sentinel over the body. The sale of Jacob Kock's land, in Menallen Township, together with saw-mill, buildings and orchard, was advertised in 1805.

BENDERSVILLE.

The actual settlement of the tract on which Bendersville (formerly called Wilsonville) stands dates back to 1811, when it was patented to John Schlosser, by the State. Three years later the original occupier sold his patent to William Sadler, and in 1819 he sold to Henry Bender; and Henry, Conrad, Michael and John Bender founded the village November 10, 1832. In this year, also, Jesse M. Hutton, the mail carrier, delivered letters here; and about this time George Wilson, Sr., was appointed postmaster. About 1847 he was succeeded by A. T. Wright. In 1832 the postoffice was called Wilsonville, and the sale of stamps for the year ending in March, 1834, amounted to $22.61. John Burkholder is now postmaster. John Schlosser kept a cabin tavern (the first building there) prior to 1799, and not until 1834 was there anything more pretentious erected, when Peter Studebaker erected one. In 1836 C. Myers established a regular hotel, with office, stables, etc. This was six years after the establishment of the Gettysburg & Newville Road, when travel warranted such an enterprise. The completion of the Gettysburg & Hanover Railroad, which passes just east of the village, has, like the old highway of 1829-30, given an impulse to enterprise; and the little mountain village gives promise of attaining the position which its rich agricultural surroundings warrant.

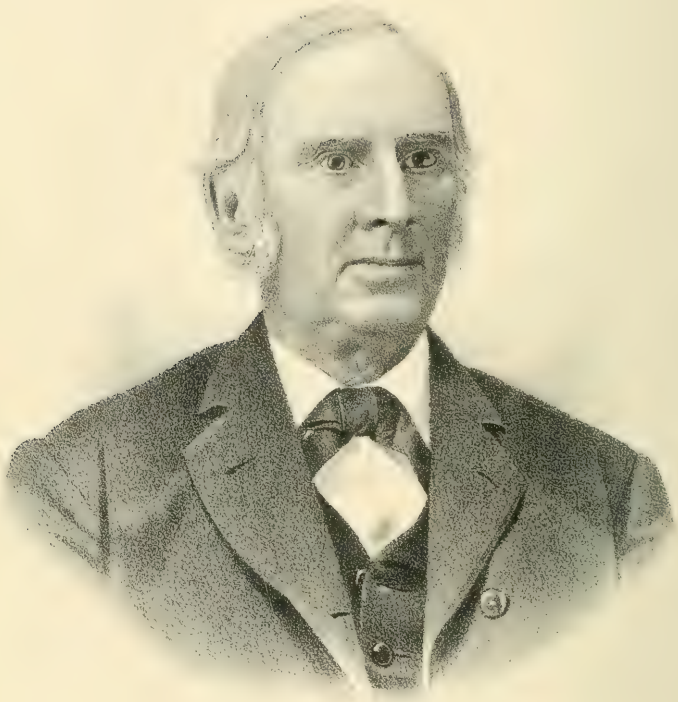
CHURCHES.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Bendersville was established October 29, 1835, with the following members: J. A. Jacobs, H. Thomas, S. Harris, William Haim, G. Dellinger, F. Miller, G. Schaffer, A. Ettinger, M. E. Penshalter, Jacob Bender, J. Thomas, G. Thomas, J. Zinn, A. Bender, Isaac Cleffaltes. The ministers who have served this church from 1835 to 1886 are named as follows: John Lieb, Levi Hummelshine, J. M. Young, J. N. Linger, E. B. Wilson, S. W. Seibert, S. Aurand, J. Y. Reede, A. Longsdorf, J. M. Price, J. A. Irvine, J. M. Longsdorf, J. F. Yeager, H. S. Bower, Rev. B. F. Kelles, H. A. Stoke, P. F. Jarrett, F. S. Vought, H. T. Searl, J. L. Miller. Prior to 1857 services were held in the old Union log house, but on May 31, that year, their present church was completed at a cost of about $3,000. The number of members is 410. The church of this denomination at Idaville was built in 1850, during the pastorate of Rev. Daniel Kreamer, at a cost of $1,600, and that at Beamer's in 1866, at a cost of $1,100. The Idaville Society worshiped in a schoolhouse for some years before their church was erected. Originally all this circuit belonged to the Gettysburg charge.

The German Reformed and Lutheran Union Church of Bendersville dates its building back to May 12, 1845, and its dedication to October 19, 1845, during the pastorates of Mr. Ulrich, Lutheran, and Mr. Hoffmeier, Reformed. Prior to 1845 worship meetings were held in the old Methodist Episcopal and Evangelical Union Church.

The Lutheran Society of Bendersville was organized December 27, 1840, with eleven members out of the society at Wenksville, by Rev. C. Weyl, with Peter Rice and David Meals, elders. The membership is 160. The church was set off as a circuit in 1880, as related in the history of the church at Wenksville.

The Reformed Society was organized February 11, 1844, by Rev. John G. Fritchey, with John Appleman, Peter Rice, John Tauser, Henry Cunn, Thomas



Francis Coulson



Catharine R Coulson

Snodgrass and eight others, members. This society is visited once a month by Rev. Mr. Sangree, of Arendtsville, but claims only the name of an organization.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Bendersville dates back to the thirties, when services were held in the "Yellow House" on the Hunterstown road, by Mr. Lenhart, until 1839–40, when the Union Cabin Church was opened.

The Centenary Methodist Church of Bendersville was completed and dedicated September 8, 1867. The building committee comprised John Burkholder, Samuel Bender, S. Meals, A. J. Bender and M. A. Eldin. It is said that Bendersville was once established as a circuit; but it has been generally an appointment of York Springs.

The Mount Tabor Church of the United Brethren, three miles north of Bendersville, was dedicated January 12, 1862.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Pine Grove Furnace, was completed and dedicated October 23, 1870.

SOCIETIES.

Menallen Agricultural Society was organized in February, 1860, with John Burkholder, president, and F. W. Cook, secretary.

Patrons of Husbandry.—This grange was organized at Bendersville February 3, 1874, with John Wickersham, M; G. W. Wilson, O.; Amos Griest, L.; Hiram Griest, S.; Adam Burkholder, secretary; Mrs. William Walhay, Ceres, and others.

The Menallen Agricultural Club was organized March 15, 1879, with the following members: Cyrus S. Griest, Hiram Griest, Charles J. Tyson, Amos W. Griest, Israel Garretson, Andrew J. Koser, Henry Koser, Josiah Griest, A. I. Weidner and Samuel H. Harris. Israel Garrettson was first president, and A. W. Griest, first secretary.

Menallen Building Association was organized at Bendersville in September, 1868, with Jonas Rouanzahn, president.

Montana Lodge, No. 653, I. O. O. F., organized some years ago, is the only secret society at Bendersville.

FLORA DALE.

This is a very old settlement with a new name, an adaptation of Fountain Dale, in Hamiltonban Township, and equally appropriate. A reference to the original assessment of Menallen Township points out the names of the old settlers in this neighborhood. Here, in later years, the Smith family, now residents of Florida, settled, and many, whose names have been identified with the progress of the county, found a home in the wilderness here during the last century, and with their children converted the district into a veritable flora dale. In 1861 a postoffice was established, with Elijah Wright, postmaster. In 1878 his widow succeeded in charge.

Menallen Meeting house of the Society of Friends, dates its foundation here to 1838, when the old church at Friend's Grove, in the rear of the present Dunkard church of Butler Township, was abandoned. The old double-log Friends' Meeting-house of 1838, was removed in 1884, to give place to the present brick house. The log house stood just in front of the present buildings just north of their new cemetery opened in 1853. The society's old cemetery, in Butler Township at Friends' Grove, contains a number of headstones still.

WENKSVILLE.

This ultramontane village, west of Bendersville, approached through the picturesque valley of Upper Opossum Creek from the latter place, or the equally picturesque mountain road from Arendtsville, or the weird, romantic road from Buchanan Valley, is only great in its approaches. The country round Wenks-

ville is called Broad Valley. Here, in May, 1879, the only manufacturing industry, the Schlosser Steam Saw-mill, was destroyed by fire.

The mail route between York Springs and Wenksville, via Idaville, was established in March, 1868. Wenks postoffice was established in May, 1868, with William S. Cart, postmaster.

The Lutheran and Methodist Union Church at Wenksville was dedicated December 25, 1872, by Revs. Clark and Dixon, Methodist Episcopal ministers, and M. Snyder and J. F. Probst, Lutheran ministers. The building cost $1,600.

The Lutheran Society of Wenksville was organized March 5, 1836, at Pisel's schoolhouse (afterward known as Wenks' School, near the site of the present brick Union building), with thirty-one members. Rev. Daniel Gottwalt, David Meals, John Weigle, George Black and Jacob B. Meals may be named among its founders. In 1840 the new Lutheran society of Bendersville drew off the majority of the members, and this society existed in a semi disorganized condition until 1878, when Rev. M. Snyder reorganized it. In 1880 it was made an appointment of Bendersville, and so continues. From 1841 to 1878 preachers from the theological seminary and from the neighboring churches visited the locality, until Bendersville Circuit was formed in 1880, with Rev. W. L. Heisler in charge. Rev. G. W. McSherry is the present preacher.

The Methodist Society of Wenksville is contemporary with the Lutheran, although no regular organization existed until 1872, when this denomination initiated the work of church-building here.

CHAPTER XLI.

MOUNTJOY TOWNSHIP.

THE streams of this township are Rock Creek, which forms its western line; Alloway's Creek, separating it from Germany; Two Taverns' Run, White Run, Plum Run and other small streams flowing westward into Rock Creek, and six or seven rivulets into Alloway's Creek. All flow south from the watershed to swell the rivers of Maryland. The surface rolls heavily in parts; but as a whole the township may be classed as a level country. The altitude at Two Taverns is 428 feet above Atlantic level. The outcrops are blue mud rock, bluish sandstone and copper rock, reddish sandstone, on Baltimore road, argillaceous red sandstone, laminated red sandstone, fine-grained yellowish green sandstone, laminated greenish sandy shale, fine-grained argillaceous reddish sandstone (near Two Taverns).

In 1872 and in 1874 Spanish silver dollars were found on the Ephraim Fiscel farm. In 1841 John Camp erected a covered wooden bridge across Rock Creek, at Horner's mill on the Taneytown road, for $2,000. In 1871 a flood swept this away, and a new one was built the same year.

The number of tax payers (1886) is 348; value of real estate, $466,812; number of horses, etc., 419; of cows, etc., 534; value of moneys at interest, $54,614; of trades and professions, $6,545; number of pleasure carriages, 183; acres of timber land, 1,791. The population in 1800 was 663; in 1810, 700; in 1820, 935, including 22 free colored; in 1830, 991; in 1840, 1,032; in 1850, 1,098 (3 colored); in 1860, 1,111 (6 colored); in 1870, 1,172, and in

1880, 1,296. The entries of land made prior to 1742, in Mountjoy Township, were as follows: William Smith, April, 1739; Robert Linn, April, 1740; Adam Linn, May, 1741; Robert McKenny, May, 1740; William McKenny, April, 1741, and Gabriel McAllister, April, 1741.

The total assessed valuation of the township in 1799 was $35,562, taxed at the rate of 27 cents on $100. Samuel Hunter, assisted by James McIlhenny and William Houghtelin, made the assessment. Samuel Hunter and David Horner collected the tax.

John Adair	$1,086
William Adair	1,592
Samuel Adair	1,087
William Agnew	624
Andrus Ashbaugh	764
Francis Allison	1,342
Robert Black, died in 1799	726
James Black	1,960
Ulrich Black	112
Adam Black	51
John Bower, owner of a grist-mill of two buhrs	2,234
James Barr	1,232
Samuel Bingham	1,560
Peter Bercan	846
John Bear	442
Joel Bowman	127
Peter Baumgartner	959
John Cross, grist-mill	1,280
Isaac Darbry, Sr	846
Isaac Darbry, Jr	522
Samuel Davidall	902
Abram Davidall	38
John Davidall	590
Jacob Diehl	1,776
John Freet	12
John Forney	217
Henry Forney	976
Henry Forney, Jr	37
Justice Ferdno	936
Michael Fry or Frey	795
Conrad Frezer, tavern	30
William Gibson	514
George Green	216
William Guinn	625
Andrew Guinn	64
Hugh Guinn	30
George Heagy, blacksmith	932
John Heagy, Sr	1,704
David Horner †	3,915
Alander Hunter	1,306
Robert Hutchison	816
Francisco Helm, Sr	708
Joseph Hunter	1,494
Samuel Hunter	714
Alexander Horner	1,976
David Horner, Jr	878
William Houghtelin	984
Isaac Hulick	1,064
Winder Hulwick	981
John Heagy, Jr	176
Jacob Klutz	470
Barny Kerr	8
Samuel Little	8
Thomas Larimore, Sr	796
Thomas Larimore, Jr	730
John Little	706
Henry Little	1,265
Adam Little	$86
Andrew Little	1,224
Abram Leightewalter	1,882
Samuel Linn	1,804
Daniel Long	64
Baltzer Lower	96
Robert McKinney	2,000
James McIlhenny	1,344
Samuel McIlhenny	996
Jesse McAllister ‡	2,947
William McIlhenny	1,200
John Miller, Jr	8
Thomas McKeon	444
Samuel McKeon	120
Nicholas Miller, saw mill	1,040
Nicholas Mark, saw mill	993
James McAllister	1,114
John McKillopp	903
Mosico McIvain	620
Robert McIntyre, weaver	24
Jacob Ocher	376
Widow Penter	822
Isaac Paxton	1,267
Adam Rohrbaugh	418
Isaac Roberson	853
Joseph Riffle	1,011
Samuel Smith	1,676
John Stuart	936
Michael Sower, weaver	306
Joseph Stocksleger	1,384
John Shrider	104
James Stewart	1,029
Frederick Stoner	1,004
Michael Stoltz	1,292
William Stoltz	80
Robert Stewart	734
James Stewart	50
Peter Snider	209
Joseph Stealy	550
Nicholas Sheely	854
Jacob Sheely	56
George Shultz	283
George Starry	1,116
James St. Clair	1,000
Peter Sell	1,274
Jacob Sell	840
George Slonecker	36
Robert Sturgeon, weaver	18
Adam Sell	41
Widow Slentz	230
Tobias Starry	46
Orbin Tance	373
Jacob Wurtz	992
Robert Wilson	1,462
Charles Wilson	1,746
Robert Young	996
Widow Yother	1,110

*Including saw-mill and one grist-mill of two buhrs †Two slaves, value $100 each. ‡One slave value, $186

The single men of the township in 1799 were John Adair, Andrew Ashbaugh, Jacob Barnhart, Peter Forney, Andrew Horner, Francis Helm, Jacob Helm, James Hunter, William Moore, Archibald McKillopp, Samuel McKeon or McCune, Henry Stoltz, Robert Young, William Vance and Ludwick Miller. Each of these young men had to pay $1 in addition to taxes on any property he may have held.

Mountjoy Township, from the earliest times, has been always identified with the military affairs of the county. The early Revolutionary enterprises of the settlers are referred to in the history of the county. Daniel Benner, Sr., of this township, who died in February, 1882, was one of the last three survivors of the three companies who marched from this county to the Canadian frontier in 1814. Peter Smith, of Mountpleasant, and Michael Lauver, of Fairfield, are the other two. William F. Baker was the only resident of Mountjoy Township who responded to the first call for troops in April, 1861. He was mustered into Company E, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The Mountjoy Rangers (cavalry) was the first company organized for the war in the township, with Capt. Horner, commander.

CHURCHES.

Mark's German Reformed Church of Mountjoy Township was erected in 1789 during the pastorate of Rev. George Troldenier. The original members were John Tawney, Samuel Fry, David Little, George Heagy, Nicholas Marks, John Mayer, Francis Stallsmith, Michael Hoke, Peter Moritz, Daniel Heck, Andrew Little, Philip Schlentz, George Fehl, Andrew Eschbach, Michael Moritz, John Heagy, Samuel Huff, John Troxell, Jacob Klein, Jacob Baumgartner, Jacob Wirth, Adam Tawney, John Miller, John Rohrbach, Michael Frey, Justus Frotanant, Henry Fourer, Jacob Troxel. The first baptism was that of Samuel Bernheisel, November 5, 1789.

Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, Two Taverns, was organized in 1876 with the following named members: Michael Schwartz, George Hoffman, Baltzer Snyder, D. Wilson, Samuel Schwartz, Em. Rudisill, J. Shanebrough, John May, George Carl, D. Trostle, John Rudisill, George Sherman and John Snyder. The membership is 140. The building, which is frame, was completed that year at a cost of $2,000. Rev. E. J. Metzler, the present pastor, organized this congregation.

St. James Reformed Church was built in 1851, shortly after the society was organized, and continued in use until 1878, when it was rebuilt and enlarged. The dedication of the new edifice took place in September, 1878.

The United Brethren Church, below Hoke's gate, on the Baltimore Turnpike, was dedicated December 5, 1869, by Rev. Mr. Young.

TWO TAVERNS.

This hamlet on the Baltimore Turnpike dates back to the beginning of settlement, when a few of the Marsh Creek settlers located lands in the neighborhood. The little place has been a post town, in one form or another, for almost a century; but not until modern times was an office established here.

The first murder committed in Adams County after the year 1800 was that of Henry Heagy, by James Hunter, at Two Taverns June 23, 1817. A number of men had assembled in Larimore's meadow, among whom were the murderer and his victim. Hunter was hanged, January 3, 1818, near the forks of the Emmittsburg and Taneytown roads.

CHAPTER XLII.

MOUNTPLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

THE Little Conowago forms the eastern line of this township, separating it from Conewago, Oxford and Hamilton Townships. Conowago Creek, and one of its tributaries, Sweet Run, form the greater part of its northern boundary. This run, with its tributaries, Swift Run and Brush Run, and six little streams running into the Little Conowago flow north and east from the water shed. White Run, which rises in the northwestern part of the township, flows across Mountjoy Township to Rock Creek. A few other creeks also flow south, from the Hanover Road Ridge, into Rock Creek and Alloway's Creek. The surface is decidedly rolling, if not actually hilly. The lower districts are distinguished for limestone soil and rock, while the upper districts are marked by red gravel and shale, and beds of greenish sand-rock. The elevation above Atlantic level at Bonneauville is 534 feet.

In 1872 iron ore was discovered on the Baughman lands, and in September, 1876, copper ore was discovered on Liver's farm, near Bonneauville.

In 1856 George and Henry Chritzman erected the covered wooden bridge across Swift Run, on the New Chester and Oxford road, for $710. In 1863 Elias Roth built a covered bridge across Swift Run, on the road from Carlisle to the York & Gettysburg Turnpike, for $1,025. The Hanover & Mount Rock Turnpike was authorized in April, 1868. The commissioners were J. W. Guberuator, Francis Pahlman, J. E. Smith, E. S. Reiley, S. G. Sneeringer, D. Geiselman, George Smith and James Devine. The Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad crosses the northeastern part of the township, with a station at Dutteras, formerly named "Gulden's."

Joseph McCreary, constable, made returns, under oath, that the following named persons were the only retailers of foreign merchandise in the township in 1824, viz.: Conrad Weaver, Henry Brinkerhoff, John Miller and Henry Sanders. The number of tax payers (1886) is 569; value of real estate, $628,987; number of horses, etc., 561; of cows, etc., 664; value of moneys at interest, $85,118; of trades and professions, $11,415; number of carriages, 148; of gold watches, 8; of acres of timber land, 1,061. The population in 1800 was 985, and of Managhan, 38 (Hamilton's lands); in 1820, 1,483, including 3 slaves and 34 free colored; in 1830, 1,498; in 1840, 1,588; in 1850, 1,614 (7 colored); in 1860, 1,766 (2 colored); in 1870, 1,947 (1 colored), and in 1880, 2,138.

There was a fort one mile south of Dutteras Station, in 1855, on the old John May farm, and another between Bonneauville and Two Taverns in 1755. The Heltzell farm, two miles west of New Oxford, was granted to John Hamilton June 14, 1763. He erected the first brick house in Adams County, at "Black's Gap," where the Hunterstown road forks from the York & Gettysburg Turnpike. Mr. Heltzell, now of New Oxford, took down this old building the last year of the war and erected his present house on the same site. Mr. Haltzell states that the tract called "Managhan" was deeded by the Penns to Hamilton as a portion of the "Manor of Maske." The name, how-

ever, does not appear among the "entries" or "squatters" or "petitioners" residing within the manor in 1742, nor is it probable that Managhan was ever included within the manor boundaries, even in 1763.

The assessments for the year 1800, made in 1799, place the total at $176,608, on which a tax of 22.8 cents per $100 was collected. The names of property owners, and values assessed as given are as follows:

Mathias Albert	$1,914
Ignatius Adams	
John Andrew's estate	1,200
Henry Arnold, shoe maker	125
Daniel Butt	125
William Baily	3,028
Paul Bart, joiner	126
Brian Bigham	150
John Britten, carpenter	75
Henry Brinkenhoff	910
Henry Buckhannon	50
Gilbert Brinkenhoff (1 slave)	1,876
Michael Bower	
Solomon Chambers	431
Michael Clapsadle, joiner	316
Francis Cassat	
Christian Cashman	1,870
David Cassat	1,020
William Cooper	1,630
Hannah Cooper, widow	
Josiah Clements	4,000
Elias Crisman	958
David Cullen	782
John Croombacker	948
Divas Collins, weaver	
John Cashem	
John Conenover	1,300
David Comenyore	125
Ninnion Chamberlain*	1,600
James Driscoll	150
Joseph Detrich	1,365
James Dannel	150
Garrit Demaree, carpenter,	525
Margaret Degraff, widow†	2,254
David Dunner	1,573
Jacob Ebert	1,586
John Eisenrod	250
Henry Eisenrod	1,131
John Ewing	600
Isaac Ewing	900
Ludwick Eichelberger	1,122
Robert Ewing	1,169
Christian Freet, Sr	2,610
Christian Freet, Jr	75
Peter Freet, blacksmith	200
Adam Fuller	1,444
David Freeman	850
Mathias Fetherhuff	170
Henry Fargison	125
Martin Garver	700
Michael Gallaher, tailor	75
William Galbreath	720
Robert Galbreath	890
Jacob Gilbert, weaver	232
Philip Gilbert	75
Christian Hoffman	540
William Hollobach, tailor	125
Gasper Hansel, weaver	
— Helemley	$
Joseph Hilt	1,611
Maj. James Horner	1,512
Hezekiah Hockdalem, Sr	10
Hezekiah Hockdalem, Jr	1,264
John Hoggeman, weaver	125
John Hambarger	1,400
Aaron Heggeman, weaver	125
Christopher Holobach, Jr., weaver	212
Christopher Holobach, Sr	759
Daniel Hoopert, tanyard	1,530
Andrew Johnston	1,720
Henry Klum, carpenter	224
Joseph Klum	1,580
Catherina Kitterman	
Cornelius Knight, blacksmith	581
John Klum	1,317
Capt. William Kerr	1,913
Henry Kip, weaver	150
John Kip	800
Michael Keake	882
George Koch	150
Henry Little, joiner	134
Samuel Lilly‡	3,123
Thomas Lilly	
Adam Leonard, blacksmith	
John Leonard, carpenter	896
William Little	
Abraham Leister	
Joseph Lindsay	1,867
Daniel Lochery	
Anthony Little	215
John Little	75
Barney Little	600
Cornelius Lott, weaver	631
Jacob Laurence	100
Moses Lockhart	2,218
Rebecca McIlvain	607
John and David McCleary	5,261
William Malone, carpenter	75
Stuart Montieth, weaver	
Amos McCreary	1,166
Michael Marshall, shoe-maker	100
Nicholas Myer	379
Lewis Miller	1,061
Andrew McIlvain	4,144
Francis Mayer	178
Catherine Myer	
John McClain	
James McSherry	120
Hugh McSherry	2,100
John McSherry	1,580
John Mouse	5,424
Catherine Morningstar, widow	75
Adam Morningstar, blacksmith	120
Andrew Midom	511
John McElip (McKellopp)	75
John McIlvain	1,500

*One female slave $25.
†One male slave $30.
‡Female slave.

John Nosbeck, nailsmith	$330
Arthur O'Neil	75
Henry Peecher	2,779
Martin Pottorf	
Henry Pottorf	100
John Plot	150
John Patton	279
Margaret Poffenberger, widow	1,020
William Ryan	
Jacob Runk	980
John Range	3,970
Jacob Rider	1,516
William Renolds	1,580
John Renolds	75
Mary Reed	810
Michael Sarbach	136
John Shriver, gunsmith	2,544
Jacob Stitcley	100
Charles Smith	1,624
Philip Slintz	1,133
Jacob Slintz	1,580
Jacob Sharror	
Samuel Smith	950
Valentine Stickel	890
Charity Schrock, widow	
M. Slegel	440
William Sturgen, hotel	1,300
Catherine Schoop, widow	980
Mathias Spitter	3,870
Andrew Shanon, weaver	
Peter Sheely	660
Nicholas Sheely	660
Jacob Sheely	1,400
George Shuler	125
John Springer	1,000
Louis Snoden, shoe-maker	125
Conrad Snyder	2,630
Anthony Snyder	1,500
John Tempion	1,020
Joseph Thompson	976
William Torrants	1,800
Peter Vandike	1,100
Michael Widworth, weaver	75
William Wilson	2,552
Benjamin Whitley, Sr	1,975
David Welsh	75
Sebastian Wever	200
George Wheckert	2,800
Eva Wheckert, widow	
Joseph Wilson	2,003
George Wolfort	
Peter Wolfort, Sr	2,228
Peter Wolfort, Jr	$2,221
William Watson	1,593
Ludwick Waggoner, shoe-maker	400
Peter Yong	1,188
Balzer Yong	1,270
Mary Yong	1,537
George Yenowine	1,340

SINGLE MEN.

Abraham Albert, wagon-maker	308
John Buckhanon	1,200
Henry Chambers	866
John Dannel	1,125
James Drycoff, tailor	
Michael Drycoff	
Alexander Ewing	
Robert Ewing	
William Ewing	
William Ewing shoe-maker	
Philip Fleshmer	269
Anthony Fleshman	
Charles House, weaver	
Abraham Hochderben	1,264
John Hoopert	
John Keas	
James Lochart	
Moses Lochart	
Alex Leckey, Esq	2,194
David Mercervey, butcher	
George McEntire	
James McDonnel	
Mathew Marsden	1,012
James Marsden	1,012
Capt. Robert McIlvain, miller	
Joseph Myar	856
David Neesbit	
Henry Plot	
Peter Poffenberger	
John Springer	
John Snyder	
Aaron Torrants	
John Torrants	
Moses Torbit	100
Andrew Whitely	
Benjamin Whitely	
Hugh Watson, weaver	
William Watson	
James Watson	
Fredric Yong	
George Waggoner	
Jacob Sherley	

Peter Smith, of Mountpleasant Township, who died April 9, 1884, served in Capt. Adams' company during the war of 1812, and is said to be the last of the old soldiers from Adams County. The Mountpleasant volunteers formed a strong, well drilled command in 1828. The Buchanan Rifles, of Mountpleasant Township, organized in March, 1859. The Union Rifle Company was organized at Mount Rock in January, 1861, composed of men from Oxford, Conowago and adjoining townships. Subsequently the members held a meeting declaring their determination to stand by the Constitution of the Union. This was the first military company organized, in anticipation of civil war, which declared a principle.

A. Eckert, delegate from Mountpleasant in the convention of 1834, voted against the adoption of the school law.

The Harrisburg Junction, Harrisburg & Gettysburg Railroad passes through the northern part of the township. The postoffices in Mountpleasant are Bonneauville and Redland.

CHURCHES.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church of Bonaughtown or Bonneauville was founded in May, 1859, on lands donated by Alexander Shorb. The corner-stone was placed July 31, 1859, and the church was dedicated February 26, 1860. Rev. Basil A. Shorb, a son of John Shorb, of Union Township, who died April 4, 1871, aged sixty-one years, was the first pastor. The vault in which his remains were placed is in the center of the cemetery. Prior to the erection of this building the congregation attended church at Conowago. Rev. Father Pope succeeded as pastor, and to him is due the change of the village name from Bonaughtown to Bonneauville. During his administration the brick denominational schoolhouse was erected and placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity. Father McIlhenny was appointed successor to Rev. Mr. Pope; later Rev. Andrew O'Brien, then Father Shanahan was pastor, and he was succeeded by Rev. Father Gorman.

St. Luke's Reformed Church, near White Hall or Red Land and Bonneauville, was organized in 1846, with twenty members, by Rev. Jacob Sechler. The building was erected in 1846, and dedicated November 22, that year, as a Union Lutheran and Reformed Church. Among the original members were Daniel Kohler, George Bowman, David Biehl and William Goulden, Lutherans. Samuel Swope, Jacob Miller and George Bowman formed the building committee.

Salem United Brethren Church, also called the "Stone Church," was erected in 1845 by the pastor, Rev. Samuel L. Minnick. The preachers, whose names are given in the history of the church at Littlestown, were also in charge of the Salem congregation.

The Catholic Congregation of Mount Rock, or Centennial (as the old village was named in 1876), formed a part of the Conowaga congregation up to 1869, when the stone church building was completed at "Mount Rock, over the Hill," and named "St. Charles." The land on which this building stands was donated by Charles Smith for church and school purposes.

WHITE HALL OR RED LANDS.

This is the name given to a postal village in the southern part of the township. Close by there was a military post standing 130 years ago, but by whom erected or in what cause has not yet been ascertained. The settlement of the hamlet dates back about twenty-six years, when the Lohrs and Millers located here; a few years later William McSherry became interested in the location, and built a few dwelling houses and a large three-story business building, which subsequently became known as the National Hotel. Enterprise was carried so far as to introduce a printing office there in 1878, the *White Hall Visitor*—a little journal devoted to Greenbackism—was started; next came the postoffice, tradesmen's shops, a large dry goods store, meat market and cigar factory. White Hall sprang up into a village. Its proximity to Littlestown, Hanover, Gettysburg and New Oxford tends, in opposition to its enterprise, to limit its growth. The churches of the several denominations are within easy distance.

Red Land postoffice was established in September, 1866 or 1867, with William A. McSherry postmaster.



J. T. Witherow

MOUNT ROCK.

This place is the center of one of the earliest settlements in Pennsylvania. It is said that over a century and a half has passed away since the first house or cabin was built on the site of the Pohlman dwelling. In 1735 Lord Baltimore patented to Ludwig Schriver the land in this neighborhood, and on this tract he erected the second mill built on the Little Conowago, on the site of the O'Bald Mill. The first merchant at this point was Daniel Lawrence, a brother of George Lawrence, the pioneer tavern keeper and owner of the old Reed farm of 1754. The era of progress of the settlement dates back to the early part of this century, when Edward Rielly established the first limekiln. He was followed in this industry by John Lilly, who erected a log house on the present Pohlman tract, and made lime manufacture an extensive business. As early as 1730 Samuel Lilly, his grandfather, located part of his land grant in this neighborhood. Samuel Wolf established the third set of kilns. He also erected the brick house, now the property of Peter Noel. The post-office was established here in 1876, with Miss J. M. O'Neil in charge. The little village is the scene of busy life, and in it and around it some of the neatest homes in the whole county are to be found.

BONNEAUVILLE.

This village, formerly called Bonaughton, dates its beginning back to about 1772, when a log cabin was erected in what is called the public square. Elizabeth Sourbeer, whose father built a stone house just west of Bonneauville, in the last century, is now a resident of Martinsburg, Va. In 1810 she attended Squire Brinkerhoff's log school, which then stood in the square. James Foster also taught there. John Eckert put up a house here about this time, following the example of the first school teacher, who had built himself a better home than the old log cabin offered. The office at Square Corner was removed to Bonneauville in June, 1861, with Ambrose Staub postmaster, *vice* Jacob Noel, the former officer at the "Corner." Ezra Noel is the present postmaster.

CHAPTER XLIII.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF NEW OXFORD.

LITTLE CONOWAGO CREEK forms the entire western line of Oxford Township flowing north to Great Conowago Creek and forming a confluence at the northeastern corner of Mountpleasant Township. This creek also forms the southwestern and part of the southern boundary of the township, with its main feeder, Lilly Creek, completing its southern line. A few small creeks flow south and west into the Little Conowago, while Hamilton Creek rises in the northeastern corner of the township. McIlvaine's Run heads near New Oxford and flows into the Little Conowago.

The country presents a heavy, rolling appearance, while in its southern sections it is bold and rugged. From near Oxford, 521* feet above the Atlantic level, the tower of Conowago Chapel, four miles away, may be seen. The soil

*According to measurements made by Joseph S. Gitt in 1851, the altitude is 596 feet.

is still rich after its continued cultivation, and yields abundantly where properly cared for. In June, 1869, iron ore was discovered on Jacob Slagle's farm. Seifert, McManus & Co. leased the land and entered on mining. Here also a portion of the Mount Rock limestone field makes its appearance.

On the Krug farm is a large stone bank barn, which was built in 1782 by Col. H. D. Slagle, one of the first settlers; the inscription stone is still in the building; and on the farm of Jacob Slagle is a locust post with the date 1746 cut in it.

Railroads were projected in this vicinity as early as 1835, for in that year Dr. Pfeiffer managed a line from York to Gettysburg via New Oxford. In January 6, 1858, the railroad from Hanover to New Oxford was opened. The Hanover Branch Railroad, consolidated under the name of Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad, took place in November, 1874, when A. W. Eichelberger was elected president; R. A. Eichelberger, treasurer; Henry Wert, secretary. George Swope and Matthew Eichelberger, of Gettysburg, were among the newly elected directors.

Myers' mill wooden bridge on the Carlisle and Oxford road was built in 1836 by John Camp for $1,350. In 1860 Henry Chritzman and David Zeigler, Jr., erected a covered bridge over the Little Conowago at Dellone's mill for $889. In 1866 J. M. Pittenturf erected a covered wooden bridge over the Little Conowago, at Gitt's mill for $1,449. The wooden bridge at Clunk's mill in Oxford and Mountpleasant was built by Joseph J. Smith in 1881 for $544.

In 1815 a proposition to build a pike from Gettysburg to York was made, but did not materialize until 1818. In December, 1819, the twenty-eight miles of road via New Oxford and Abbotstown were completed at a cost of $107,866.50, John Murphy superintending the work in this county. The Columbia & Pittsburgh Stage Company opened their stage line via New Oxford and Gettysburg in November, 1834. In 1828 Reesicle Slaymaker & Co.'s coaches commenced running between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The latter mail was called the "Good Intent" and the newspaper mail "The Telegraph." The latter was slow until 1834, when it was brought up to better mail time. The "Mail" and "Opposition" used to dash into and through New Oxford at this time.

The number of tax payers (1886) is 258; value of real estate, $380,876; number of horses, etc., 209; of cows, etc., 212; value of moneys at interest, $24,537; of trades and professions, $8,600; number of carriages, 58; of watches, 2; of acres of timber land, 250. The population in 1850 was 931 (3 colored); in 1860, 1,201 (4 colored); in 1870, 1,322 (7 colored); and in 1880, 851. Of the 1,352 inhabitants in the township in 1880, 501 belonged to the borough of New Oxford; farms over 20 acres, 66; less than 20 acres, 52; grist-mills, 2; saw-mills, 2; tile works, 1; brick-yards, 1, and limestone quarries, 9.

The original entry of part of this township dates back to 1730, when Samuel Lilly purchased a portion of "Digges' Choice" in the neighborhood of Irishtown. Henry Gearnhart also purchased 273 acres at the foot of the Pigeon Hills, in 1750, and in the same year the Penns sold to Robert Lorimore a tract close by. This, with the Seminary farm, which Lorimore purchased from Gearnhart in 1758, was his property until April 4, 1794, when a friar preacher, named Joseph Herout, purchased the whole tract and set about establishing a school there, as related in the History of Heroutford. A reference to the original assessment roll of Berwick Township, of which Oxford formed a part up to 1847, points out the names of all the property owners in this township when the county was organized. In the sketches of New Oxford, Irishtown and Heroutford, the minutiæ of the township's history is given.

Capt. Jacob Winrode, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Militia, was court-martialed at Oxford, January 13, 1803. The charge was "Wearing the black cockade, and red and blue worsted tape." He denied his guilt, but was held guilty and fined $7.40. Richard Knight presided, with Nicholas Marshall as judge advocate. Lieut. James McSherry, Ensign William Ewing and William Galbreth were tried at the same time, found guilty and fined. Capt. Alexander Cobean's company, from Adams County, which went to the defense of Baltimore in 1814, lost three men, viz.: Adam M. Wortz, David Middlecoff and James Dickson. When Cobean was promoted to a colonelcy, William Meredith became captain; George Hersh, who died June 22, 1871, at New Oxford, and John S. Crawford, of Gettysburg, do not appear among the names on the pay roll. The military company of forty men, known as the "Oxford Fencibles," was organized at New Oxford in March, 1859. The infantry company organized at New Oxford in May, 1861, was commanded by T. S. Pfeiffer, with A. M. Martin and Henry L. Gitt as lieutenants, and C. W. Kehm, orderly. Frederick Steiger, of Oxford Township, was the only resident of the township mustered in in April, 1861, with Company E, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

The New Oxford Soldiers' Relief Society was organized in November, 1861, with Mrs. George Hersh as president, Mrs. William D. Himes, secretary, and others, including Mrs. Peter Diehl, Mrs. John R. Hersh, Mrs. James Townsend, Mrs. F. Hersh, Mrs. Joseph S. Gitt, Mrs. Thomas Himes, Mrs. Dr. Hendrix, Mrs. A. F. Gitt, Mrs. F. Sherman, Mrs. John Barnitz, Mrs. J. Heagy, Miss E. Miley, Miss Hattie Gallagher and Miss Kate Stock. The young ladies of New Oxford also organized a soldiers' relief society in December, 1861, with Miss Lizzie Pfeiffer, president, and Miss Lizzie Martin, secretary; Misses Maria Rehm, Sarah Shane, Alice L. Gitt, Hattie Gallagher, Sally Haines, Kate Stock, Lucy Ellis, Emma Bastress, Mary J. Bentz, Lizzie McNair and Susan Himes.

The accidental killing of Rebecca Crist, October 17, 1835, occurred during a children's impromptu carnival at New Oxford. In a shop close by the playground, a loaded shot gun was carelessly left standing. A boy got possession of it, and made this little eight year old girl the victim. William Colton, a constable, was tried in December, 1870, for the strangulation of John Bond, at New Oxford, August 15, 1870. The jury found a verdict of not guilty. In May, 1872, several German bone gatherers camped in the woods near New Oxford. One of the women took the small pox and died in the woods, on hearing which, the New Oxonians paid a dauntless villager $8 to bury the unfortunate one.

In December, 1875, a fire, which originated in Joseph S. Gitt's stable, threatened the destruction of New Oxford. During the winter of 1885–86, the burning of the Myers livery stable and other property held out a similar threat. In June, 1820, Daniel Diehl's barn near New Oxford, was struck by lightning and burned up. The old Diehl flouring mill near New Oxford, which was burned in the winter of 1857–58, was rebuilt in the fall of 1858. The T. C. Noel mill, destroyed by fire in April, 1883, was rebuilt and new machinery introduced into it. The first great storm remembered by old settlers here took place in 1823. The storm of May 16, 1844, destroyed many buildings, fences and groves throughout the township. This was phenomenal in velocity and destructiveness. Another storm took place in 1849, and in May, 1859, the great hail storm swept over the country. The drought of 1822 was another strange freak of nature. Conowago Creek and its tributaries were entirely emptied of their waters by evaporation. Sixteen years prior to this a

plague of caterpillars destroyed the wheat and rye crops. The floods of 1786 and 1826 exceeded the greatest overflows of the Conowago in modern times.

IRISHTOWN.

Such is the name given to a German settlement in the southwest quarter of the township. In 1730 this section formed a part of the Samuel Lilly tract, but three-fourths of a century elapsed before the improvers settled here. Shortly after the county was organized a number of Irishmen came to this romantic part of the Conowago Valley. Hugh and Andrew Lynch erected a house, then James McBarron, followed by the Coligans, McClains, McBrides, Coltons, Marshalls, Pattersons and others. For this reason the name "Irishtown" was bestowed upon it, although the neighborhood is now as Teutonic by race as any part of Germany. The borough of New Oxford is only a few miles distant, and there the principal market town for this district is found. The country in the neighborhood of Irishtown is a rich agricultural region and contains many fine farms. The hamlet itself presents an air of business which would do credit to a village. In January, 1886, V. A. Laurence was appointed the first postmaster here. Prior to this the mail was sent up from New Oxford to be distributed at Clunk's store.

The Church of St. Peter Canisius, a large brick and stone edifice, was erected in 1868-69. Here also are the school-rooms of *St. Peter Canisius*.

HEROUTFORD.

Heroutford or Pigeon Hills settlement dates back to the middle of the last quarter of the last century, when a school was established there for the accommodation of the youth of the district (1794) by Joseph Herout, himself a Sulpician friar. In 1806 a Sulpician seminary was founded here by Abbe Dillet, known as "Pigeon Hills College," for the purpose of educating youth in the Greek and Latin classics. In 1830 the property was known as the "Seminary Farm," and from that date to 1849 it was devoted to purely educational purposes by the superior of St. Mary's College, Baltimore, where students might spend their vacation. During the years of its educational history a large church was erected, large college halls built, and the grounds laid out in park ways. Here, in 1803, the Trappist friars, when expelled from the "Vaterland," found a refuge, and from this place they set out under Rev. Urban Guillet to found their order in the wilds of Kentucky.

Rev. Andrew Miller, who was a minister of the German Baptist Church, connected with the Pigeon Hills congregation for over fifty years, died in York County May 20, 1880, aged eighty years.

BOROUGH OF NEW OXFORD.

This borough was surveyed and platted in 1792 for Henry Kuhn by James Bolton. This land extending westward was patented to him about this time, and is known in State records as "Providence," but when platted it was named Oxford Town, for the dual reason of a ford existing just westward, and of "Dutch Frederick's Stand," a butcher's shop and hotel, having the head of an ox set up in front of his house. In 1822 Dr. Pfeiffer had the name changed to "New Oxford." This was on the old Pittsburgh and Philadelphia road, and up to 1847 was an important stage town. In 1800 the effort was made to have the seat of justice located here. Thirty-five years later the people made an effort

to build a railroad from York to Gettysburg via their village; but not until 1858 was a railroad opened to this point. Butcher Frederick's hotel was undoubtedly the first building in Providence. Richard Adams erected what was known as "Blair's old house" in 1798; Mathias Martin built the third house (now occupied by Thomas Himes), in 1800. About this time a house was built where Mr. Gitt erected his residence in 1876. George Bange, the first store keeper, lived in a house built by George Kuhn about 1800. Schnell's shoe store is built on the site. Boyer erected a log house in 1800, where Mr. Wiest, in later years, carried on the hotel business, now the Eagle House. William Sturgeon, who was accidentally killed in 1822, built the Indian Queen Hotel in 1800, where is now a hardware store. In 1799 William Elder built on the corner opposite. The beginnings of the village were made.

A petition was presented to the judge of quarter sessions in April, 1874, asking for the incorporation of the borough. This was granted August 20, 1874, and the first election was held at the Washington House in October, 1874. Dr. J. W. Hendrix was elected burgess in 1874, and served down to 1885, when T. Bowers was elected. The councilmen elected annually are named in the following list:

1874—Jos. S. Gitt, A. Sheely, W. M. Swartz, J. H. Wiest, J. R. Hersh, W. J. McClure.

1875—Dr. McClure, J. S. Gitt, J. H. Wiest, W. M. Schwartz, J. R. Hersh, Abram Sheely.

1876—Dr. McClure, Abram Sheely, J. R. Hersh, J. J. Kuhn, D. J. S. Melhorn, Joseph S. Gitt.

1877—Abram Sheely, J. B. Gross, W. D. Himes, Joseph S. Gitt, Levi Wagner, Pius J. Noel.

1878—Joseph S. Gitt, Levi Wagner, A. Sheely, H. J. Myers, T. D. Smith, W. D. Himes.

1879—W. D. Himes, J. S. Gitt, Levi Wagner, Dr. Smith, H. K. Schnell, J. B. Gross.

1880—A. C. Diehl, Dr. Smith, Joseph S. Gitt, P. J. Noel, Levi Wagner.

1881—P. Feiser, McC. Gilbert, Abram Sheely, W. D. Himes, J. A. Weaver, A. J. Myers, J. S. Gitt.

1882—McLain Gilbert, Joseph S. Gitt, A. S. Himes, Peter Feiser, Zelotus H. Fashman, Emmert P. Noel (a tie).

1883—A. S. Himes, Em. Harr, John S. Weaver, Peter A. Guise, D. J. A. Melhorn, A. C. Diehl.

1884—Peter A. Guise, W. D. Emmert, Joseph S. Gitt, John S. Weaver, A. Sheely, A. S. Himes.

1885—D. S. Coleman, W. A. Diehl.

The justices elected were John C. Zouck, John Lenhart, A. J. Myers, Joseph S. Gitt, D. J. A. Melhorn and E. G. Cook.

The number of tax payers in the borough (1886) is 209; value of real estate, $181,325; number of horses, etc., 67; number of cows, etc., 40; value of moneys at interest $139,685; of trades and professions, $15,040; number of pleasure carriages, 65; of gold watches, 14; acres of timber land, 13. The population in 1880 was 501, estimated now at about 600.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church dates back to 1829–30, when a society was organized and a small meeting house erected by John Barnitz and others. This little building stood in the rear of what was known as the "Old Commons."

In 1845 it gives place to the quaint old structure on the Abbottstown road, which in time will disappear in favor of the proposed brick and stone building to be erected on the southeast corner of the square and the Abbottstown road. In 1867 Hanover and New Oxford were set off as a station with Rev. Jos. Ross in charge. The preachers in charge of York Springs from 1843 to 1867 may be said to have also served this society, although a few other names appear on the records. Prior to 1844 it belonged to the Gettysburg Circuit, when Messrs. Dill Clark, George Hildt, W. O. Lunsden, T. H. W. Munroe, S. Kepler, J. C. Lyon, Jonathan Munroe, Robert Crooks and other preachers of the time visited this place.

The Catholic Congregation here dates from the very beginning of the settlement, when the people had to attend Conowago Chapel. In later years services were held here in private houses until 1852, when the present brick church of the Immaculate Heart was erected on land donated by Jacob Martin, north of the square on Carlisle Street. Father Denecker attended this part of the mission up to 1879, when Rev. Francis Casey, S. J., was appointed priest of New Oxford and Paradise. Father Archambault came next, and he was followed by Father Richards, S. J. There are about 400 members belonging to this congregation.

Evangelical Lutheran Church at New Oxford.—The corner-stone of this church was placed July 28, 1860, and the building dedicated May 9, 1861. Prior to this time the society worshiped in the old Union Church. Dr. Hauer was pastor from 1860 to 1872; P. S. Orwig from 1873 to 1879, and Rev. John Tomlinson, of Abbottstown Circuit, the present pastor. The new building stands on the same street as the Reformed Church, but north of the Abbottstown road. Joseph R. Diehl is secretary. Property is valued at $4,000, and the number of members placed at 180.

St. Paul's German Reformed Church, built in 1861, on the site of the old Union Reformed Lutheran Church of 1820—the first church building erected here—is a large brick edifice, standing south of the Abbottstown road, in the old cemetery of 1829. In May, 1861, while the workmen were tearing down the old brick church to make way for the new German Reformed Church, they found in the corner-stone of 1821 a full bottle of wine, several coins and the remains of a hymn book, Bible, etc. Rev. Mr. Hoffheims (during whose administration this church was built in 1861), Messrs. Davis, Aaron Spangler, Colliflower and David U. Wolf have served this church during the last quarter of a century.

CEMETERY.

New Oxford Cemetery.—In pursuance of a petition to the court of common pleas of Adams County by the following persons, January 21, 1864—Peter Diehl, John Barnitz, Washington N. Swartz, William D. Himes, Joseph S. Gitt, Joseph Stoner, John I. Hersh, A. F. Gitt, Michael Levenstine, Frank Hersh, William Stock, John R. Hersh, Elias Slagle, Aaron Heagy, James Towsend—The court granted, on January 12, 1865, a charter of incorporation to the above named persons (for some cause the charter was not lifted until 1873). April 9, 1873, the following survivors met to organize: Peter Diehl, John Barnitz, W. N. Swartz, William D. Himes, Joseph Gitt, A. F. Gitt, John R. Hersh and Aaron Heagy. William D. Himes was called to the chair and J. S. Gitt appointed secretary; the following persons were then elected officers: President, William D. Himes; managers, Peter Diehl, John R. Hersh, Aaron Heagy and W. M. Swartz. About five and one half acres of ground a half mile west of the borough was purchased, running south from the turnpike to the Conowago Creek and neatly laid out in areas and lots with shrubbery. It is intended to

put up during 1886 a neat house, there being sufficient funds on hand and no debts; and, in addition, Mrs. Helen Henderson has presented them with $500, the interest only of which is to be used in keeping up the cemetery. Present officers are president, A. S. Himes; managers, H. K. Schnell, A. C. Diehl, William D. Himes and Abraham Sheely; secretary, William D. Himes.

INSTITUTE AND SCHOOLS.

New Oxford College and Medical Institute was founded in 1845 by Dr. M. D. G. Pfeiffer, and buildings were erected in 1846. Mr. Seeker was the first principal, and was followed by Messrs. Dinsmore and Share, and Thadeus and Quincy Pfeiffer.

The old school building, which stood on High Street (where is now the J. S. Weaver residence), was taken down in August, 1885. It was built over 100 years ago, about the time the old Washington Hotel was erected, and in it Peter Diehl attended school seventy-one years ago. The present public schools are under the charge of Prof. Wolf, as shown in the general history.

The Catholic schools were established in 1862 by Rev. F. X. Denecker, and a room in the church set apart for educational purposes. In 1877 a school-house was erected. Mrs. Thrayer was the first teacher. She was followed by Miss M. J. Felix, Joseph Smith, Miss Wager, John F. McSherry and E. G. Topper.

SOCIETIES.

The New Oxford Bible Society was organized in November, 1869, with John R. Hersh, president. Womens' Christian Temperance Union, New Oxford branch, was organized in January, 1886. A division of the G. A. R. was chartered here in January, 1886. The headquarters of the Post are in the "Eagle House." Privatus Social Clubs, organized December 1, 1877, continued in existence until April, 1883. New Oxford Building Society was organized in May, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In 1822 Dr. Pfeiffer was appointed first postmaster at New Oxford. His salary was $125 for that year. In August, 1885, William J. Metzler was appointed, and he opened an office on the southeast corner of the square and the Abbottstown road.

The "Washington House," now a boarding house, was known in the early history of the village as "Butcher Frederick's Stand" and again as "Miley's Tavern." In the last century it was kept by Frederick and Henry Kuhn, next by John Hersh; in 1810 by George Himes, next by Fred Burkman, again by Francis Hildt and then by Philip Heagy, all prior to 1834. The Mileys, George F. Becker, Jacob Beck, I. B. Houser, James Hersh, David Miller, A. Malaun, I. D. W. Stonesifer, James Leece and the late Mr. Law conducted this house. The latter died in January, 1886, and his widow is now the lessee, W. D. Emert being the owner of the building since 1885.

The "Eagle House," on the northeast corner of Carlisle Street and Public Square, was erected by the late Jacob Martin, in 1856, on the site of the old Boyer log house. Mr. Martin, who died in 1885, conducted it as a grocery store from 1841 to 1856. He opened it as a hotel in 1856 and carried it on until 1867. J. H. Wiest took charge in 1867. He added a story to the building, erected the large balcony and expended about $11,000 on improvements. It was sold at sheriff's sale to a Philadelphia Jew, from whom James Leece purchased it in 1883. It is an extra good village hotel, nicely situated, and claims

a large summer trade. An old tavern stood, where is now the Joseph S. Gitt residence, about ninety years ago.

The "Indian Queen Tavern," at New Oxford, was offered for rent by William Sturgeon in 1822. He built the corner house, where the hardware store is, in 1800.

The first railroad agents at New Oxford were the grain merchants, Bastress & Winter, in 1858. George Young, although a grain merchant about this time, was not agent. Frank Hersh succeeded in 1859 or 1860, and he in turn was succeeded by David Hoke about 1865. In 1867 Frank and Paul Hersh were appointed agents; in 1871 the Townsend Bros. took charge, and in 1873 H. J. Myers was appointed agent. C. S. Rebert is acting agent, having charge of the telegraph, passenger and freight departments of the office.

CHAPTER XLIV.

READING TOWNSHIP.

CONOWAGO CREEK forms a part of the western line of Reading Township and its entire southern line from the northwest corner of Mountpleasant Township to the line of York County, east of East Berlin. Streams course through the township north toward Bermudian Creek and south and east toward Conowago Creek. There is very little mountain land found in this division of the county; but many prominent hills occur. The soil is exceptionally good and offers to the agriculturist a fair reward for honest, intelligent labor. The elevation at the village of Hampton is 552 feet.

In Reading Township the rock exposures comprise purple mud rock, on the county line, coarse-grained trap, light bluish mud rock. Oil was discovered on the Harman farm near Hampton, in April, 1866, and a well bored by Maj. Dyke. Similar indications occur on the Seminary Farm in Berwick Township. A human rib was found in a rock, taken out in August, 1876, at Dick's place in this township, but as soon as exposed to the air it crumbled to dust.

In 1811 the bridge across the Great Conowago at "Blake's Fording," on the Carlisle and Hanover road, was built by John Murphy for $4,899. It is 150 feet long and contains five arches. In 1861 John Finley built the covered bridge on the East Berlin and Harrisburg road, over the Conowago, for $2,700. In 1862 Samuel Stouffer erected a covered wooden bridge at "Bear's Ford" of the Conowago, on the York Springs and Abbottstown road for $2,343.

In Reading Township there was only one retailer of foreign merchandise in 1824, viz., Joseph W. Entler, represented by John Blake. John Bosserman was the returning officer of the township.

The number of tax payers (1886) is 417; value of real estate, $547,697; number of horses, etc., 469; number of cows, etc., 512; value of moneys at interest, $72,749; value of trades and professions, $8,621; number of carriages, 218; watches, 1; acres of timber land, 1,205. The population in 1800 was 687; in 1810, 732; in 1820, 818—413 males, 393 females, 3 slaves and 9 free colored; in 1830, 1,001; in 1840, 1,028; in 1850, 1,252 (2 colored); in 1860, 1,281; in 1870, 1,326 (2 colored), and in 1880, 1,382.



Noah Sheely.

Reading Township, through its delegate, P. Myers, voted against adopting the school law of April 1, 1834, in the county convention of November 4, 1834. In later years, however, all objections were withdrawn and the common school system adopted.

The assessment of the township was made in December, 1798, and January, 1799, by Christian Bushey, assisted by James Chamberlain, and John Hildebrand. The total assessed value was $126,670.75, on which a tax of 27 cents per $100 was collected by Christian Bushey and John Picking. The single men of the township, denoted by letters S. M., were taxed $1 each.

George Asper	$ 777
Henry Asper	27
Frederick Asper	791
Frederick Asper, Jr.	307
Jacob Asper	419
John Asper	54
Abraham Asper, weaver	30
Frederick Asper, joiner	30
Abraham Arnold, joiner	54
Peter Aughenbough, s. m.	
John Aughenbough	1,432
Anthony Aughenbough	853
Jacob Albert	1,164
Benjamin Bokwalter	2,477
John Beaker	864
John Bowman	312
Daniel Brown	1,604
Christian Bushey	1,086
Harman Bleaser	384
Henry Breasal	32
John Bushey	873
John Bowar	100
Nicholas Bushey	1,795
Peter Bushey, s. m.	
Thomas Burns	294
Benjamin Beatty	2,516
William Beatty	51
Samuel Beatty, s. m.	
John Bleack	998
John Beatty	15
Jacob Brough	2,520
John Chamberlain	1,063
James Chamberlain	1,547
Jacob Crisswell	620
Thomas Crisswell, s. m.	
Abram Chronister	46
John Chronister	50
Henry Chronister	2,567
Henry Chronister, Jr., cordwinder, s. m.	15
Michael Cole	1,130
Michael Cole, Jr., s. m.	25
George Cole	21
John Cameron	20
Anthony Deardorff	2,700
John Deardorff	1,668
Lawrence Detter	1,376
Anthony Deardorff	1,180
Peter Deardorff	771
Patrick Daley, s. m.	
John Ehrhart	829
Samuel Fleming, s. m.	
Widow Fox	1,064
Frederick Fleager, blacksmith	374
John Fox	722
Chris. Foglesong, cordwinder	$ 648
Borias Fahnestock	238
Daniel Fahnestock	400
Abram Flacher, tailor	35
John Guslar	1,285
John Guslar, s. m.	
David Griffith	161
Fred Gelwicks	419
Henry Gross	274
Martain Getts	66
Jacob Gardner, tanner, s. m.	30
James Heastot, tanner	30
Michael Harbolt	1,309
John Hubler, s. m.	
Philip Heamaman	1,383
Adam Heartzel	46
Jacob Hollinger	58
Philip Hobaugh	869
Nehemiah Howell	37
Henry Hull	908
William Hodge, Jr.	969
Richard Hanna, s. m.	
George Herman	401
Andrew Hardman	400
Conrad Heans	796
Ulrich Huver	1,300
Jacob Hubble, s. m.	
John Hildebrand, tanner	1,210
Joseph How, s. m., blacksmith	30
Valentine Hollinger	44
Isaac Hemis, cooper	20
Benjamin Harlocher, clock-maker	182
William Johnston*	1,941
Martain John	709
George Jones, weaver	47
Philip Kimmel	1,056
Michael Kimmel	941
Jonas Kimmel	639
Jacob Kimmel	16
Isaiah King, mason	346
Christian King, cordwinder	883
Abram King, s. m.	34
Leonard King, s. m., mason	174
Valentine Knob	1,418
Jacob Knob, s. m.	
Michael Krugh, cordwinder	37
David Kilmer	971
Henry Kilmer	791
Michael Keener, blacksmith	32
John Lighty	1,278
John Lighty, s. m.	30
Mathias Lighty, s. m.	
Isaac Latshaw, Sr.	1,387
Isaac Latshaw, Jr.	1,026

*Including one slave.

Philip Leace, s. m.	$
Leonard Leace	2,268
Philip Levich	760
Benjamin Lighty	635
Widow Leamer	147
Jarrit Long	1,282
David Myers	1,200
Henry Myers	54
John Malone	1,658
Widow Malone	1,439
Jacob Moore	925
Robert McCurdy, s. m.	
Peter Musselman	480
Jacob Mishlar	431
Jacob Miley, s. m.	1,156
John Miley, s. m.	1,156
George Millar	620
Adam Moser, wagon-maker	71
John Mheelman (or Wheelman)	7
Nicholas Myers	1,901
Henry Myers	1,182
Henry Martzall	14
Jacob Myers	1,265
John Myers, inn-keeper	3,156
James McFarland	1,886
William McFarland, s. m.	
John Myers	646
Robert McCorkle	1,108
Nicholas Myers	1,006
Widow McCurdy	584
James Malagin	41
John Niebman, tailor	619
Henry Nell	2,140
Jacob Nell, s. m.	
John Neely, Sr.	614
James Neely	594
Thomas Neely	603
John Overholtzer	1,818
Christian Overholtzer, s. m., miller	30
Samuel Overholtzer, s. m.	
John Overholtzer, Jr.	339
John Oblanis	2,275
Alexander Oblanis, s. m.	15
John Picking, Jr., s. m.	
Henry Picking, s. m., mason	30
John Picking	1,143
Henry Picking	$ 804
Jacob Picking (deceased)	360
John Posserman	1,163
Abram Posserman, s. m.	
Robert Pollock†	624
James Pollock	728
David Pollock	561
John Pollock	573
Simon Pechar	1,397
Peter Painter	174
Fred Ryder	968
Jacob Rowdebush	664
Peter Raffelsberger, blacksmith	37
Jacob Raffelsberger, blacksmith	190
Jacob Roof, s. m., blacksmith	15
Patrick Russell, weaver	29
Philip Sawrbough, s. m.	
David Sawrbough	869
Jacob Slider	1,042
Frederick Slider, s. m., weaver	20
Christian Sipe, cooper	27
Nicholas Sriver, carpenter	34
Daniel Slagle	418
Daniel Switzer	47
Philip Sriver	281
Lawrence Spring	1,048
Mathias Stulliberger	40
Paul Troup	1,438
John Troup, tanner	61
James Twineam	855
Nicholas Vance	856
Jacob Vance	7
John Vance	629
Paul Wolf	1,289
Henry Wolf, s. m	
David Weaver, tailor	564
David Weaver, Sr.	874
Adam Wolf, weaver	27
William Weakly‡	1,693
James Weakly, s. m.	
John Wilson, s. m.	25
Valentine Walshe, s. m.	
George White	614
George Wollot	329
Daniel Yother, blacksmith	27

CHURCHES.

The Union Church, a meeting-house for Presbyterian, German Reformed Lutheran and Methodist worshipers, was built here in 1844, and in that year the old school building, which was, indeed, more church than school, was ridded of its periodical, god-like visitors, and left at the disposal of the mischievous urchins of forty years ago. Prior to the erection of the old schoolhouse, the Union Church, which stood in St. Paul's or the Pines grave-yard, was the place of meeting.

The United Brethren Society worshiped in the Union Church until their new building was dedicated, January 30, 1859, by Rev. J. S. Smith and Rev. Benjamin Albert, preacher, who succeeded Rev. C. Weyl.

The Methodist Episcopal Society, organized in 1851 by Rev. Mr. Ulrich, continued worship in the old Union building.

The German Baptist Society, said to be one of the oldest organizations of this faith in the county, erected a house of worship in 1861 just north of the

†Also spelled Pollick.
‡Two slaves valued at $100

village on the pike road. Rev. Adam Brown, referred to in other pages, has served this society for many years.

The Upper Conowago German Baptist Church was razed in 1882, and a new building erected on the ground, and is known as Mummert's Meeting house, near East Berlin. The building committee comprised Jesse Massmore, Elias Hollinger, William Stoner, Joseph E. Bowser and P. S. Baker.

HAMPTON.

This village was surveyed and platted in 1814 for Dr. John B. Arnold and Daniel Deardorff; but the settlement of the immediate neighborhood antedates its survey by years. The first lot was sold in 1814, and a house erected thereon by David Albert. This is an old postal town, as shown in the records of postmasters, given in the general history. In August, 1885, Lewis C. Geiselman, a merchant of the village, was appointed postmaster, *vice* Henry Meyers, who held the office under the late administration. The hotel is known as the "Washington House." The elevation of the village above the ocean level is estimated at 552 feet, and its population at 200.

ROUND HILL.

This is the name given to a group of houses near the line of Huntington Township, forming the center of a rich agricultural district.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Blake offered a reward of $10 for the return to him of a seventeen years old negro girl, who ran away from his home in Reading Township, three miles from Berlin, November 21, 1803.

During the high water of June, 1825, Jacob Hollinger's wife and three children, of Reading Township, were drowned at Walsh's mill, about two miles from Berlin. About the same time Samuel Hilt, engaged on the new bridge at that place, was also drowned.

CHAPTER XLV.

STRABAN TOWNSHIP.

ROCK CREEK forms the western line of Straban Township, Conowago Creek a part of its northern and eastern lines, and Sweet Run a portion of its southeastern line. The water-shed is clearly defined. Streams, north, east and southeast of Hunterstown, flow north; and west of that village they course to Rock Creek. The northeastern part of the township is very rugged. There, also, is the Pine Ridge, for years irreclaimable, but now reduced to fine farming land. In this neighborhood the altitude is calculated at about 600 feet. Throughout the surface rolls heavily; yet the farms are models of agricultural wealth givers. The elevation above the Atlantic, at New Chester, is 552 feet, and at Hunterstown, 578 feet. Copper ore was mined by Galloway Bros., near Hunterstown, in 1884, and shipped to the smelting works at Dillsburg.

Abraham King and John Kain were the only retailers of foreign merchandise in 1824, according to a sworn statement made by Constable James King.

The number of tax payers (1886) is 534; value of real estate, $612,979; number of horses, etc., 589; number of cows, etc., 635; value of money at interest, $84,627; value of trades and professions, $19,635; number of carriages, 397; of gold watches, 12; silver watches, 1; of acres of timber land, 2,364. The population in 1800 was 987; in 1820, 1403, including 4 slaves, forty-nine free colored and the 103 inhabitants of Hunterstown; in 1830, 1,308; in 1840, 1,375; in 1850, 1,433 (13 colored); in 1860, 1,466 (6 colored); in 1870, 1,547 (11 colored); and in 1880, 1,712.

Straban Township, through its delegate in convention of November 4, 1834, voted for the adoption of the school law; the State appropriation was $143.54, and the tax, $138.48.

In 1807 the first contract for a stone bridge was made with William Maxwell for one across Rock Creek, just east of Gettysburg, length 60 feet, three arches, cost $2,400. The bridge, still standing at Wolf's on the New Chester road, was built in 1813, over the Conowago, by Jacob Hawn for $2,195. It is 80 feet long, and has three arches. In 1840 John Camp erected a wooden bridge over the Great Conowago, on the road from Hunterstown to Latshaw's mill for $1,350. The railroad was completed to Gulden's Station in June, 1858.

The assessment of Straban Township, made in 1799 for the year 1800, gives the value of property at $132,197, on which a tax of 30 cents per $100 was collected by Garret Van Arsdal and George Williamson. John Brinkerhoff was assessor. The thirty one single men in the township at that date were taxed $1 each.

Henry Ashbaugh	$ 50
Widow Aumerman	
Henry Aumerman	50
James Allon	30
Abram Bercaw	1,100
Richard Brown	2,241
George Bercaw	1,310
Alex Bogle, s. m	729
Eliza Bogle, widow	
James Bell	1,144
George Bolden, shoe-maker	50
John Beeher, distiller	1,019
Widow Bodine	907
John Bowdine	70
Henry Black	70
William Bogle	2,109
George Bercaw, s. m	830
John Brough	816
George Brinkerhoff	3,373
John Brinkerhoff	
Peter Baitter	1,500
George Bryars, not taxed	
Alex. Clark, not taxed	
Jacob Cassatt	2,085
John Cameron	75
Widow Campbell	569
Samuel Cassatt, shoe-maker	50
Major Robert Campbell	1,324
David Cassatt	1,940
George Cashman	762
Christian Cashman	832
John Cashman, nailer	*100
Archibald Coulter	976
Hugh Campbell, schoolmaster not taxed	
John Dixon, distiller, squire	$2,600
Samuel Dixon, s. m	1,094
Adam Davis, blacksmith	190
Jacob Deitrick	1,621
Elizabeth Dunwoody	587
Andrew Dushain, tailor	50
David Demaree	572
Adam Ersick	1,020
Andrew Irvin	547
James Fleming	1,050
William Fleming	2,008
John Felty, s. m., tanner, formerly Clinsefelty	297
Martin Fry	75
Abram Fickes	898
John Gallatine, tailor	$ 50
Robert Graham	935
William Gilliland, judge*	3,032
George Gunder	100
for Squire Russell	1,884
John Graft	1,300
Philip Graft, distiller	2,343
Stephen Griffin	3,445
Edward Hunt, schoolmaster, for	50
William King, lot in Hunterstown	70
George Hosler, wagon-maker	878
Peter Hick	705
Samuel Haddon	30
Samuel Houlsworth, s. m	1,250
Alex Hamilton, not taxed	
Alex Hamilton, s. m	852
Capt. William Hamilton	170

*Including one slave.

George Hays $2,148
Henry Huffman 1,504
Daniel Huffman 1,500
Dr. James Hamilton, s. m. 170
Jacob Haingst, blacksmith 148
Samuel Hays, Sr. 614
Samuel Hays, Jr., distiller 670
Edward Hagen† 150
Aaron Haggeman, weaver 50
Arthur Harbaugh, shoemaker 50
George Horn 1,273
Lurwick Hartman 50
Henry Hoke 100
Jacob Kipp, not taxed ....
George Knopp 981
George Lashell's, tavern and store 1,673
Adam Livingston 3,000
David Little 528
William Long, s. m., for Rev. Henderson 1,111
Henry Little 75
Daniel Longnecker 788
Gilbert Leonard 3,138
William Long, Sr., grist, saw mill and three slaves 2,211
Robert McIntire, weaver 50
John McGuffin, weaver 75
John Morrow 956
Michael Moret 760
John McClure 1,118
John McClelland, for John Patterson 1,104
Christian Mieshe 1,165
Capt. Robert McIlhenny, not taxed ....
Jacob Muskenunk 1,430
George Muskenunk, for Widow Crowell 132
William McGrew 2,180
John Montfort 982
Jacob May 1,426
Andrew Miller 70
Daniel Montieth 778
Henry Martzall, formerly Peter Sharp property 774
William McMaster, weaver, for Anthony Deardorff 150
Samuel Neely, not taxed ....
John Neely 70
George Oyster 1,673
Samuel Orsburn 1,072
John Rattorff, weaver 50
Christian Ropp 214
Samuel M. Reed ....
David Routzong, not taxed ....
John Routzong 920
David Ross $1,563
Jacob Rex, s. m., carpenter 100
Peter Rutelberger, blacksmith 271
George Rumble 896
Jacob Rumble, weaver for John Myers 180
John Rumble 70
Henry Rumble 100
John Rinehart 1,100
Peter Rogers, weaver ....
Widow Rossler ....
Tobias Starry for Simpson 1,955
Henry Snyder for Squire Breen 1,960
John Sample 1,973
Andrew Sigler or Zeigler 1,380
Thomas Sanders 50
Henry Saltgiver 1,478
Lawrence Sneeringer 250
George Spangler 1,318
Jacob Spangler 150
James Starling, weaver 30
Lashel's half lot in Hunterstown 50
Judge William Scott, Bedford 1,338
William Sweet, not taxed ....
David Scott 1,145
George Strossell, blacksmith, formerly Buamgarter 100
Francis Stallsmith 1,073
Elizabeth Tate, widow 1,073
Adam Tawney 753
Hannah Tawney, widow ....
Philip Thomas, distiller 1,748
Jacob Taughenbaugh, for Val Fickes 496
Samuel Tagert, formerly S. Reed 1,028
Dines Vandine, weaver 51
David Vanderbilt, s. m. 630
Thomas Vantine 1,000
Garret Van Arsdal, formerly Lawrence Montfort 1,000
Isaac Van Arsdal 1,000
Stephen Wible, for Wilsons 1,330
William Walker 480
George Williamson 1,308
Peter Williamson 170
Thomas Wilson, s. m. 1,456
Robert Wilson 774
William Wilson, not taxed ....
Jacob Wart 2,023
George Wart 170
Burke Wart 160
Moses Wright 30
James Whitford 70
John Yong 571
Adam Yeage, Sr. 1,314
Adam Yeage, Jr. 70

The single men residing in the township, other than those named above, were Joshua Bercaw, John Baitler, William Cashman, Jacob Colesmith, weaver; Jacob Cassatt, David Demaree, tanner; Daniel Demaree, tanner; Henry Gallentine, tailor; John Gilliland, William Long, Jr., Alex. Long, James McCafferty, George McCause, John Moses, John McMaster, James McGlaughlin, weaver; Neal McCoy, William Proctor, John Proctor, Andrew Rassler, William Ross, tailor; John Saltgiver, William Sterling, weaver; John Tawney, Christopher Thomas, James Thompson, Cornelius Van Arsdal, Garret Van Arsdal, John Yeage and John Yeagy.

†One slave.

In June, 1758, there was a review of Adams County soldiers twenty-two miles west of York, and one also at Hunterstown. David Hunter, the founder of Hunterstown, was captain of the militia in 1758, and served under Gen. Forbes in the expedition against Fort Du Quesne. George Stevenson, writing in May, 1758, to R. Peters, secretary of the province, states that he appointed David Hunter and Benjamin Smith, of Hunterstown, a committee to meet Sir John St. Clair. The National Guard, a company of forty-five men, was organized at Hunterstown February 12, 1859, with Dr. C. E. Goldsborough, captain, William N. Sanders, lieutenant. The soldiers from Straban, who answered the call of April, 1861, were Theo. C. Norris, third sergeant; William F. Weikert, and James W. Ford. They were mustered in with company E, second regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In the winter of 1867–68 the Straban Infantry was organized.

A part of this township belonged to the "Manor of the Maske," as laid out for the Penns in 1740, and shared in all the fortunes of that manor. Among the entries of land made prior to 1842, and recorded April 2, 1792, were those of William Stepheuson, in May, 1741; Andrew Levenstone, in May, 1740, and John Simple or Sample, same year; a few other settlers in the manor may have owned lands in this section; but there is no specific record extant. Outside the manor lines were the settlers, whose death record is given in the history of the old Pines Church.

The "Pines" Presbyterian Church, a pioneer concern indeed, was contemporary with the old church of "Great Conowago." In the eastern end of the present St. Paul's Cemetery this church stood until 1803, when it was removed to give place to the first Union log church building at that point. Among the Irish Presbyterians interred there, headstones were erected to those named in the following list, name and date of death being given: William Long, 1806; John Monteith, 1789; Jennet, his wife, 1791; Alex McIntire, 1786; Marget Kerr, 1753; Archibald Douglass, 1762; Hugh Caldwell, 1785; Josiah Kerr, 1784; Mary, his wife, 1801; Mary Kerr, 1814; George Horn, 1832; Arch Coulter, 1806; Susanna Coulter, 1814; Elinor Coulter, 1815; Martha Coulter, 1811; Robert Sturgeon, 1759; Robert Lorimer, 1773; Margaret, wife of Robert McCorkle, 1809; William McFarland, 1782; Thomas McCauslin, 1789; Nanie McFarland, 1782.

The "Pines" or St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, on the Hunterstown and New Chester road, was commenced April 27, 1861, and completed in the fall. Close by it is the old cemetery of the district, and within this village of the dead is the still older cemetery referred to in the history of the Pines Presbyterian Church. Here, late in the last century, a number of the early Irish settlers built a log church, which was razed in 1803, when the first Union Lutheran and Reformed Church was built, which continued in use until the present house was erected. The materials of the old house were used in building a house at New Chester now belonging to John Kuhn. The ministry of this church, from 1803, is identical with that of the other Union Lutheran Churches in this district.

*The Methodist Episcopal Society** of Hunterstown dates back for membership to 1739, when Revs. Henry Furlong and John M. Jones visited the neighborhood and preached to the few Methodists then to be found here. A century later the first steps were taken to organize a society, when Revs. Josiah Forrest and Wesley Howe preached in one of the houses in the neighborhood. In later years the Gettysburg preachers held services in the old schoolhouse

*A great Methodist Episcopal camp meeting was held on the James Brinkerhoff farm three miles from Gettysburg, on the York Pike in August, 1828.

near the eastern end of the village, and from that time forward this church has been an institution here.

The brick church, erected at Hunterstown in 1858 by the Methodist Society, was dedicated January 19, 1859. This building was blown down September 3, 1879, and in its place was erected the present house, dedicated April 4, 1880. The church belongs to York Springs Circuit, which was formed out of Gettysburg in 1844.

The German Reformed Society of New Chester dates back to 1803, when the Pines Union Church was erected. In 1862 the Stone Church at New Chester was begun and the building was dedicated in March, 1863. Around it is a well kept cemetery, and the church itself is a substantial and neat building.

HUNTERSTOWN.

This place was platted in 1749 or 1750 by David Hunter, who came from Ireland about 1741, and cast his fortunes with the Pine Ridge settlers. It was known as "Woodstock" in early years, and about the close of the last century was called "Straban Center." During the Revolution this little settlement was "the hot bed of rebellion;" but fortunately for its history, the rebels opposed foreign oppression, and fought with such prowess throughout the Revolution, that Lafayette himself said: "It is no surprise the French were defeated twenty years ago, when the late oppressor of the colonies brought forward such yeomanry against them." The people were part and parcel of the Marsh Creek settlement. The village is the center of a rich country, possesses a few general stores, a hotel, two churches, and a number of private houses. Granite Hill Station, on the Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad is the shipping point. Hunterstown postoffice was established about 1826 with George Armor postmaster. In April, 1858, E. M. Felty was appointed to the office, *vice* Simon Melhorn (deceased). Mrs. Jane King has been postmistress here several years.

In January, 1805, the 530 acres of the deceased Stephen Giffen, together with a good orchard, buildings, etc., were offered for sale. The old Joseph McKelip brick tavern at Hunterstown was purchased in 1818 by Thomas McKelip, who carried on the tavern and mercantile business. John Gourlay and Abram King were appointed a Savannah relief committee at Hunterstown in February, 1820.

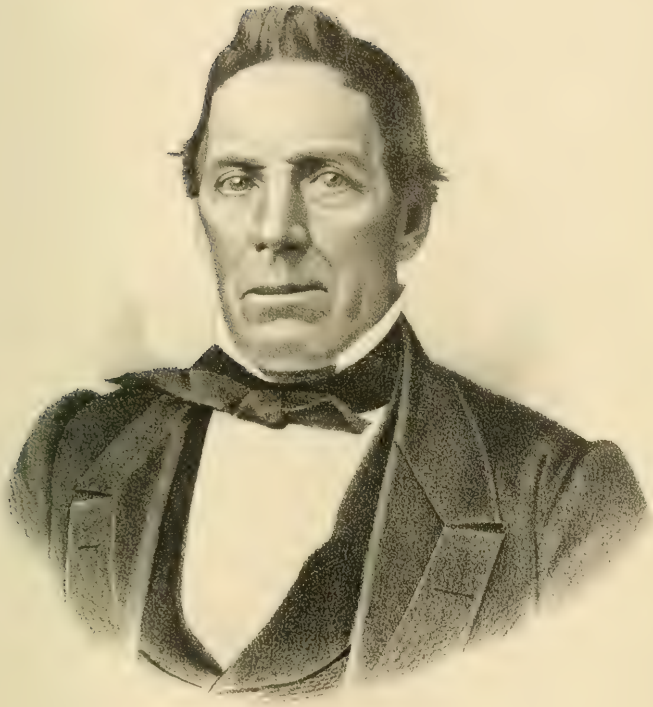
CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

Great Conowago Presbyterian Church.—This church is located five miles northeast of Gettysburg, near the village of Hunterstown, and takes its name from Conowago Creek. The date of the organization of this church can not be exactly determined. It was, doubtless, organized about the time of the settlement of the Scotch-Irish in this part of the country. The earliest recorded mention of it is found in the minutes of the Presbytery of Donegal in 1740, and from this period we date its history. For a number of years the church seems to have had no settled pastor. Religious services were kept up by supplies appointed by the Presbytery; among them we find the names of Revs. Samuel Caven, Lyon, Steel and Hindman. In 1749 this congregation called its first pastor, Rev. Samuel Thompson, who accepted this call. He remained as pastor of this church for a period of thirty years, when, on account of the infirmities of age, he resigned. He died in 1787. In 1780 a call was made out for the Rev. Joseph Henderson, promising him in the faithful discharge of his duties 697 bushels of wheat for his salary. He accepted the call and was ordained and installed June 20, 1781. The first church erected by this congregation was

built between the years 1743 and 1749. It was a log building, near the site of the present church. It was primitive in every way; rough benches were used for seats; there were no stoves in the building; the only heating apparatus was a private arrangement called a "foot-stove," a sheet-iron box, in which was placed a quantity of charcoal embers, and the whole encased in a wooden box, sometimes elaborately carved. This the worshiper carried with him into his pew, and upon it placed his feet. One or two specimens of these portable furnaces may still be seen in the neighborhood. In the sixth year of Mr. Henderson's pastorate, the old log (church) gave way to the present building, which is of stone, and shows by the style of its architecture that it belongs to a past age. In the front gable of the building is a circular stone with this inscription: "Re. Ioseph Henderson Meetind House. 1787." Although the mosses of almost a century have gathered on the foundations of this church, the walls appear as firm and perfect as when first built. Mr. Henderson continued to be pastor of this congregation for eight years after the erection of the church. In the year 1795 he resigned. From the retirement of Mr. Henderson to 1800 the church was without a pastor. In 1798 these churches were united in one charge, and in 1800 they made out the call for Dr. McConaughy.* Each church was to have half of Dr. McConaughy's time, and pay half of his salary, the whole of which was $400. Dr. McConaughy was a native of Adams County, born in Menallen Township September 20, 1775. He graduated at Dickinson College with the first honors of his class, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Castle October 5, 1797. Dr. McConaughy was pastor of this church from 1800 to 1832.

The next pastor of this church was the Rev. James C. Watson, D. D., who was installed pastor for half his time in connection with the church of Gettysburg, which had the other half of his time, October 14, 1832. Dr. Watson resigned this charge in 1849 and with his resignation the union between this church and the church of Gettysburg in one charge ceased. During the vacancy which followed the resignation of Dr. Watson, and the calling of the next pastor, the church building was repaired and remodeled somewhat. The entrance was changed from the side to the end. A vestibule and choir gallery were added, and the old goblet-shaped pulpit, with its sounding board, gave way to one of more modern style. After a vacancy of little over one year, the congregation united in a call for the Rev. I. N. Hays, of Cannonsburg, Penn., which he accepted, and was installed October 10, 1850. In 1854 Mr. Hays responded to a call to the church of Middle Spring near Shippensburg, Cumberland County and the Presbytery dissolved the relation June 13, 1854. This was the shortest pastorate in the history of the church. Here occurred a vacancy of four years, during which the church weakened in numerical strength partly on account of immigration to other parts, but very much owing, no doubt, to its being without a pastor. A union was sought with Lower Marsh Creek, and these two churches were formed into a pastoral charge, the agreement being made June 6, 1857. In August of the same year a call was made out for the pastoral services of Rev. John R. Warner. Mr. Warner accepted the call, and entered upon his duties as pastor in November, 1857, but was not installed till April 23, 1858. During his connection with these churches the battle of Gettysburg was fought, and both of the church edifices were used for a short time as hospitals for the enemy. Mr. Warner sent his sermons, and many papers valuable to the congregations, to Chambersburg for safe keeping. These were all lost in the burning of that place July 30, 1864. Mr. Warner

*Afterward president of Washington College, Penn.



Isaac E. Wiseman

resigned this charge in 1867. For two years from this time this church was again without a pastor, but not without preaching. Rev. E. Ferrier, D. D., then a professor in Pennsylvania College, supplied it most of the time. January 23, 1869, a call was made out for the present pastor, Rev. W. S. Van Cleve for half his time—Lower Marsh Creek to have the other half. Mr. Van Cleve entered upon the duties of the pastorate April 1, 1869. The call was formally presented and accepted at a meeting of the Presbytery of Carlisle in Shippensburg, on the second Tuesday of April, 1869, and in May following the relation was consummated by the following committee: Rev. John A. Crawford, D. D., I. N. Hays and I. M. Patterson. Mr. Van Cleve still continues in this relation.

NEW CHESTER.

New Chester or Pinetown, and in early days called "Martzallville," was surveyed for Henry Martzall in 1804 (then owner of the Peter Sharp tract) a year after Union Church was erected on Pine Ridge, and fifty five years after the old Presbyterian Church was built on the same site. Theodore Taughinbaugh was appointed first postmaster at New Chester in 1834. The village is located in the valley of the great Conowago and partly on the side of Pine Ridge. The location possesses many of those pleasing features which valley, hill and river confer. In the lower part of the village is the new German Reformed Church, built in 1862–63. The hotel known as the "Kuhn Temperance House," a few stores and a number of pleasant homes make up New Chester of to-day.

PLAINVIEW.

This is the name given in 1876 to a postal hamlet near the north line of the township. R. McIlhenny is postmaster.

GRANITE HILL.

This village was so named when it was laid out in 1858, and the railroad was built to this point. It is also a post-town, with A. Hoke in charge.

CHAPTER XLVI.

TYRONE TOWNSHIP.

TYRONE runs south from the north line of the county to Conowago Creek, bounded on the west by Menallen, Butler and Straban Townships, and on the east by Huntington and Reading, being very irregular in form. Bermudian Creek marks its northeastern boundary from the line of Cumberland County to the angle on the Trimmer farm. A number of miniature streams flow from the east into this creek. Conowago Creek runs along its southwestern line, while one of the main feeders of this creek forms its southeastern line, dividing it from Reading. A few small streams run west and south from the water-shed. The elevation at Heidlersburg above the Atlantic is 541 feet.

The township contains a large area of fine arable land, which has yielded plentifully for over a century. There are outcrops of quartzite, rose-tinted, with curious fracture, coarse ingrained trap, blue and white streaked slate-rock trap, ferruginous cross-grained trap near Idaville. In June, 1872, the Cranberry Valley iron ore beds were discovered on Emanuel Spangler's farm.

The last stone bridge built in the county, if we except railroad bridges, was that at McKnight's Ford on the Harrisburg road crossing of the Conowago. This was constructed in 1823 by David Diehl at a cost of $1,950, and is still standing on what is known as the Dr. W. R. Stewart farm. In 1850 John F. Felty erected a wooden bridge over the Great Conowago, on the Harrisburg road, for $483. In 1859 J. M. Pittenturf erected a wooden bridge over a branch of the Great Conowago on the Gettysburg and Harrisburg road for $247. In 1868 J. M. Pittenturf and brother erected a covered wooden bridge over the Conowago at Snyder's Ford, on Hunterstown and York Springs road, for $2,797.

The number of tax payers in Tyrone Township (1886) is 323; value of real estate, $360,808; number of horses, etc., 334; number of cows, etc., 341; value of moneys at interest, $46,124; value of trades and professions, $5,865; number of carriages, 156; number of gold watches, 4; of silver watches, 1; of acres of timbered land, 1,976.

The population of Tyrone in 1800 was 512; in 1810, 648; in 1820, 840—418 males, 417 females and 5 free colored; in 1830, 817; in 1840, 757; in 1850, 891; in 1860, 960; in 1870, 1,009 (4 colored), and in 1880, 985.

The assessment of Tyrone for 1801 was made by Peter Ferree, assisted by Nathaniel McGrew and Frederick Shull. The total value was placed at $83,432, and the tax levy of 21 cents per $100 collected by John King and Thomas Hammond.

Leonard Apley, shoe-maker	$225
Nicholas Anthony	1,285
John Brougher, executor of George	1,440
John Brougher	583
Jacob Bream	860
Henry Bream	1,208
Executors of Alexander Brown*	1,616
Samuel Brown	58
John Bacom	785
Conrad Chronister	712
John Cooley, cooper	167
Abram Cline	368
Anton Cline	771
Henry Crishamor, not taxed	
William Delap	1,889
John Delap	355
John Dodds, deceased	938
John Duffield	2,274
Martin Detrick	1,092
Michael Detrick	1,278
Daniel Deardorff	1,652
John Doran	
James Elliott	1,942
Peter Free	1,808
Jacob Fidler	1,760
Conrad Fidler	586
Peter Fidler	1,257
Philip Fissle	873
George Fox	3,300
Henry Fissle	696
Abram Fletcher, tailor	42
Thomas Hammond	613
Christian Hostetter	681
Jacob Hofsinger, weaver	6
Hugh Johnston, tailor	
John Johnston	
John King†	1,994
Hugh King†	$2,666
John Miller	6
Nicholas Miller	633
Conrad Miller	193
James McKnight	2,167
William Mealy	1,738
Alex McGrew	1,793
George Meals	827
Finley McGrew	1,061
Nathaniel McGrew	767
James McCreal	26
Jacob Myers, mills	2,368
Peter McGrew, carpenter	
Adam John Miller, shoe-maker	56
John Muntorff	31
Ludwick Mull	1,610
James Neely	1,831
Jonathan Neely	44
Jonathan Neely, stiller	6
John Nickle, carpenter	26
Samuel Neely	26
Widow Jackson Neely	
Henry Nelaugh, shoe-maker	1,568
William Neely	2,557
John Owens	638
Thomas Porter, weaver	700
John Reed, deceased	248
Windle Rockey	6
Jacob Roudabush	948
Anthony Switzer	
William Smith, shoe-maker	1,504
Rudolph Spangler	1,500
Rudolph Spangler	758
Peter Spangler	960
Peter Spangler	26
Jonas Spangler	1,618
David Stuart	

*One slave.
†Two slaves.

John Shutrom	$162
William Sterner	52
Peter Studebaker, weaver	58
John Snarr, nailer	
Henry Sriver	786
Frederick Shull	1,901
Samuel Thomas, tanner	425
Mathias Taughinbaugh	52
David Trimmer	1,488
The Overseers of the Poor for and in behalf of township, 139 acres	15
Philip Venis	72
Samuel Walker	$1,690
Joseph Walker	20
Robert Wray	1,219
Robert Wray, unseated lands	325
John White	1,184
Nathan Walker	2,314
Nicholas Wertz	626
James Walker	1,750
Thomas Wear	100
William Walker	3,656
John Wiland	46
John Wise	75

Single freeman; John Apley, blacksmith; Henry Cline, blacksmith; John Dodds, David Copperstone; Nicholas Taughinbaugh, sadler; Samuel Duffield, William McGrew, James McKnight, John McKnight, Patrick McLee, William Morris, Joseph Neely; Joseph Neelaugh, shoe maker; Joseph Porter, John Smetts; Peter Thomas, tanner; John Van Dike, William Walker, Andrew Walker, Robert Walker, James Walker, James Wray, and James, son of Samuel Walker.

James Bracken, of Tyrone Township, was ordered to surrender to a justice of the peace by the board of attainder in 1778.

On November 22, 1834, a meeting of the people of Tyrone was held at the house of Col. Baltzer Snyder to consider the common school system as established by the Legislature April 11, 1834. James McKnight presided with Jacob Fidler; secretary, Jacob Bream; John Duffield, Col. B. Snyder, J. S. Neely and Peter Fidler were appointed to draft resolutions. These resolutions denounced the act as aiming to rob the farmers, and asked for its repeal. J. L. Neeley voted against its adoption in convention of November 4. Adams was one of the fifteen counties which rejected the law.

Lake B. Ferree, of Heidlersburg, was the only soldier from Tyrone who reported to the call for troops in April, 1861. He was mustered in with Company E, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In July, 1869, a volunteer militia company was organized at Heidlersburg, under the name "Tyrone Zouaves," with J. C. Pittenturf, captain.

The old Jacob Myers' fulling and grist-mill, in Tyrone Township, located on the Madam Steele property (purchased by her from the Penns in 1749), was built by Peter Brough, from whom Jacob Myers purchased it in 1794. This was in the Myers family until 1880, when H. J. Myers, the present rail road agent at New Oxford, sold it to the Holtz brothers.

HEIDLERSBURG.

This place, known in early years as Starrytown, was founded in 1812, by John Heidler. He offered a bonus to the first house-builder on the site, which was won by Michael Starry, who erected the first building here that year. Neither Starry nor Heidler were among the first settlers; neither were here in 1801; but owing to their enterprises of 1812, their names have ever since been identified with the history of this part of the township. The old fashioned hotels are named the "Farmers and Drovers" and "Travelers Rest." The little hamlet claims the regulation complement of merchants and tradesmen, but varies somewhat from places of this class in the volume of trade done.

In March, 1861, Peter Yeatts was appointed postmaster. In 1834 the total receipts for stamps at this office amounted to $20.34, and the stipend of the office about $2 for the year ending March 31, 1884. J. F. Houck has served in this office for a number of years.

CHURCHES.

The Evangelical Lutheran Society of Heidlersburg is almost contemporary

with the society of the Pines Church, attending services at York Springs. In early years Messrs. Raymond, Hensh, Herbst and Weyl preached here. In 1844 Rev. Jacob Ulrich held services in the old school building, and services continued here at intervals until 1861, when Rev. Peter Raby and the society erected the present house of worship.

The United Brethren in Christ organized a society here in 1840 in the old school building, and still continue to worship there.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gardner's Station is a modern railroad town on the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad just south of Idaville. It is the shipping point for the northern settlements of Huntington and Tyrone Townships.

CHAPTER XLVII.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

LITTLE CONOWAGO CREEK forms the northeastern line of Union Township, separating it from Conowago. German Creek and its tributaries spread out through the southern and central divisions of the township, offering at once facilities for drainage and water-power for mills. A number of small streams flow southwestward into Maryland from the southern water-shed.

The township may be classed as level. Although not wanting in hill and dale, there are none of those abrupt elevations which mark the greater number of the other townships. The soil, in part, is known as limestone, but red gravel land is common. Underlying the township are great areas of iron ore and limestone. Near the Maryland line are found mica slate, chlorite slate with pyrite compact chlorite slate, mica slate, slate impregnated with iron, argillite, blue and white striped limestone, sandy yellow ocher.

The township was organized in 1841. The population in 1850 was 952 (3 colored); in 1860, 1,116 (17 colored); in 1870, 1,105 (10 colored), and in 1880, 1,180. The number of tax payers (1886) is 478; value of real estate, $529,291; number of horses, etc., 344; of cows, etc., 445; value of moneys at interest, $88,931; of trades and professions, $8,256; number of carriages, 138; of gold watches, 8; of acres of timber land, 741.

In 1839 John Camp erected a wooden bridge near Joseph Sneeringer's mill, over the Little Conowago for $1,500. The earlier bridges, as well as modern ones, built on the borders of the township, are referred to in the sketches of Conowago, Mountpleasant and Germany.

Among the German emigrants of 1735–52 were thousands of redemptioners—poor, uneducated creatures, who were packed over here in filthy ships and sold at public auction at Philadelphia, the buyers paying their passage money. The Palatine redemptioners were usually sold for £10 each, and for from three to five years' servitude. It must be said, however, that the honest people descended from this class had no connection with the Hessians, who were hired and imported by the British to conquer the colonists. According to Baron Reidesel, all of this species who were not killed by the soldiers of the Revolution, or had not deserted from the British, were returned to the country where they were raised. They were fed while prisoners, and otherwise well-treated by their patriot captors. Andreas Schreiber is said to have been the first permanent settler in Union Township in 1734.

A reference to the original assessment rolls of Conowago, Germany and Mountpleasant Townships will discover the names of heads of families and single men in this new division of the county in 1880. The Kitzmillers, one of whom killed Dudley Digges in 1752; Adam Forney, Andres Harger, Peter Ober, John Lemmon, the Sellens (subsequently Sells), Hans Ungelehr, Hans Morgenstern, George Marschtaler, the Scheilys, ancestors of the present Sheely family; Adam Weiser, Herr Juengling, Ludwig Schrieber, Herr Mosser, the Koontzes, Casper Bergheimer, Peter Weltie, Peter Reishert, Andrew Foreman, Dewalt Yungs, Kleins or Littles, Feltys, Wills, Stephen Ulrich, Abram Haul, Derrick, Jungblut, F. Schitz, Peter Jungblut, Dutteras, Millers, and others named among the original entries of the townships named above.

The land troubles began in 1741, when Zach. Butcher, a surveyor in the employment of the Penns, came to this settlement (then called "Digges' Choice") to survey lands for Adam Forney. The Maryland claimants remonstrated, but the surveyor carried his work forward. In his letter, dated Conowago, June 17, 1741, he gives the "Honble Proprietor" an idea of the "unreasonable creatures" on Marsh Creek, and adds the following postscript regarding this part of the county:

> P. S. I was laying out some Land for Adam Ffarney, and Mr. Diggs sent his Son and Robert Owen to warn me off. They said the Land I was then Laying out was not theirs, but they own'd 7,000 acres. I asked them for their Draught, or shew me their bounds. I had no design to intrude on them. They went away mute, and would Do nothing. ZACH. BUTCHER.

In 1727 10,000 acres in the townships now known as Conowago, Germany, Union and parts of adjoining townships, were granted to John Digges by the Calverts. In 1732, two years after the Lillys and Owings made the first settlements in this county, John Digges had 6,822 acres of this tract surveyed, to which he gave the name of "Digges' Choice." A little later the Germans came, and shortly after the Penns claimed the tract as being within the boundaries of his claim north of the temporary line. In 1738 the dispute between the Penns and the Calverts was settled by "Royal order" of 1738, which declared the claims of Digges, Carrolls and others north of the Maryland line, to be valid; but still the question of the boundaries of "Digges' Choice" remained to be settled. Prior to 1746 this question was settled by Pennsylvania recognizing the claims of Digges, so far as they would not interfere with the German settlement. In 1746, however, young Digges and the Maryland sheriff came to arrest, and did arrest, Matthew Ulrich and Adam Forney for trespass; but while *en route* to Maryland Nicholas Forney and others rescued the prisoners and put the captors to flight. Other attempts were made to keep off German trespassers until February 26, 1752, when Dudley Digges was shot by Jacob Kitzmiller. In 1767 the running of Mason & Dixon's line, and other measures, settled this land dispute for ever.

CHURCHES.

St. John's Lutheran Church, near Littlestown, was founded, November 13, 1763, by Rev. C. F. Wildbahn. In 1829 a brick building took the place of the old log house erected under Rev. G. R. Hoffman, and in 1874 the present house was erected on the site of the church of 1829, under Rev. L. T. Williams. The pastors of this church have been Revs. John D. Shroeter, 1783 to 1806; John G. Grubb, 1806; G. R. Hoffman, 1826; Jonathan Ruthrauf, 1830; Jacob Albert, 1837; C. A. Hay, 1848; D. P. Rosenmiller, 1849; M. J. Alleman, 1856; F. Ruthrauf, 1857; S. Henry, 1859; P. P. Lane, 1868; L. T. Williams, 1870, and E. J. Metzler, 1875–86.

Christ Church (Reformed) was organized in 1747 by Rev. M. Schlatter, a

missionary from Switzerland, and the first church was built in 1755, rebuilt in 1798 and in 1878. The names of the first members are unknown, but there is a record of baptisms as early as May, 1747. The elders, in 1798, when the present substantial brick church was built, were Andrew Shriver and Jacob Parr. They, together with Conrad Duttera, Ludwig Mouse and Jacob Will, constituted the building committee. John Dysert was secretary. He was also the teacher of the parochial school. The church was incorporated in 1828, the charter bearing the signature of Gov. Schultze, and is dated March 5, 1828. The first trustees elected under the charter were John Wintrode, Michael Crouse, George Will, John Young, Samuel Shriver, John Snyder, George Duttera, Christian Heller and John Study. Jacob Keller was appointed treasurer. At the first communion in 1747 there were eighty communicants. The number of members at present is 350. The pastors who have served this congregation are named as follows: Revs. M. Schlatter, Jacob Lischy, T. Frankenfield, J. C. Steiner, W. Otterbein, C. Lange, C. L. Boehm, J. C. Gobrecht, C. Helfenstein, J. H. Wiestling, F. W. Bindeman, S. Gutelius, J. Sechler, J. M. Clemens, Casper Scheel, John Ault and J. Kretzing, the present minister. The location of the church is two miles east of Littlestown on the Hanover road on lands deeded by the Penns in 1759 to Michael Will in trust for the German Reformed Church. Value of church property, including church, cemetery, farm and buildings and parsonage in Littlestown, is $15,000 to $20,000. Dates of church buildings: built of logs in 1755; substantially of brick in 1798; and rebuilt and enlarged in 1878. The rebuilding of 1878 cost about $8,000.

The Mennonite Church, known as Hostetter's Meeting-house, a brick building east of Littlestown on the McSherrystown road, was erected in 1854, twenty years after the nucleus of a society was formed here. In early days the members met in private houses for worship and subsequently in the old school building, which stood near the site of the present meeting-house. Rev. John Hostetter, Rev. Isaac Hershey and Rev. Jacob Hostetter have served this society in the order of their names.

CEMETERIES.

The Mennonite Graveyard dates back to 1854. Rev. Isaac Hershey, who died in 1880 in his eightieth year, was buried here. Many of the old members preceded him as tenants of these grounds.

Christ Reformed Church Graveyard was laid out on the east side of the church in 1750, and subsequently enlarged until graves surrounded the building. The oldest date on the head-stones is 1772.

SELL'S STATION.

This place, located on the Littlestown Branch Railroad, is named after one of the settlers of 1735, Sellen or Sell. It dates its existence back to 1857, when the railroad was opened through the township; but the establishment of a postoffice there belongs to a later date. A. Sell, the merchant at this point, has served in this office for a number of years.

CHURCH STATION.

This place, formerly known as Kreutz Kirche, also dates back to the beginning of settlement. In 1752 one John Kreutz, since Anglicized Cross, conducted a school here, and this with the fact that the old transept church existed, won for the place the Dutch name bestowed upon the settlement. The railroad and postoffice, always opposed to crossings of any kind, dropped the first and retained the second word of the original name and thus we have Church Station—a small hamlet, enlivened only by passing trains.



Vincent C. Bolles

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURGH.

H. LOUIS BAUGHER, D. D., Franklin professor of the Greek language and literature in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, was born in that place August 6, 1840, son of Henry L. Baugher, D. D., and Clara Mary (Brooks) Baugher. Henry L. Baugher was born in Adams County, Penn., July 19, 1804; was prepared for college by Rev. David McConaughy, of Gettysburg, and was graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, in 1826. In 1832 he became a professor in Pennsylvania College, and in 1850 was chosen president of that college. (An extended sketch of him will be found in the college records.) His death occurred April 14, 1868, the father of five children, who lived to adult age, of whom our subject is next to the youngest. H. Louis Baugher was reared in Gettysburg and educated in Pennsylvania College, from which he was graduated in 1857. He subsequently was graduated in theology in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, and spent a year in the seminary at Andover, Mass. He served as co-pastor of a church at Wheeling, W. Va., during the year 1863-64, and from 1864 to 1867 was pastor of a church at Norristown, Penn. A portion of the year 1867-68 he passed in Europe, and the latter year served as pastor of a church at Indianapolis, Ind. From 1869 to 1880 he was professor of Greek in Pennsylvania College, and served as pastor of a church at Omaha, Neb., during the year 1880-81. From 1869 to 1873 he also gave instruction in New Testament Exegesis in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, and supplied the department of Systematic Theology throughout the year 1883-84. In 1880 he received the degree of D. D., conferred by his *alma mater*. In 1883 Dr. Baugher supplied the chair of Greek in Howard University, at Washington, D. C., and was elected to a professorship of political economy, etc., in that institution, but declined to accept his former position in Pennsylvania College, to which he was recalled in 1883. Since 1874 Dr. Baugher has been connected, as editor and commentator, with the Lutheran Publication Society, and since the convention at Atlanta, Ga., in 1878, has represented the Lutheran Church on the International Sunday-School Lesson Committee. April 3, 1872, Dr. Baugher was married to Miss Ida, daughter of William Smith, of York, Penn., and to them one child, Bessie, has been born.

MAJ. ROBERT BELL, cashier of the First National Bank, Gettysburg, is a native of Adams County, Penn., born in Menallen Township, March 5, 1830, a son of James and Martha (McIlhenny) Bell, natives of this county and of Scotch-Irish descent. James Bell, the grandfather of the Major, was a non-commissioned officer in the Revolutionary war, at the close of which he located on a farm in this county, where he passed the remainder of his days, an intelligent, energetic and highly esteemed gentleman. James Bell, Jr. (father of our subject), was born on the farm on which Maj. Bell now resides, and early in life learned the milling business, which, in connection with merchandising, he followed many years. He was the father of four children, of whom Maj. Bell is the youngest. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the district schools and at Oak Ridge Academy. June 16, 1863, he enlisted in the United States service and raised a company of cavalry, of which he was chosen captain. The following year he was promoted to the office of major, and as such served until the close of the war, having been mustered out July 18, 1865. He participated in a number of engagements and battles, and was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee in 1865. Maj. Bell is one of the few who can present to the public the horse who shared with him the privations and dangers of war. In 1853 our subject married Abigail, daughter of Jacob King. Her grandfather, Hugh King, and her great grandfather, Victor King, served in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. The Kings were of Scotch-Irish descent, and pioneers of the State of Pennsylvania. To the Major and wife the following named children were born: Fannie J., James F., Nannie A., Martha A., W. W., Robert K., Carrie K. and J. Grant. The

parents are identified with the Presbyterian Church. Maj. Bell has through life been occupied principally as a farmer. Since 1867 he has been one of the directors of the First National Bank of Gettysburg, and its cashier since 1875.

G. J. BENNER, attorney at law, Gettysburg, was born in that place April 13, 1859, a son of Jacob and Catharine (Snyder) Benner, natives of Adams County, Penn., and of whom further mention is made in the sketch of Maj. D. J. Benner elsewhere in this volume. The father is now living a retired life at Gettysburg. G. J. Benner was educated in his native town, having graduated at Pennsylvania College, with honors, in 1878. After completing his college course Mr. Benner taught one year in the institution, and, from 1879 to 1882, he was occupied as principal of the high school at Catasauqua, Penn. He then studied law at Gettysburg, and was there admitted to the bar December 31, 1881, and at once commenced practice, in company with Hon. W. A. Duncan, now deceased. Since 1883 Mr. Benner has been attorney for the county commissioners. He was also nominated for the office of district attorney of the county, but declined. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Order of Red Men.

MAJ. H. S. BENNER, postmaster, Gettysburg, was born in Straban Township, Adams Co., Penn., October 1, 1830, son of Christian and Susan (Snyder) Benner, natives of Adams County and of German extraction. Christian Benner, grandfather of the Major, was among the pioneers of this section of the State, having come to Adams County in 1752. He was a farmer by occupation. The Major's father was also a farmer, and his children were four in number, of whom our subject is the eldest. Maj. Benner received a fair education in the schools of his neighborhood and in those of Gettysburg. He learned the trade of granite cutting, which he followed for ten years, after which he was employed as a railroad agent until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he promptly enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned first lieutenant. He served out the full term of his enlistment, and February 5, 1863, re-enlisted in the same company and regiment; was promoted to the captaincy of the company, and soon after became major of the regiment, and as such served until the close of the war in 1865. The Major was taken prisoner April 20, 1864, at Plymouth, N. C., and remained a prisoner of war ten months. He was twice wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks. In 1868 he was elected teller of the Gettysburg National Bank, and served until 1872 (five years). In 1885 he was appointed postmaster of Gettysburg. Politically he is a Democrat. In 1870 he was married to Sophia A., daughter of Israel Yount. Our subject and wife are both identified with the Lutheran Church.

REV. PHILIP M. BIKLE, Ph. D., Pearson professor of the Latin language and literature in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, was born in Smithsburg, Md., December 1, 1844, son of Christian and Barbara Bikle, of German and French descent. The former by trade was a cabinet-maker. Philip M. is the sixth born of nine sons and two daughters. He obtained the rudiments of an education in his native village. In 1860 he entered North Carolina College at Mount Pleasant, of which his brother, L. A. Bikle, was president. At the beginning of our civil war he returned to Maryland, where he taught a public school for one year. In 1862 he entered Pennsylvania College as a freshman, graduating with honor and the Latin salutatory in 1866. For one year thereafter he was occupied in teaching in the academy at York, Penn. He was ordained a minister in 1869, and from that year until 1870 he was professor of Greek and Latin in North Carolina College. From 1870 to 1873 he was the assistant principal of the female seminary at Lutherville, Md. During the years 1873–74 he took a post-graduate course at Dartmouth College, and from 1874 to 1881 was professor of physics and astronomy in his *alma mater*. Since the latter date he has held his present relation with Pennsylvania College. From 1874 to 1879 Prof. Bikle was the secretary of the Maryland Synod, and from 1874 until 1876 he was the secretary of the Lutheran Ministers' Insurance Association. He has also edited the *Pennsylvania College Monthly* since 1877, and has been one of the editors of the *Lutheran Quarterly* since 1880. He received the honorary degree of doctor of philosophy from Roanoke College in 1884.

EDWARD S. BREIDENBAUGH, A. M., Ockershausen professor of chemistry and the natural sciences in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, is a native of Cumberland County, Penn., born at the village of Newville January 13, 1849, a son of Rev. E. and Elizabeth (Swoyer) Breidenbaugh, natives of Pennsylvania and of German extraction, the former a retired minister of the Lutheran Church and a resident of Gettysburg. Edward S., who is the eldest of three children, was prepared for college under his father's instruction, entered the freshman class at Pennsylvania College, and was graduated from the same in 1868. During the year 1868–69 he served his *alma mater;* then for two years was in attendance at the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. From 1871 to 1873 he was a special student in chemistry at Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, serving the last year as both student and instructor. In 1873 he served as professor of natural science at Carthage, Ill., and since 1874 he has filled the chair of chemistry and mineralogy in Pennsylvania College. Prof. Breidenbaugh was elected mineralogist of State Board of Agriculture in 1880. He is a member of the American Association for the Promotion of Science, and

also a member of Prussian and German societies for the same purpose. The professor is the author of a number of publications on various subjects. He has added to the improvement of Gettysburg by the erection of one of the best dwelling houses to be found in Adams County. In 1873 he was married to Ida, daughter of Dr. John Kitzmiller, and a native of Schuylkill County, Penn., and of German descent. This union has been blessed with two children, Edna and Ida May. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics the Professor is a Republican. He is the present president of the gas company of Gettysburg.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, deceased, was born at Lebanon, Penn., July 12, 1783. He learned the saddlery business, and subsequently moved to York, where he married Miss Catharine Danner, and engaged in merchandising. In 1818 he moved to Gettysburg and opened a drug and book store, which he carried on until his death in 1856, assisted by his son, Alexander D. Buehler, who conducted the business after his father's death, and still conducts it in the same building, the largest drug and book store in the county. Mr. Buehler was actively and prominently identified with the Evangelical Lutheran Church, became treasurer of the general synod and general agent of its various publications, and was largely instrumental in securing the location at Gettysburg of the theological seminary of the Lutheran Church. He was one of the founders of Christ Church, Gettysburg, was a member of the building committee, and served as elder from the organization of the church until his death. In 1838 he was elected a patron and also trustee of Pennsylvania College; in 1839 he was elected treasurer of that institution, and served as trustee and treasurer until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Alexander D. Buehler, the present treasurer, father and son thus continuously filling that position for a period of forty-eight years. Mr. Buehler died at Gettysburg September 7, 1856, leaving four sons and four daughters, all of whom are still living and reside in Gettysburg.

DAVID A. BUEHLER, editor and attorney at law at Gettysburg, son of Samuel H. and Catharine D. Buehler, was born in Gettysburg January 2, 1821. He served an apprenticeship to the printing business in the office of the *Adams Sentinel*; graduated from Pennsylvania College with the class of 1843; was admitted to the bar in 1856; editor of the *Star* from 1845 to 1857, and editor of the consolidated *Star and Sentinel* from 1867 to this date. He has served in various local offices, school director, member of town council, justice of the peace, postmaster, etc. He has been one of the trustees of Pennsylvania College since 1852, was secretary of the board from 1852 to 1867, and has been president of the board since 1870. He has also been for many years director of the theological seminary, member of the council of Christ Lutheran Church, and superintendent of the Sunday-school since 1853; frequently a delegate to the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States; one of the directors and vice-president of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association. November 10, 1849, Mr. Buehler married Miss Frances J. Gayon, of Rahway, N. J.

COL. C. H. BUEHLER, merchant, Gettysburg, a son of the late Samuel H. Buehler, whose sketch appears above, was born in the town in which he is now a resident, February 9, 1825. He is next to the youngest of eleven children, and pursued his studies in Pennsylvania College as far as the close of the sophomore year, when he withdrew from the institution and learned the printing trade in the office of the *Adams Sentinel*, after which he became associate editor with his brother, David A., on the *Star*. This business he was compelled to give up on account of failing health, and in 1858 he embarked in the coal and lumber business. On the breaking out of the war he entered the Union Army in the three months service as captain of a company. Subsequently he was commissioned major of the Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and as such served for a year and a half, when he was commissioned colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, retaining the command nine months, the period of enlistment of the regiment. He then returned to Gettysburg and resumed his business, in connection with which he has had the agency of the Adams Express Company for twenty-six years past. He has been twice burgess of Gettysburg and is now a director of the Gettysburg Battle field Memorial Association. He is identified with Post No. 9, G. A. R., is Past Master in the Masonic order, and has passed all the chairs of the I. O. O. F. Col. Buehler, in 1860, was married to Anna Fahnestock, daughter of John Fahnestock, of German extraction, and to them have been born three sons, one surviving, Harry F., who has just graduated from Pennsylvania College. Col. Buehler is a member of the Lutheran Church and his wife of the Episcopal. The Colonel is a Republican of pronounced type.

HON. JACOB CASSAT, deceased, was born in Strahan Township, Adams Co., Penn., February 7, 1778. His grandfather, Francis Cassat, was a French Huguenot, who married in Holland and came to this country in 1764, with his wife and children, of whom David, the father of the subject of this sketch, was one. The family became extensive farmers and influential citizens, and took an active part in the war of the Revolution. David Cassat reared a family of eight children—five sons and three daughters—the sons all becoming distinguished members of society. Jacob remained at home on the farm and prepared himself by diligent study for the useful life he afterward led. He was entirely

self-taught, having attended school only three months. He was married in 1806 to Mary McConaughy. When still a young man he was chosen as an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and about the same time he started and organized, so far as is known, the first Sunday-school in Adams County outside of Gettysburg, and became its superintendent. He was an active church member and retained his position as elder and superintendent of the Sunday-school without interruption till his death. When quite a young man he served as county commissioner, and afterward assisted in the defense of Baltimore in 1814. In 1819 he was elected to the State Legislature and served four sessions, and afterward to the State Senate, where he died on Christmas night, 1838, in the sixty-first year of his age. In politics he was a Whig, a man of great learning, ability and dignity, an eloquent debater, and while in the House and Senate a recognized leader of his party. On the night of December 25, 1838, on the occasion of what is known in the history of Pennsylvania as the "buckshot war," he made an impassioned appeal against mob rule, and with others was driven from the Senate chamber at the risk of his life. The next morning he was found dead in his bed. It is no exaggeration to say that at the time of his death he was the most prominent and honored man of his county. He was six feet in height, weighed about 170 pounds, was of dark complexion, amiable in disposition and dignified in deportment.

LUTHER HENRY CROLL, A. M., vice-president of, and professor of mathematics and astronomy in, Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Middletown August 8, 1834. His parents, Abner and Rachel (Shelly) Croll, were natives of Dauphin County, Penn., and were of German extraction. Abner Croll in early life was a hatter, and followed mercantile pursuits in later years. Luther H. is the youngest of four children. He received his early schooling in his native town, subsequently attending the academy at Harrisburg. In 1850 he entered Pennsylvania College and five years later was graduated from the same, delivering the Latin salutatory of his class. That year he commenced teaching in Allentown Seminary, and there remained until 1857. He served as tutor in Pennsylvania College in 1857-58, when he became professor of mathematics in Illinois State University, located at Springfield, Ill., and as such served until 1861. At the latter date, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, the school formed a militia company, of which he was chosen captain. The excitement attending those times carried away most of the college boys, who went off to the war, many of whom afterward became commissioned officers, one rising to the rank of a brigadier-general and another to the rank of colonel. The latter was killed, and was thought to have been the youngest colonel in the Union Army. From 1861 to 1862 Prof. Croll was principal of the academy at Middletown, Penn., and from 1863 to 1866 he occupied a similar position in a classical institute at Indianapolis, Ind. During this period he was a member of the United States Christian Commission, of which Gen. James A. Ekin was president. From 1866 to 1874 he was professor of mathematics and astronomy in Pennsylvania College, and of mathematics in the same institution from 1874 until 1880, and since 1873 has been vice-president of that college. August 27, 1866, Prof. Croll was married to Miss Jennie C., daughter of Rev. J. J. Smyth, of Shelbyville, Ind., of Scotch-Irish descent, and to this union have been born James S., Morris W., F. Roy and Elsie L.

REV. J. K. DEMAREST, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, was born in the State of New Jersey October 10, 1843, a son of Jasper and Catherine (Lozier) Demarest, whose place of nativity was New York City, and who were of French lineage. Jasper Demarest was employed in New York City for many years, and of his four children Rev. J. K. is the eldest. Our subject attended a select school in the city of New York, subsequently studied under the Rev. W. R. Gordon, D. D., and at the age of fifteen years entered the University of New York City, from which he graduated in 1863. The same year he entered the Theological Seminary, located in Princeton, N. J., from which he graduated in 1866. For four years following his graduation he was occupied as a pastor of a church in the State of New York. He then removed to Kentucky, where he served in a similar position until 1872, when he returned to New York City, and was engaged in ministerial duties until 1875. In the latter year he removed to Gettysburg, having been chosen pastor of the Presbyterian Church there, his present position. December 18, 1866, Mr. Demarest married Miss Mary J., daughter of James H. McCampbell, of Scotch origin, and to this union have been born five children, of whom three are living: Bertha L., Letitia M. and C. R. Agnew. Mr. Demarest, politically, is a Republican.

LIEUT. SIMON J. DILLER, proprietor of the "McClellan House," Gettysburg, was born in Adams County, Penn., May 25, 1838, a son of Samuel and Lydia Diller, of French descent, natives of York County, Penn. The father was a farmer by occupation, also a manufacturer of woolen goods, and to him and his wife were born two daughters and six sons. Simon J. is a member of the sixth generation of the original Caspar Diller, who settled in Lancaster County about 1731. The family, originally from France, came from Germany to America. Caspar was the first who settled in Pennsylvania, and it was from him the Hanover branch of the family came. Of the sons and daughters of Samuel and Lydia Diller, Cyrus was a colonel of the Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, served as a railroad contractor after the war, and died at Hanover in 1884, leav-

ing one child—Mabel. Belinda M. is wife of Thomas Evenden, of Williamsport, Penn.; Isaiah P. (deceased) went to California where he was engaged in mining, at which he made a fortune, and returned in 1863. Elizabeth is the widow of Dr. David Ridgely, of Washington, D. C., who died in 1867. Adam S. is a farmer near Hanover; Simon J., the subject of this sketch, is in Adams County. William S. served as a major in the army, and is now in the custom house in New York City. Luther Y. served as captain in the army, and is now engaged in the coal and lumber business in Adams County. As will be noticed from the preceding remarks the Diller family in question was represented in the civil war by four brothers, who were commissioned. The several members of the family are noted for their strength, and are generally large men. Simon J. and his five brothers were once weighed, and their combined weight was 1,636 pounds. Our subject grew up and was schooled in Adams and York Counties, served as a lieutenant in the war of the Rebellion, and has in the main been occupied through life as a hotel keeper. In 1867 he was married to Miss Ella, daughter of Henry Albright, of Hanover, Penn., and to this union were born five children: Carrie Mary, Elizabeth R., Mammie, Simon and Daisy. Mrs. Diller is a member of the German Reformed Church, and Lieut. Diller of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the G. A. R. and the Masonic fraternity.

HON. WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, in his extraction a Pennsylvanian, was born in Franklin Township, Adams Co., Penn., February 2, 1836. He died at Gettysburg November 14, 1884, in his forty ninth year. His paternal ancestors originally went from the neighborhood of Edinburgh, Scotland, to Donegal, Ireland, from whence, about the year 1750, his grandfather, Seth Duncan, immigrated to America, and located in Lancaster County, Penn. He there married and lived until late in life, when he removed to Abbottstown, then York (now Adams) County. Seth had a number of children, most of whom became notable people. His son, Adam Seth Enos Duncan, the father of the subject of this sketch, died in 1840, aged fifty-one years, and Mr. Duncan was left an orphan boy at the age of four years, with two other brothers but a few years older, to the charge of a widowed mother. He early showed an aptitude for intellectual pursuits, as he matriculated at the age of seventeen at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Penn., in 1853. He graduated in the regular course, in 1857, as valedictorian of his class. This fact attests the eminent rank he attained while a college student as scholar, thinker and orator. After graduating he entered the law office of R. G. McCreary, Esq., at Gettysburg, and in due course was admitted to the bar in 1859. He applied himself zealously to practice. Industry, diligence and integrity brought with them the confidence of his associates, of the community, an extensive practice, and made his professional career a success. By the election of the people he filled the office of prosecuting attorney for Adams County from 1862 to 1865, and so acceptably that he was again chosen to fill the same position from 1868 to 1871. He was also for a long time solicitor for the county, and filled various other local offices. In November, 1882, he was elected to represent the populous and intelligent counties of Adams, Cumberland and York, comprising the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania, in the Forty-eighth Congress. For several years Mr. Duncan was one of the most prominent members of the bar at Gettysburg, and was universally respected and admired. In politics he was a consistent Democrat. At his decease several memorial addresses on his life and character were delivered in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate, Forty-eighth Congress, second session.

CHARLES S. DUNCAN, attorney at law, Gettysburg, was born here April 2, 1864, a son of Hon. William A. and Catherine W. (Schmucker) Duncan. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early settlers of the State. His mother was of German and his father of Scotch-Irish lineage. The latter was born in Cashtown, Adams Co., Penn., in 1835, a lawyer, who met with marked success in that profession. He was elected to Congress in 1882, and died while serving in that body. He was a member of the Reformed Church. Charles S. is the eldest of four children, of whom William, the second child, is private secretary to Congressman Swope, of Washington, D. C., and John S. and Schmucker are students in Pennsylvania College. The mother was a member of the Lutheran Church. Our subject grew to manhood in Gettysburg, and was graduated from Pennsylvania College in 1882, read law in the law department of the Pennsylvania University, and graduated in 1884.

SAMUEL EATHOLTZ, sheriff of Adams County, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Cumberland Township, Adams Co., Penn., August 29, 1821, a son of Jacob and Catharine (Beiff) Eatholtz, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin, the father having been a farmer through life. Samuel is the seventh child of nine sons and daughters, and was reared on the farm. He acquired a fair common school education in the schools of Adams County, studied surveying in 1840, and early in life learned the blacksmith's trade, which occupation he followed for twenty years, working in Butler and Franklin Townships. He was for a period of three years engaged in the hotel business at McKnightstown. Subsequently he bought a farm, and for several years, in connection with farming, engaged in the coal business. While a resident of Butler and Franklin Townships he held, at different times, most all of the township offices. Mr. Eatholtz is a man of great

popularity and strict integrity. He was elected sheriff of Adams County in 1885, having been nominated by the Democratic party and endorsed by the Republican. In 1845 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Rex, of German origin, and a farmer by occupation. To this union was born Martha S., wife of George C. Beecher, of York County. Mrs. Eaholtz died in 1855, and Mr. Eaholtz, in 1856, was married to Catharine, daughter of Ferdman Meals, of German origin, and to this marriage were born Anna S., wife of Robert C. Jingle, a miller of Adams County; Susan K., wife of George Hartman; S. M., deputy sheriff; Sadie C., wife of Charles Cashman; Bertha W., Robert W. and Charles M. The second wife died in 1875. The family is identified with the Lutheran Church.

F. A. ELLIOTT, grocer, Gettysburg, was born near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penn., July 26, 1852, a son of Robert and Mary (Brown) Elliott, of English extraction. Robert Elliott in early life was a merchant, and later a farmer in the vicinity of Newburg. He was three times married. F. A. being the second child by his last wife. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, receiving the usual district school education given to farmers' sons. He remained on the farm with his parents until about twenty-one years old, when he found the irksome duties of farm life not to his taste, and went to Shippensburg, where he engaged as a clerk for three years with B. F. Landis. He then went West, where he remained one year employed as clerk. Returning to Shippensburg he accepted a position in a railroad eating-house in Luray, Va., and was thus employed for upward of four years, at the expiration of which time he went to Cape May, where he remained but a short time, when he again returned to his native county. In 1884 he came to Gettysburg, and took charge of the eating-house at Round Top, and in 1885 embarked in the grocery business on Chambersburg Street, where he carries a full line of groceries and queensware. In 1877 he was united in marriage with Miss Ella J. Minnich, daughter of Alfred and Laura (Cresler) Minnich. She was a native of Cumberland County, Penn., and of German origin. To this union has been born one child—Lottie Irene. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are members of the Lutheran Church. Thus far Mr. Elliott has been successful in life.

JOHN C. FELTY, Gettysburg, is a native of Pennsylvania, born at Hunterstown, Adams County, March 25, 1849, a son of John F. and Mary (Neely) Felty. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early settlers of the State, and were generally farmers. John F. Felty, whose death occurred March 17, 1876, at the age of fifty-eight years, was a farmer, and for twenty-six years a justice of the peace, was engaged in the settlement of numerous estates. Our subject is the elder of two children. His early life was spent with his parents on the farm. The foundation of his education was laid in the district schools and at the Hunterstown Academy. He entered the freshman class of Pennsylvania College in 1866, and was graduated from the institution in 1870. After graduation he became professor of Latin and Greek in the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, Penn., which position he held for one year. He then commenced the study of medicine, and entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated with the degree M. D. in 1873. He then located in South Bethlehem, Penn., where he served as one of the physicians to St. Luke's Hospital until 1876. He then returned to his native county, where he has since devoted himself to the study of his profession. Dr. Felty, by his professional skill and popularity as a gentleman, has acquired an extensive practice. He is a member of the Adams County and State Medical Societies; is an active Mason; a member of the Presbyterian Church. Since 1883 he has been the physician of the alms-house of Adams County.

MAJ. CALVIN GILBERT, of the firm of Gilbert & Smith, Gettysburg, was born in that place April 8, 1839, a son of Daniel and Ammy (Rice) Gilbert, former a native of Adams County, Penn., of English and German descent; latter a native of Frederick County, Md. The father was a coach maker by trade and carried on the business at Gettysburg for thirty years previous to the war. Of their eleven children eight are yet living, the Major being the second. Our subject grew to manhood in his native town, received the benefit of a public school education and learned the coach-maker's trade with his father. At the outbreak of the war in 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company F, Eighty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Subsequently was transferred to the regimental band. After a service of one year, regimental bands being dispensed with, he returned to his company and served with same until November 21, 1862, when, by special order of the war department, he was mustered out of the service on account of having been a member of the regimental band. He then entered the commissary department as a clerk in the office of the commissary general at Washington, D. C., and in March, 1863, was commissioned captain and commissary subsistance of volunteers, serving as such until 1865, when he was promoted to the rank of major for meritorious service, in which capacity he served until October 26, 1865. His service being no longer required he was honorably mustered out. Maj. Gilbert then located at Chambersburg, Penn., and embarked in mercantile trade, continuing in same until 1868, when he commenced the manufacturing business in the same place, which he carried on until 1885, when he returned to his native town and engaged in his present business of general foundry and machine work. Maj. Gilbert is a public-spirited man, a Republican in politics, and while he lived in Chambersburg was always foremost in all public improvements;

for eighteen years he was an active member of the school board, having served both as secretary and treasurer of the board, he also took an active interest in the agricultural affairs of the county, being the representative of Franklin County in the State board of agriculture, and for fifteen years secretary of the county agricultural society. He is at present a member of the school board of Gettysburg and a member of the town council and chief of the fire department of the borough. He has frequently been a member of the district Republican conventions and also a representative to the State conventions. He is a member of the order of Red Men, of the K. of P., the I. O. O. F., and is a Royal Arch Mason. March 12, 1862, he was married to Lavina L. Rex, whose parents were natives of this county, of German descent. To our subject and wife have been born five children, all yet living. Maj. Gilbert and his wife are both members of the Lutheran Church.

CALVIN HAMILTON, principal of the public schools, Gettysburg, was born near that place November 29, 1841, a son of William and Evaline (Bayly) Hamilton. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early Scotch settlers of the State, the Hamiltons having resided in Adams County since 1765, and were among the first merchants in the county. His great grandfather enlisted in the Revolutionary war from Adams County, and served under Gen. Washington. William Hamilton was at one time clerk of the courts of Adams County. Our subject is one of eight children, six of whom are now living. He grew to manhood in his native town, whose graded schools he attended, and for a time was a student at Pennsylvania College, which he left in 1862, before graduation, and enlisted in Company K of the Pennsylvania Reserves; was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, in 1863, while defending his native town. On recovering from his wound he was mustered into and served in the Veteran Reserve Corps until the close of the war. On retiring to civil life he attended for a time the State Normal School, then located at Newville; subsequently he went to Illinois, and was there engaged in teaching for six years, when he returned to Pennsylvania, and for three years taught school at New Oxford. Since 1879 Prof. Hamilton has been a teacher in the schools of Gettysburg. In 1883 he was married to Miss Anna K. Hanaway, daughter of Ephraim Hanaway, of English descent. In politics the Professor is a Republican, and is now serving his fourth term as assistant burgess of Gettysburg. Both are identified with the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder and a teacher in the Sabbath-school. He is a member of the G. A. R.

P. D. W. HANKEY, farmer, Gettysburg, was born in Frederick County, Md., August 11, 1830, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Schriver) Hankey, natives of Baltimore County, Md., and of German descent, their ancestors some way back being among the early German families of this State. Isaac Hankey, grandfather of our subject, was a wheelwright, and his maternal grandfather, Philip Schriver, a farmer by occupation, served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Jacob Hankey, also a farmer, was the father of eight children, seven of whom grew to maturity. P. D. W. is the eldest child, and his boyhood was spent in the rural districts, where he attended school and assisted his parents on the farm. Subsequently he entered Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, where he graduated in the class of 1853. The same year he accepted a position as principal of Mount Pleasant Seminary, Berks County, Penn., which position he held eight years. He had a taste for literary pursuits, but on account of failing health he was compelled to give up, in the main, the profession of teaching, which he did very reluctantly, and at the advice of his physician he engaged in farming, though he taught a portion of the time. In all he taught probably some seventeen years, a portion of which time he served as superintendent of schools of Adams County in connection with superintending his farm, which consists of 254 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Hankey for a period furnished supplies for schoolhouses and dealt in school furniture. In 1886 he sold off his stock and farming utensils, and moved to Gettysburg, to engage in the machine business. In 1875 he was married to Anna E. Hartman, a daughter of Henry Hartman, of German descent, and to them have been born two children: John Bright, named after the great English statesman, and Norma Grace. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Hankey is a Republican in politics and has served as school director. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

REV. CHARLES A. HAY, D. D., elected 1865, professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis, German language and literature and pastoral theology, in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, is a native of York County, Penn., born at York, February 11, 1821, a son of John and Eliza (Ebert) Hay, the former of whom was a merchant and died at the age of twenty-eight years, having served in the war of 1812. John Hay, the great-grandfather of the Doctor, emigrated from Germany and located in York County, Penn., in pioneer times of the State. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Hay was the younger of his sons, and was but a babe at the time of his father's death. The brother died young, and the mother lived to be sixty-three years old, but never married again. Charles A. was prepared for college in the German Reformed High School, at York, and by Dr. Morris, at Baltimore, and at the age of fifteen he entered the sophomore class in Pennsylvania College, graduating from that institution in 1839. After his graduation he pursued his theological studies at Gettysburg, Penn., and in the universities of Berlin and

Halle, Germany, and after receiving a license to preach he became pastor of a church at Middletown, Md., in 1844. From 1844 to 1848 he was professor of German in his *alma mater* and of Hebrew in the theological seminary. The following year, 1849, he was pastor of churches at Hanover and Littlestown, Penn., and from 1849 to 1865 sustained a similar relation with the First Church, at Harrisburg, Penn. In connection with his present position in the faculty, he has, since 1866, been pastor of Christ Church at Gettysburg. He has been a trustee of Pennsylvania College since 1852; was president of the General Synod in 1881. He received the degree of D. D. from his *alma mater* in 1859, and from 1867 to 1880 served as secretary of that institution. He married, May 5, 1845, Miss Rebecca Barnitz, daughter of Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, at one time a member of Congress from York County District. Mrs. Hay's grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution. Dr. Hay's children are Frances E., wife of Rev. M. L. Heisler; John W., a physician of Harrisburg; Charles E., a Lutheran minister; Mary J., wife of Prof. Himes, of Pennsylvania College; and Edward G., a Lutheran minister at Pottsville, Penn.

J. L. HILL, M. D., dentist, Gettysburg, was born in Fairfield, Adams Co., Penn., October 31, 1820, a son of James and Rebecca (Foster) Hill. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early English and Scotch-Irish settlers of Pennsylvania, having settled here prior to the Revolutionary war. James Hill was a tanner, an occupation he followed for many years in this county, though the latter part of his life was passed in Ohio. He was twice married, the Doctor being by the first marriage. Our subject's mother died when he was quite young, and he was reared among strangers until fifteen years of age, when he began to learn the tanner's trade with his father. Not liking the business he learned the jeweler's trade, and worked at manufacturing clocks and repairing watches both in Ohio and Pennsylvania. While engaged at this occupation he studied dentistry, and while practicing dentistry read medicine, and subsequently entered the Pennsylvania Medical College at Philadelphia, where he graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1846, and the same year commenced the practice of dentistry at Gettysburg, which he has continued to the present time. In 1847, Dr. Hill was married to Sarah M., daughter of William Witherow, and to this union have been born the following named: William Foster, a civil engineer, now of Albuquerque, N. M.; John L., a lawyer and justice of the peace, in Gettysburg; Harry H., a clerk, in Gettysburg; Mary Louise; Elizabeth T. and James M., a dentist, in Gettysburg. Mrs. Hill is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Dr. Hill is a Republican. He is a member of Good Samaritan Lodge, A. Y. Masons; also of the I. O. O. F., both of the subordinate and encampment lodges, and is a member of the Order of Red Men.

W. D. HOLTZWORTH, Battlefield Guide, Gettysburg, is a native of that place, born January 2, 1843, a son of Adam and Mary (Culp) Holtzworth, whose ancestors were among the early German settlers of Pennsylvania. Adam Holtzworth was a blacksmith by trade, which he carried on at Gettysburg for years. Our subject, the second of three born to his parents, was reared at Gettysburg, and there attended the public schools. On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, young Holtzworth left the trade he was learning, that of a granite cutter, and enlisted in the Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three months, serving as corporal. After the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted, this time in the Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and was wounded at the battle of Winchester, Va., June 15, 1863. He was made a prisoner of war, was confined in Libby and Belle Isle, where he was "cooped up" for six weeks; then was exchanged. In 1864 he veteranized or re-enlisted in the same regiment, and was duty sergeant. He was wounded at the battle of the Weldon Railroad, having been shot through the left shoulder, which disabled him from active duty, but he remained with the regiment, and was given charge of the regiment letters. He was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee, and was mustered out of service May 12, 1865. In 1866 Mr. Holtzworth was elected register and recorder of Adams County on the Democratic ticket, and administered in that office until 1869. Since the latter year he has been employed as the guide to the battlefield of Gettysburg, and is, perhaps, as well posted concerning the great battle as any man now living. Mr. Holtzworth possesses a half-interest in a livery stable at Gettysburg, and has driven most of the generals who took part in the battle over the field while visiting the same. In 1885 and 1886 he traveled and delivered lectures in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In 1867 he was married to Evaline Lindsay, of Franklin County, and of German descent. Their four children now living are Charles, an assistant in the postoffice at Gettysburg; Mary; Harry and Alfred. The parents attend the Lutheran Church. Mr. Holtzworth is a member of the G. A. R., and has been commander of the post at Gettysburg. He is a director of the Gettysburg Battlefield Association, and a member of the school board of Gettysburg. He is both a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

DAVID HORNER, M. D., was born in Gettysburg, Adams County, Penn., November 10, 1797. He was the son of Robert and the grandson of David Horner, who immigrated to this country from Ireland prior to the year 1760. Dr. David Horner received his classical education in the Latin school of Gettysburg, which was taught by Samuel Ramsey. He read medicine in the office of Dr. James H. Miller, a cultivated and eminent physician of his day, and who subsequently became professor of the theory and practice of medicine

in the Washington Medical College, at Baltimore, Md. From this institution Dr. Horner received his degree of M. D. As a physician he was faithful in the performance of his duty and was very successful. On the 24th of December, 1822, he was united in marriage with Miss Agnes Brown Allen, of Savannah, Ga., by the Rev. David McConaughy. In politics the Doctor was a firm Whig and a decided anti slavery man. In 1824 he was elected coroner of the county, to serve three years, and in 1842 was elected the second time to the same office. In 1844 he was nominated as a Whig candidate for Congress in this district, then composed of the counties of York and Adams. In this contest he was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Moses McClean, Esq., of Gettysburg, the latter having received a majority of 572 in York, and the former a Whig majority of 711 in Adams County. The Doctor was elected in 1856 one of the associate judges of Adams County, a position he honorably and acceptably filled for two years. On the 9th of February, 1858, he died in his sixty first year, mourned and honored in the community in which he had lived for more than half a century. His remains were interred in Evergreen Cemetery. He left three children—two sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Charles Horner, M. D., and the youngest, Robert Horner, M. D., are still living, and both are practicing medicine in Gettysburg, their native town. Mary Agnes Horner married the Rev. John K. Plitt, a Lutheran minister, and at the present time resides in Philadelphia.

DAVID KENDLEHART, retired merchant, Gettysburg. It is the purpose of this personal sketch to note the prominent characteristics of the individual to whom reference is made, and to hand down to posterity and to the future one who stands prominent as a citizen of Adams County and as a representative man. To describe the character of the individual whose name heads this sketch the first impress is set forth briefly in three words, to-wit: An honest man. He was born December 30, 1813, in Gettysburg, to John L. and Elizabeth (Flentgen) Kendlehart, natives of Germany, from whence come those citizens to whom the United States is as much indebted for her most industrious, substantial, wealthy and intelligent elements as to any other nationality on the globe. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and settled in Baltimore, Md., in 1804, and between 1806 and 1810 removed to Gettysburg where he spent the remainder of his days in honest toil, for the support of his six children, of whom David is the fourth. He, at the early age of twelve years, was apprenticed to the shoe-maker's trade, and has continued the same even to the present, and in connection with this he carried on a general boot and shoe store, giving his personal attention to manufacture and sale, for a period of over forty years. He found time, however, to attend to some of the city affairs, where his work required no pay. He was president of the city council when Gen. Early, the Confederate commander, June 26, 1863, made a requisition to the borough authorities for 60 barrels of flour, 7,000 pounds of pork or bacon, 1,200 pounds of sugar, 600 pounds of coffee, 1,000 pounds of salt, 40 bushels of onions, 1,000 pairs of shoes, 500 hats, or $5,000 in money. This was the first sight of an army that had come to destroy and subdue, and no one but those who were here enjoying the fruits of their hard labors, can express the prevalent feeling when asked to surrender their own to the would-be destroyers of our Government; indeed, it must have looked like immediate suicide to refuse such a hostile, hungry army, but Mr. Kendlehart, in the absence of the burgess, responded as follows:

GETTYSBURG, June 26, 1863.

GEN EARLY,

SIR:—The authorities of the borough of Gettysburg, in answer to the demand made upon the same borough and county by you, say their authority extends but to the borough, that the requisition asked for can not be given, because it is utterly impossible to comply. The quantities required are far beyond that in our possession. In compliance, however, to the demand, we will request the stores to be opened and the citizens to furnish whatever they can of such provisions, etc., as may be asked. Further we can not promise. By authority of the council of the borough of Gettysburg, I hereunto, as president of said board, attach my name.

D. KENDLEHART.

Early in the morning of July 4, 1863, in company with George Arnold, Esq., of Gettysburg, and his two sons, he succeeded with great difficulty in getting through the Union lines, and reaching the headquarters of Gen. Meade, giving him the first information he had of the rebel retreat. Our subject has served his native city as burgess in a creditable manner. He naturally followed his father's political proclivities, that of a Democrat, but was strongly in sympathy with the abolitionists, and was out spoken against the cause of slavery. During the operations of the fugitive slave law, Mr. Kendlehart was in front of his residence one morning, when a man by the name of Hartman drove up, and inquired for a justice of the peace. Mr. Kendlehart directed him to the office of D. A. Buehler, and while the stranger was performing his business there, our subject learned of the colored woman who was in custody of Mr. Hartman, that she and her husband were fugitives and were being taken back to their owner; that her husband had jumped from the vehicle a short distance from Gettysburg, pursued by a constable. Mr. Kendlehart insisted on her escape during her captor's temporary absence, which she did, and on Hartman's return to the buggy, he was wrongly informed of the whereabouts of the poor colored woman by Mr. Kendlehart, who had wanted her to make good her escape. It was subsequently learned that she met her husband a few days later, and they finally broke their chain of slavery. In 1841, Mr. Kendlehart was married to Eliza, a daughter of James Bowen, and has a family of five children: Mary C., Sarah L., Margaretta B. (the wife of William P.

McCartney); John L. (an attorney in Philadelphia), and J. William (a clerk in the Gettysburg National Bank). Mr. Kendlehart is a member of the I. O. O. F. By hard labor, strict economy and frugality he has placed himself in his declining years in affluent circumstances, thus enabling him to live a somewhat retired life.

J. J. KERR, retired farmer, Gettysburg, was born in Highland Township, Adams Co., Penn., August 12, 1809, a son of John and Jane (Hart) Kerr, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent. J. J. Kerr now owns the farm where his grandfather, George Kerr, was born, and holds the original deed given by William Penn to one of his ancestors, which land, has, by will, since been in the family, transferred from one generation to another, all having been farmers by occupation. John Kerr, died in 1837, the father of five children, of whom J. J. is the youngest. The education of our subject was confined to the schools of the neighborhood, and he grew up among agricultural pursuits, following farming until 1872, when, after having accumulated a comfortable competency, he retired and moved to Gettysburg. He was married to Anna, daughter of Robert McClure, of Scotch-Irish descent, and to this union have been born four children. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been elder. In politics Mr. Kerr is a Republican.

REV. MOSES KIEFFER, D. D., retired minister, Gettysburg, was born in Franklin County, Penn., May 5, 1814, the seventh son of Christian and Mary (Poorman) Kieffer, natives of the same county. The ancestors of our subject, on both sides, were among the early German settlers of Pennsylvania and the male members of the family were mostly tillers of the soil. Our subject is a cousin to the Rev. Ephraim Kieffer, who is widely known through Pennsylvania, and of Dr. Kieffer, a prominent physician of Carlisle, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Dr. Kieffer grew to manhood in Franklin County, and in 1838 was graduated from what is now Franklin and Marshall College, receiving the highest honors of his class. On completing his college education he entered the theological department of that institution, where he remained two years, and at the same time was employed as tutor in his *alma mater*, teaching one hour per day. His first pastoral charge was at the Water Street Church in Huntingdon, Penn., accepting the call to that church in 1840, and serving the charge four years. He then accepted a call at Hagerstown, Md., where he was minister in charge seven years. From Hagerstown he went to Reading, Penn., and was there actively engaged in the ministerial work for five years. In 1855 he was elected president of Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio, over which he presided nearly thirteen years, and of which he was the second president. When he took charge the college was in its infancy, and being anxious that it should succeed the Doctor really performed the work of two men, doing all he possibly could for the prosperity of the institution, and in his efforts overtaxed his strength, which compelled him to resign his position. Following this the Doctor was supply preacher at Sandusky City, Ohio, for one year and a half. He then returned to Franklin County, Penn., locating at Greencastle, where he was minister in charge of a church until 1874. That year he came to Gettysburg, where he was pastor in charge ten years, and where he is now living a retired life. During the late war, when the rebels burned Chambersburg, Penn., Dr. Kieffer was publisher of the *Quarterly Review* and other publications of his church, and the publishing house and office were, with the buildings, destroyed, and with them the manuscript of a work he had ready for publication. His contributions to the religious press have been many. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Catholic, but not a Roman.

WILLIAM THOMAS KING, merchant tailor, Gettysburg, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, August 11, 1829, the only son of John and Violet King (the Kings not related before marriage). The former was a native of Ireland and latter of Pennsylvania, both being of Scotch-Irish origin, and strict Presbyterians. John King was one of three children brought to America by their parents, and in early and middle life was engaged in teaching school, but for some years previous to his death was a farmer. In 1830 he was accidentally killed by the running off of his team while hauling logs to aid his brother in the construction of a cabin on the frontiers of western Ohio. Three years after this the widow removed to Adams County, Penn., where she had relatives, locating in Straban Township. Our subject, then about four years old, was sent to the district school of the locality, at which he received the only schooling he got. When thirteen years of age his mother chose for him the tailoring trade and placed him in a shop as an apprentice, a proceeding he seriously objected to then, but has never had cause to regret since. He served an apprenticeship of six years; then traveled three years, working as a journeyman. In April, 1852, he embarked in the tailoring business at Gettysburg for himself, which he has since carried on, and at which he has gained the reputation of being a correct cutter and a fine workman, and to-day stands second to no other in the same line in his county. Starting business thirty-four years ago with small capital and limited resources he has, by good management and close application to business, together with the ability to please the public, built up a fine trade, and has been successful. Mr. King is an upright, honorable dealer, and a courteous, genial man. May 18, 1852, he was married to Miss Sarah B. Barrett, of Gettysburg, Penn., a lady of intelligence and refinement,



Ephraim Miller

and to whom Mr. King says he is largely indebted for the success in life he has attained. She is of Scotch-Irish and French descent, and to this union have been born six children: Ollivetta Jane, wife of W. G. Horner, of Emmittsburg, Md.; Emma Reed, wife of B. E. Snyder, of Chicago, Ill.; John Barrett, a railroad engineer; Fannie Violet; Mary Ellen and Thomas Starr. Mr. King is independent both in politics and religion, affiliating with no religious denomination but is identified politically with the Greenback party. He served and was commissioned as first lieutenant and afterwards was acting captain of the Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the war of the Rebellion, and is a representative business man of Adams County. Three brothers, named King and ancestors of Mr. King on his mother's side, took up land and were among the first, if not the very first, settlers on Upper Conowago Creek, in what was afterward known as the "Conowago Settlement," long before the county was formed and as early as 1735 or 1738.

J. A. KITZMILLER, attorney at law, Gettysburg, was born in that place October 14, 1842, son of Samuel and Jane (Harper) Kitzmiller, natives of this county, and of German and Scotch-Irish extraction. The birth of Samuel Kitzmiller occurred in 1806, and in youth he learned the harness maker's trade, when vocation he followed for many years. He is still living, at the advanced age of eighty years, and well cared for by his son, J. A. Of his nine children, six grew to maturity, one of whom, John, was a member of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864. J. A. Kitzmiller was reared in Gettysburg, and left the high school to learn the trade of blacksmithing. In 1862 he enlisted in the United States service, joining the same company and regiment as his brother John. He participated in several hard fought battles, and while in an engagement at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 12, 1864, he lost his left arm. In 1865 he was elected prothonotary of Adams County, and subsequently was appointed postmaster of Gettysburg under both terms of President Grant's administration. He has served twelve years as school director of the board of Gettysburg, of which he was president for seven years. In 1879 he was elected burgess of Gettysburg, and in 1877 was appointed notary public, and served six years in that capacity. In 1869 he commenced the study of law under Hon. David Wills, of Gettysburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1871, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is manager and treasurer of the Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is identified with the O. of R. M. and G. A. R. He is the only surviving soldier who enlisted at Gettysburg that lost a limb in any battle. In 1866 Mr. Kitzmiller was married to Anna G., daughter of J. Henry Garlach, of German lineage, and to the marriage were born Ida M. and Lulie. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church at Gettysburg. Mr. Kitzmiller is indeed a self made man. He takes a deep interest in local and national politics, and was a delegate to the national convention which nominated James G. Blaine for president. He is one of the subjects of the famous Curtis-Kitzmiller letter during the Blaine and Cleveland campaign.

JOHN M. KRAUTH, attorney at law, Gettysburg, was born in that borough, March 3, 1846, son of Rev. Charles Philip and Harriet (Brown) Krauth, the former a son of Charles J. Krauth, a native of Germany. Rev. Charles Philip Krauth was the first president of Pennsylvania College, and one of the foremost educators in the State. He was born in Montgomery County, Penn., May 7, 1797; was twice married, and by each marriage had two children, those by the first marriage being deceased, John M. and Sarah P. being born to the second. President Krauth died May 30, 1867, and his widow and her daughter now reside with John M. (For a full sketch of President Krauth the reader is referred to the records of the college.) Our subject, at the age of eighteen, graduated from the Pennsylvania College, and in 1864, enlisted in the United States Signal Service, serving until August, 1865. He read law under the instruction of the Hon. D. McConaughy, of Gettysburg, was admitted to the bar November 18, 1867, and has since followed the fortunes of that profession. From 1869 to 1873 he served as assistant assessor of internal revenue; was a member of the school board from 1869 to 1886, when he resigned; and from 1877 to 1885 he served as postmaster of Gettysburg, and was elected district attorney of Adams County, in November, 1885. October 12, 1875, Mr. Krauth was married to Mary J., daughter of John S. Crawford, of Scotch descent, and to this union have been born the following named children: Harriet B., Elizabeth S. and Anna C. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Krauth is a director and secretary of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association and a member of post No. 9, G. A. R. He is a Master Mason, a member of Lodge No. 336.

CALVIN P. KRISE, Gettysburg, was born in Freedom Township, Adams Co., Penn., September 1, 1834, a son of Abraham and Jane (Tott) Krise. The father was a native of Maryland, but passed almost his entire life in Adams County, occupied as a farmer until late in life when he retired from active work and removed to Gettysburg, where his death occurred in 1880 at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Calvin P., the eldest son, was reared on a farm, and there taught to work by a good father, who was a regular Jacksonian Democrat, and who was a man of influence, but very stern and set in his way,

and of whom it was said he was seldom on the wrong side. Our subject attended the district schools in Freedom Township, and remained on the farm with his parents, until he enlisted February 27, 1865, in Company E, under Captain Giller of the Ninety-Ninth Regiment, P. V. I. At the close of the war he went West, and has since passed five summers there, yet his home and main business have been at Gettysburg, where he and his sister reside in comfortable dwellings located on Carlisle Street.

JUDGE WILLIAM McCLEAN, president judge, Gettysburg, was born in that town March 13, 1833, the eldest in a family of six children, a son of Hon. Moses and Mary (McConaughy) McClean, natives of this county, and of Scotch Irish origin. The judge's ancestors on both sides were among the early settlers of this locality, and were people of prominence, the McClean family having settled in Pennsylvania in about 1733. (In the sketch of Hon. D. McConaughy, and in the history proper of this volume, will be found the early history of the McConaughys). Moses McClean was a lawyer by profession, and died in Gettysburg in 1870, having practiced law there for half a century. He represented the people of Adams County in the State Legislature and the people of his district in Congress. Judge McClean graduated at what is now Washington and Jefferson College (then Washington) in 1851. He read law in Gettysburg, under the instruction of his father, and subsequently furthered his studies at Harvard University, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, from which time until 1874 he was in active practice. In 1873 he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention, and the following year was elected president judge, in which capacity he served ten years, and at the expiration of that time, on the meeting of the four conventions of the two counties comprising the district, he was renominated by both Democrats and Republicans without opposition, and at this time is serving the second term in that office. It is said of him that he does his duty fearless of friend or foe. In 1855, Judge McClean was married to Miss Fannie Riggin, a native of Maryland, and of English descent. The children (now living) born to this union are Hannah Mary, wife of Rev. Charles M. Stock of Bedford County, Penn.; Olivia C.; William, a lawyer of Gettysburg, a graduate of Pennsylvania College, and of the law department of the University of Georgia. Mrs. McClean died in 1867, and in 1874 the judge married Miss Matilda Gates of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, and of Irish origin. The union was blessed with two children, one—Saint John—surviving. Judge McClean lost his second wife in 1885. She was a member of the Episcopal Church. The judge is also a member of that church, has been church warden for several years and has served as superintendent of the Sunday-school.

COL. JOHN H. McCLELLAN, retired, Gettysburg, was born in Adams County, Penn., March 5, 1808. His grandfather, William McClellan, the second, was born near Coleraine, Ireland, in 1735, and came with his family to Marsh Creek, York Co., Penn., in 1739, died in 1796, and was buried on the farm in the family grave-yard. William McClellan, third, was born June 21, 1763. He was married to Mary Magdalen Spangler, of York, daughter of Mr. Baltzer Spangler, of that town, January 31, 1788; died at Marsh Creek, and was buried in the family grave yard July 27, 1831. William, third, was quite an active, public-spirited man, and was once high sheriff of York County. His family consisted of four boys and eight girls. The boys were William, Baltzer, George Washington and John H., the last named, the only one now living, being the subject of this sketch, occupying the old hotel in the town of Gettysburg, which his father purchased from the executor of James Scott, in 1808, and which has been in the family ever since. William, fourth, the eldest son of William, third, was quite a prominent citizen. He had one son and four daughters. He was born December 22, 1789, and died May 4, 1845. William B. McClellan, his son, was an attorney at law, and died in 1863. The fifth William and his son, William B. McClellan, the sixth, are still living in Texas. Our subject received but limited educational advantages, and began life as a clerk in the bank at Gettysburg, which position he filled for thirty-three and one-third years, one-third of a century. He has been a successful business man, and has recently erected a block of buildings in Gettysburg, which stand as a monument to his enterprise. In 1840 he was appointed treasurer of the county, and served until 1843, when he was elected to the same office. Mr. McClellan is identified with the Presbyterian Church, and is highly esteemed for his excellent qualities. He has never married. "Col." McClellan, as he is familiarly called, related that, in 1842, he had the pleasure and rare experience of riding in a balloon from Gettysburg to the vicinity of York, two miles high (see Wise's history). He is now in his seventy-ninth year.

HON. DAVID McCONAUGHY, attorney and counselor, Gettysburg, was born in that place July 13, 1823, a son of John and Margaret (Patterson) McConaughy, natives of this county, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The McConaughy family were among the first settlers of Adams County, and one of the most prominent of her pioneers. David McConaughy, the great grandfather of David, was a member of the Legislature in the old colonial times, took active part in the Revolutionary war, and after its close served again in the Legislature, and was sheriff of York County, by commission from George III. By occupation he was a farmer and miller. The great-grandfather of David on his mother's side, Arthur Patterson, of Lancaster County, Penn., was a member of the Legislature both

before and after the Revolution, and performed service in that war as captain. The lives of these two men were very much alike, both were of Scotch Irish extraction came from the old country in the same vessel, and each served as a justice of the peace, as well as in the Legislature together. John McConaughy, the father of our subject, located in Gettysburg in 1800. He had been a farmer and miller and became a lawyer in 1806. David was the youngest child of three sons and three daughters, and is the only one now residing in Adams County. Robert, the eldest son, read law and was admitted to the bar at Gettysburg, removed to Indiana and there died in 1840. James, the second son, is a manufacturer in Johnstown, Cambria Co., Penn. The daughters were Hannah Mary, wife of Moses McClean, whose son, Hon. William McClean, is the present judge of this district; Elizabeth, the widow of Prof. M. L. Stoever, and Martha E., wife of Rev. David Wilson, a Presbyterian clergyman, late of Missouri, who, at one time was president of a college at Monrovia, Liberia, and served as chaplain in the Union Army. David grew to manhood in his native town, and at the early age of seventeen years graduated at Washington College, Penn., in 1840. After graduating he accepted a position as principal of a high school in Maryland where he remained two years. In 1842-45 he read law under his brother-in-law, Moses McClean, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, since which time he has continued in the practice of his profession, in which he has been successful, both in the management of his cases and in a pecuniary sense. It was mainly through his efforts that the Evergreen Cemetery was established in Gettysburg, in 1853, of which he was president and so remained until 1863. In the last year, on the invasion of the State by Confederate troops, Mr. McConaughy offered his services to the Government and was assigned to the secret service. At the battle of Gettysburg he was, by special order of Gen. Couch, appointed aide de-camp, with the rank of captain, and after the battle he received a letter of thanks from Gen. Meade for services rendered. Mr. McConaughy conceived the idea of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, of which he was chosen president in 1863, and served ten years, and actively negotiated for the purchase of the land on which the battle was fought, which is now the property of the association. In politics he was first a Whig, then a Republican. He has filled a number of offices of honor and trust, among which were those of school director, member of the town council and State senator, having been elected to the latter office in 1865. In 1847 his marriage with Catharine, daughter of George Arnold (for years cashier of the First National Bank, Gettysburg) was celebrated. Her death occurred in 1853, and for his second wife our subject married Leana, daughter of James B. Matthews, of Maryland, and to the latter marriage were born three sons, all of whom are graduates of Pennsylvania College: James graduated at the age of seventeen years, now the associate general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., of New York; David graduated at the age of eighteen, is general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., of Philadelphia; Samuel graduated in his nineteenth year, is secretary of northwestern branch of the Y. M. C. A., of Philadelphia; and a daughter, Mary, a graduate of the female seminary at Pittsfield, Mass. The family is identified with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McConaughy was a member of the National Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President the first time, and a member of the Electoral College at his second election.

ROBERT McCURDY (deceased), who for many years was prominent in the political and industrial life of Adams County, was a son of Capt. William McCurdy, who died in 1849. William McCurdy represented Adams County in the State Legislature in 1839, his competitor being the great commoner, Thaddeus Stevens, whom he defeated. Robert McCurdy was born in 1813 in Cumberland Township, on what is known as the McCurdy farm, a beautiful tract, comprising over 300 acres. In 1846 he married Mary Marshall, daughter of Hon. John Marshall, of Carroll's Tract, whom he survived seventeen years. For a number of years he resided on his farm, but the condition of his health, and his desire for a more active life led him to seek other occupations, and about 1856 he removed with his family to Gettysburg. He was one of the earliest and most persistent promoters of the Gettysburg Railroad, which gave to Gettysburg its first modern facilities by connection with the Hanover Branch Railroad. He was, on its completion, elected president, serving in this capacity until the road passed into the hands of the courts, by which he was appointed sequestrator, remaining in that office until the final sale of the road. In 1869 he was elected associate judge, serving one term, the office then being abolished by the new constitution, which went into effect in 1873. In 1871 Judge McCurdy was commissioned by Gov. Geary a trustee to superintend the removal of the Confederate dead from the field of Gettysburg, acting in conjunction with E. G. Fahnestock, Esq. In 1880 he was elected to the office of prothonotary, serving one term. In addition to these elective offices, Judge McCurdy was for many years a manager of the Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and one of the managers of the Evergreen Cemetery. A man of strong religious feeling, he was for a long term of years a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. Few men were more thoroughly imbued with the principles of early Democracy than Judge McCurdy, yet, although strongly attached to its history, and believing in the necessity of its supremacy, he was not a bitter partisan, the genial character of his nature and the conservative bent of his mind leading him to avoid extreme views. He died in August, 1885.

HARVEY W. McKNIGHT, president and professor of intellectual and moral science, Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, is a native of this county, born in McKnightstown April 3, 1843, of Thomas and Margaret (Stewart) McKnight, of Scotch-Irish descent. Thomas McKnight, the founder of McKnightstown, was a farmer and merchant. His death occurred in 1850. Harvey W., the youngest of a family of nine children, was only a lad of seven years at the time of his father's death. The mother, after the death of her husband, moved to Jackson Hall, in Franklin County, Penn., where our subject was occupied for a time in the village schools and for three years as a clerk in a general store. He for a time attended the academy at Chambersburg, and in 1860 entered Pennsylvania College, and pursued his studies until 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was made orderly sergeant, and subsequently promoted to the office of second lieutenant, but on account of ill health was soon compelled to resign. After his return home he was made adjutant of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, and as such served during the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebel forces in 1863. After the burning of Chambersburg, in 1864, he was commissioned captain of Company D, Two Hundred and Tenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served as such until the close of the war, in 1865. He then returned to Pennsylvania College, from which he was graduated that year, and entered the theological seminary at Gettysburg, and from that institution graduated in 1867, and was licensed as a preacher. From 1867 to 1870 he served as pastor of a church at Newville; then, owing to bad health, he retired from the ministry for a period of two years. From 1872 to 1880 he was pastor of St. Paul's Church, at Eaton, Penn. From 1880 to 1884 he served as pastor of the First English Lutheran Church of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1878 Dr. McKnight was elected a trustee of his *alma mater*, and the same year delivered the alumni address at the theological seminary, Gettysburg. In 1884 he was chosen, by a unanimous vote, president of Pennsylvania College, which office he has since filled. November 12, 1867, he was married to Mary K., daughter of Solomon and Jane (Livingstone) Welty, whose parents were of Scotch-Irish and Pennsylvania German descent. To this marriage have been born Jane M. and Mary L. Mrs. McKnight is identified with the Lutheran Church. The title of D. D. was conferred on our subject by Monmouth College, Illinois, in 1883.

HON. EDWARD McPHERSON, LL. D., Gettysburg, is a descendant in the fourth generation of Robert and Janet McPherson, who settled on Marsh Creek, Adams County (then Lancaster), in the year 1738. Robert died in 1749; Janet in 1767.

Col. Robert McPherson, his great grand father, was educated at the Academy at New London, Chester County, and was for thirty years an active and influential citizen, and filled many important positions in York County. He was auditor in 1755 and 1767; commissioner in 1756; sheriff in 1762; assemblyman in 1765–'67 and 1781–'84. He was a member for York County of the provincial conference of committees, which met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1776, and was also a member of the Constitutional Convention, which in July, 1776, formed the first constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. He was captain in Gen. Forbes' expedition to reduce Fort Du Quesne in 1758, and served as colonel in the Revolutionary Army, and, after expiration of term, as an assistant-commissary of supplies. His wife was Agnes Miller, of the Cumberland Valley, by whom he had nine children—six daughters and three sons. Of the former two died in infancy. Janet married Maj. David Grier, of York; Mary married Alexander Russell, Esq., of Gettysburg; Agnes married Dr. Andrew McDowell, of Chambersburg, and Elizabeth married James Riddle, Esq., of Chambersburg. The eldest son, William married, first, Mary Carrick of Maryland; next, Sarah Reynolds of Shippensburg, Penn. Robert died unmarried, and John married Sarah Smith, of Frederick, Md. Col. Robert was one of the charter trustees of Dickinson College. He died in 1789.

Lieut. William McPherson, grand-father of Edward, served honorably in the Revolutionary war, having been a lieutenant in 1776, in Miles' Rifle Regiment, and was captured by the enemy at the battle of Long Island, and kept a prisoner of war for nearly two years. On his return to civil life he discharged many public trusts, and for nine years represented York County in the Legislature, as the special champion of the bill for the creation of Adams County, which was accomplished in 1800. He died in Gettysburg August 2, 1832, in his seventy-fifth year.

John B. McPherson, grand-son of Col. Robert McPherson, a son of Lieut. William McPherson by Mary Carrick, of Frederick County, Md., and father of Edward, was born near Gettysburg November 15, 1789, on the farm on which his great-grandfather settled in 1738. He died in Gettysburg, January 4, 1858. Our subject lost his mother when quite young, and spent several of his earlier years with his grand-father, Capt. Samuel Carrick, of the neighborhood of Emmittsburg, Md. He subsequently returned to his home, where he spent his youth. He received a fair education at the academies of Gettysburg and York. He spent several years of his life in Frederick City, Md., with his uncle, Col. John McPherson, and for a year was a clerk in the Branch Bank, located in that place. He was married in Frederick, April 25, 1810, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Godfrey Lenhart, Esq., and grand-daughter of Yost Herbach, all of York County. Early in 1814 he removed

to Gettysburg with a view to entering the mercantile business, but on the 26th of May of that year, he was elected cashier of the bank of Gettysburg, then recently chartered and organized. He continued in that position until his death, a period of nearly forty four years. He had superior business ability and courteous manners, combined with strength of character and a high sense of personal and official honor. He participated actively in municipal and county affairs, and filled many posts of trust. He was highly intelligent and well read, and was a patron and efficient friend to Pennsylvania College, of whose board of trustees he was president at the time of his death. His widow survived him about one year. They left several children. A grand son, Hon. John B. McPherson is associate law judge of the Dauphin and Lebanon District. Another grand son, Dr. J. McPherson Scott, has twice represented his native county of Washington, Md., in the Legislature, is a physician of high standing, and was a district delegate in the Republican National Convention of 1884.

Hon. Edward McPherson, youngest son of John B. and Catharine McPherson, was born in Gettysburg, July 31, 1830, and was educated at the public schools of that town and at Pennsylvania College, graduating from the latter in 1848 at eighteen with the valedictory. He early developed a taste for politics and journalism, but at the request of his father began the study of law with Hon. Thaddeus Stevens at Lancaster, which, however, he abandoned on account of failing health, and for several winters was employed in Harrisburg as a reporter of legislative proceedings and a correspondent for the Philadelphia *North American* and other newspapers. In the campaign of 1851 he edited in the interest of the Whig party the Harrisburg *Daily American*, and in the fall of that year he took charge of the Lancaster *Independent Whig*, which he edited until January, 1854. In the spring of 1853 he started the *Inland Daily*, the first daily paper published at Lancaster. His health proved unequal to such exacting labors and he relinquished them as stated, except for brief periods at Pittsburgh, in 1855, and at Philadelphia from the fall of 1878 to the spring of 1880, since which time he has not had active connection with the press. The first important public service rendered by Mr. McPherson was the preparation of a series of letters, ten in number, which were printed in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* in the year 1857, and afterward in pamphlet form, their object being to prove the soundness of the financial policy which demanded the sale by the State of its main line of public improvements. The letters analyzed the reports of the canal commissioners for a series of years, proved the falsity of the conclusions drawn from them, and demonstrated the folly of continued State ownership and management. The letters were never answered, and they formed the text from which were drawn the arguments in favor of the sale, which was accomplished in 1858. The next year he prepared a like series on the sale of the branches of the State canal, which had a like reception. Both series of letters were published anonymously, but were signed "Adams," after his native county. In 1856 he published an address on "The Growth of Individualism," which was delivered before the alumni of his *alma mater*, of whose board of trustees he has been for years an active member. Another was published in 1858 on "The Christian Principle, Its Influence upon Government," and still another in, in 1859, on "The Family In Its Relations to the State," both of which were delivered before the Y. M. C. A. of Gettysburg. In 1863 he delivered an address before the literary societies of Dickinson College on the subject, "Know Thyself," personally and nationally considered. In 1858 Mr. McPherson was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress from the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania, embracing the counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Juniata, and was re elected in 1860. In 1862 he was defeated in the political reaction of that date, the district having been meanwhile changed by the substitution of Somerset County for Juniata. Upon the completion of his congressional term of service he was appointed in April, 1863, by President Lincoln, upon Secretary Chase's recommendation, deputy commissioner of internal revenue, in which position he served until December, 1863, when he was chosen clerk of the House of Representatives for the Thirty-eighth Congress, which office he continued to hold during the Thirty ninth, Fortieth, Forty first, Forty-second and Forty third Congresses and again in the Forty seventh Congress, being the longest continuous service and the longest service in that post from the beginning of the Government. During the administration of President Hayes he served as chief of the bureau of engraving and printing of the Treasury Department for eighteen months, during which time he re organized and reformed its administration and obtained from Congress an appropriation of $325,000 for the erection of its present fire proof building in Washington City. The entire cost of it was met out of one year's savings from the appropriations made for the bureau and an equal amount was left unexpended in the Treasury. During his service in Congress the principal speeches of Mr. McPherson were on "Disorganization and Disunion," delivered February 24, 1860, in review of the two months' contest over the election of a speaker in the Thirty-sixth Congress; "The Disunion Conspiracy," delivered January 23, 1861, in examination of the secession movement and the arguments made in justification of it, "The Rebellion: Our Relations and Duties," delivered February 14, 1862, in general discussion of the war; "The Administration of Abraham Lincoln and Its Assailants," delivered June 5, 1862. During and since his incumbency of the clerkship he published

"A Political History of the United States During the Rebellion," extending from the presidential election of 1860 to April 12, 1865, the date of Lincoln's death; "A Political History of the United States During the Period of Reconstruction," extending from 1865 to 1870; "Hand-book of Politics for 1870–72," "Hand-book of Politics for 1872–74;" also one for 1876–78; 1878–80; 1880–82; 1882–84; 1884–86. These latter volumes are editorial compilations of the political record of men and parties during that eventful period, and have received a high place in the confidence of all parties for completeness, fairness and accuracy. During the summer and fall of 1861 our subject serve las volunteer aide on the staff of Gen. McCall, commanding the Pennsylvania Reserves, with a view of studying the wants and organization of the army, and to fit himself for intelligent legislative action on those subjects. In the Thirty-seventh Congress he was a member of the military committee of the House and took an active part in legislation respecting the army. He also served as chairman of the Committee on the Library and as a regent of the Smithsonian Institute. He was secretary of the People's State Committee of Pennsylvania in 1877; was a member of the Republican National Committee from 1860 to 1864, was frequently a delegate to State conventions; was a representative delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1876, and was the permanent president of that body. He has actively participated in politics for many years and has been during three campaigns the secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee. In 1867 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Pennsylvania College. Mr. McPherson was married November 12, 1862, to Miss Annie D., daughter of John S. Crawford, Esq., of Gettysburg, and grand-daughter, on her father's side, of Dr. William Crawford, a native of Scotland, who settled near Gettysburg about 1786, who for eight years represented that district in Congress, and on her mother's side of the Rev. Dr. William Paxton, who for nearly fifty years served with distinction and ability Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. McPherson have four sons and one daughter.

WILLIAM McSHERRY, JR., attorney at law, was born in Martinsburg, Va.—the home of his maternal grandfather, Dr. Richard McSherry—July 15, 1855. His father, Hon. William McSherry, is a native and life long resident of Adams County, Penn.; and his mother was Eliza T. McSherry, a beautiful and intelligent lady of Virginia. He received his early education in the private, public and parochial schools of his father's home, Littlestown, Adams Co., Penn. From the age of fourteen to sixteen years he was a clerk in a hardware store; then he entered Mount Saint Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., from which he graduated in June, 1877, delivering the class valedictory. He read law under his father, Hon. William McSherry, LL. D., and Edward S. Reily, district attorney of Adams County, Penn. (formerly professor of laws at the University of Georgetown, D. C.), and was admitted to the bar August 17, 1878. He has since devoted his time to the study and practice of his profession, with unusual success. He served as counsel to the directors of the poor from 1882 to 1886, and was then re-appointed, but declined further service. In June, 1884, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Mr. McSherry's home is at the family residence, "Home-wood," in Germany Township; his place of business is Gettysburg.

WILLIAM B. MEALS, marble cutter and proprietor of the Gettysburg Marble Works, was born in Adams County, Penn., September 27, 1822 or 1823, a descendant of the fourth generation of those his ancestors, who first settled in this country, some time prior to 1732, of German and Scotch descent. He is a son of Gabriel Meals and Nancy A. (Baughman) Meals, of whose ten children (seven boys and three girls), he is the third. He received part of his schooling in the common schools of Adams County, and his higher branches under private tutors. He is a man of culture, and is considered a ready speaker. With his attention to reading, he is generally posted in the current news of the day. He has prosecuted his business since a young man, and succeeded. In 1860 he was married to Miss Maria Schaeffer, daughter of D. S. Schaeffer (veterinary surgeon), of German descent, and a native of Pennsylvania and to them children were born, viz.: Louis Henry, the eldest, also a marble cutter, of superior skill, a partner with his father in the Gettysburg Marble Works; Nannie E.; William Washington Grant (a telegrapher), and Gabriel Franklin (the latter being young has not yet chosen a profession); Mr. and Mrs. Meals and family are members of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Meals has been an office bearer in the same for thirty odd years. In politics he is a Republican, he has served as assessor, school director, as a member of the town council, burgess and justice of the peace in the borough of Gettysburg, where he lives, and was at home during the battle in 1863. September 4, 1864, he enlisted in the army of the Union, was attached to Company G, Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged at the close of the war as commissary sergeant, May 9, 1865, he having participated in two battles: Fort Steadman and in front of Petersburg, Va., when Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant.

LEE MUMPER, photographer, Gettysburg, was born near Dillsburg, York Co., Penn., May 7, 1853, a son of Samuel and Catherine (Shultz) Mumper, also natives of York County, and of Dutch descent. His father, in early life, was a farmer, but in later years kept a hotel at Harrisburg, Penn., his death occurring in that city; and of his seven children Lee is the second. Our subject was reared in Adams County, receiving his edu-

cation in the district schools in the vicinity where he grew up. When young he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he worked until his enlistment, in 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. Jennings, in which organization he served nine months. Returning home he learned the art of photography with Tyson Brothers of Gettysburg, and in 1864 embarked in the business for himself at Gettysburg. The title of the firm at present is Mumper & Co., who execute both indoor and outdoor work with neatness and dispatch. The studio is at No. 25 Baltimore Street, where all orders receive prompt attention. Any special picture of the battle of Gettysburg or mounts is always photographed by request, if not on hand. The firm keeps a full line of stereoscopic views of all parts of the battlefield in stock. In 1865 Mr. Mumper was married to Sarah S. Shaffer, daughter of Jacob Shaffer, of York Springs, Penn., and of German descent, and to this union have been born nine children: Jacob, Charles, Mammie, Frank L., Elsie, John, Alvin, Clyde and Elgar. Mrs. Mumper is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Mumper is a member of Post No. 9, G. A. R., of Gettysburg.

COL. JAMES L. NEELY (deceased) was born in Tyrone Township, Adams Co., Penn., February 20, 1801, and died at his residence in Straban Township, on the 23d of April, 1863. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage. His grandfather, Samuel Neely, having come from the North of Ireland in 1730, settled in what is now known as Tyrone Township, took up large quantities of land and raised a large family of children, among whom was James Neely, Esq., or as he was generally known "Spectacle Jimmy," the father of the subject of this sketch. Col. James L. Neely was a farmer by occupation, and never held office, except that in his early life he was elected colonel of a militia regiment, which position he held for a number of years. In 1854 he was nominated by the Whig party as its candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated by the Know nothing movement. He was married December 18, 1829, to Sarah Cassat, eldest daughter of Hon. Jacob Cassat, and by her had three daughters and two sons. He prospered as a farmer and was able to give all his children the advantages of a good education. He was a large, fine looking man, of good address and correct habits; was prominent in the church and well and favorably known throughout the community.

JACOB CASSAT NEELY, attorney at law, Gettysburg, is a native of this county, born in Tyrone Township February 3, 1838. His father was Col. James L. Neely, and his maternal grandfather Hon. Jacob Cassat, [see above and page 351]. Jacob C. Neely was the fourth child, and his early youth was passed on a farm. At the age of sixteen years he entered the junior class in Pennsylvania College, and was graduated from that institution in 1856. He then read law in the office of Hon. D. McConaughy, at Gettysburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1859, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of law, for which profession he has great love. In politics Mr. Neely is a Democrat. He has shunned rather than sought office; has served six years as district attorney. In 1865 he was married in Gettysburg, to Alice, youngest daughter of Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., who for many years was president of Pennsylvania College, and who was one of its founders. Dr. Schmucker was the first president of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. To our subject and wife have been born Samuel S., who graduated at Pennsylvania College in 1885, and is now a law student under his father; J. L., now in the sophomore class of Pennsylvania College; Mary C. and Sarah C. The parents are identified with the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN W. C. O'NEAL, M. D., was born in Fairfax County, Va., April 21, 1821, of Irish and American parentage. His classical and literary education was obtained at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Penn., and in the primary schools connected therewith. His medical studies were pursued under the private tutorship of Dr. John Swope, of Taneytown, and N. R. Smith, Baltimore, Md., and the teaching of the medical department of the University of Maryland, from which he received his degree of M. D. in 1844, together covering a period of four years. He settled in Hanover, York Co., Penn., in the spring of 1844; moved to Baltimore in 1849, and finally established himself at Gettysburg in 1863. He is a member of the Phrenakosmian Society of Pennsylvania College; a member of Adams County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1875; belongs to the Pennsylvania Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has contributed to the literature of the profession a pamphlet on the cholera of 1852, as it appeared in Baltimore, another on medical and surgical experience upon the battlefields of Antietam and Gettysburg, the Katalysine spring water, and a comparison of its powers with the waters of foreign springs, and other fugitive papers and reports. He served as commissioner of public schools of Baltimore City during the years 1850-51-52, and was vaccine physician of the Twentieth Ward of that city for that period. He served as delegate to the Maryland State Medical Society, from Pennsylvania, in 1877 and 1886; was made a member of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1883, which position he still fills. He attended as medical and surgical adviser the House of Industry for Adams County from 1863 to 1871 inclusive, and resigned in favor of his son, Dr. Walter H., who continued to fill the appointment for several years after; he was a delegate to the National Medical Association in 1881 from the State

of Pennsylvania, and has held continued membership since. In 1847 he married Ellen, daughter of Henry Wirt, of Hanover, York Co., Penn. His report of rectal alimentation and medication, to the Adams County Medical Association in 1878, brought him cards of thanks from many eminent physicians, as William Goodell, of Philadelphia; Henry F. Campbell of Augusta, Ga., and W.W. Potter of New York. He with two others represented the State of Pennsylvania in the Thirteenth National Conference of Charities and Corrections, at St. Paul, Minn., in 1886, by appointment from the Pennsylvania State Board of Public Charities.

CHARLES H. RUFF, clerk of the commissioners of Adams County, Gettysburg, was born in Hamilton Township, Adams Co., Penn., September 2, 1842, a son of John and Elizabeth (Ehehart) Ruff, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of Pennsylvania, of German descent. John Ruff was the father of ten children who grew to manhood and womanhood, and of whom Charles H. is the fifth. The father followed huckstering for many years, at which he was successful. He gave his children the advantages of good schools and they obtained fair educations. Charles H. attended the common schools of his neighborhood and the high school at New Oxford, and early in life learned the plasterer's trade, at which he worked for four years. He then went into the huckstering business, which he followed seven years, after which, and until 1877, he was employed as a clerk in Gettysburg. In 1877 he embarked in the grocery business, in which he continued until 1884, when he sold out to accept his present position. In 1871 Mr. Ruff was married to Miss Emma Howell, by whom he had two children: Cora A. and Emma E. Mrs. Ruff died in 1876, and in 1879 Mr. Ruff married Miss Sarah E. Culp, daughter of Jeremiah Culp, of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Ruff are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Ruff is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, of which he is a chapter member. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of which he is secretary, and of the encampment and division. He is also a member of the Order of Red Men, and a member of East Berlin Beneficial Society.

DR. JOHN RUNKEL (deceased) was born in Frederick County, Md., February 22, 1786, a son of Rev. John William Runkel, who was born in the Palatinate, Germany, in 1749, and at the age of fifteen years came to America with his father. Rev. John William, in 1770, married Catherine Nies. He was of a pious disposition and turned his attention to the study of theology, receiving private instruction and July 30, 1778, he was ordained at Carlisle, Penn., to the ministry of the German Reformed Church. He became a very active missionary for several years, and subsequently became pastor of a church at Frederick, Md., and did work throughout western Maryland and Virginia. He was pastor of a church for a period, at Germantown, Penn., accepting the call in 1802; he was also pastor of a church in New York City, the call to which he accepted in 1805. In 1812 he returned to Germantown, and in July, 1815, he accepted a call to the church at Gettysburg, Penn., and Emmittsburg and Taneytown, Md., selecting Emmittsburg as a place of residence. In 1821 he removed to Gettysburg and served the church there seven years, after which he withdrew from active service. His death occurred November 5, 1832, in his eighty-fourth year, and was buried in the graveyard at Emmittsburg. Dr. John Runkel for a time studied theology, but abandoned it for the medical profession. He read medicine and attended several courses of lectures and received his degrees in Maryland. He began the practice of medicine in that State, and in 1821 located with his father's family at Gettysburg, where he passed the remainder of his life. Being possessed of means he did not pursue his profession actively. He was thoroughly educated and polished in manner. Frank, sincere and honest in all things, he was justly held in universal esteem, and in his death the town lost not only one of its oldest, but one of its best citizens. His death occurred at Gettysburg April 19, 1880, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. The first wife of Dr. Runkel was Elizabeth Roop, of Germantown, Penn., whom he married in 1817, and by whom he had two children: one who died when quite young, and Anna M., a maiden lady, the only surviving member of the family. The mother of Anna M. died in 1856, a member of the German Reformed Church. The Doctor married his second wife in Philadelphia. In politics he was a Democrat.

JUDGE S. R. RUSSELL, retired lawyer, Gettysburg, is a native of that place, born June 21, 1801, in the house in which he now resides and of which he is owner. His parents, Alexander and Mary (McPherson) Russell, were of Irish descent. The former was a student in Princeton College on the breaking out of the Revolution, in which he enlisted and participated in a number of battles, and was promoted to the post of captain. He served for many years as a magistrate, having been appointed by the king for life or during good behavior. After the office was made an elective one, the captain persisted in holding it, which he succeeded in doing for thirty years. He reared nine children, two of whom are now living—our subject and Mrs. Maria Wilson, widow of Robert Wilson, a soldier in the war of 1812, whose death occurred in 1821. Mrs. Wilson was born February 28, 1797, and is now among the few surviving pensioners of that war. Lewis, the third son, was born July 30, 1803, and for many years was a banker in Lewistown, Penn. Our subject, the second son, was reared in Gettysburg, and read law at Bedford, under the instruction of his elder brother, James W. (who was subsequently a member of Congress



T. W. Hendrix

from that district, and was admitted to the bar in 1823. He was engaged in practice at Gettysburg until 1851, when he was appointed judge, a position he held for five years. Judge Russell, though retired from active business, serves as president of the Gettysburg Fire Insurance Company. He is identified with the Presbyterian Church.

J. LAWRENCE SCHICK, merchant, Gettysburg, was born in Lancaster, Penn., December 25, 1822, son of J. L. and Susan (Holtzworth) Schick, the former a brewer by occupation and a native of Rhenish Bavaria, a province on the Rhine, of Germany, and the latter of York County, Penn., and both of German descent. J. Lawrence is the second of five sons. His parents moved to Gettysburg in 1826, where his father died in 1828. Our subject received only a limited common school education, and at the early age of twelve years was put to the tailor's trade, at which he served a regular apprenticeship. Subsequently, and when yet a young man, he embarked in the notion business, and that small beginning has grown into his present extensive store. December 25, 1844, Mr. Schick was married to Mary, daughter of Conrad Hereter, of German extraction and to this union have been born two children, Rudolph M., a prominent attorney of Philadelphia, and Henry H. chief clerk in his father's store. Mrs. Schick died in 1851, and in 1853 Mr. Schick was married to Sarah J. Welty, of German descent. The grandfather of the latter was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. To this last marriage have been born the following named children: Mary E., Charles W. (who resides at Dixon, Ill., engaged in the insurance business), Eva S. (wife of Rev. Charles S. Trump, a Lutheran minister), Anna K. (deceased), John L. (a machinist), and David W. (a student). Before the late war, Mr. Schick was a Democrat in politics, but since that time he has been identified with the Republican party. In 1855-56 he served as treasurer of Adams County. Mr. Schick has been a member of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association from the time of its organization, and since the year 1879, has been treasurer of the association.

REV. SAMUEL S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. (deceased), the first president of the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg, was for many years one of the foremost men of his State. He was the son of Rev. Dr. J. G. Schmucker, an eminent Lutheran divine, and was born at Hagerstown, Md., February 28, 1799, and died at Gettysburg July 25, 1873. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1817, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1820. Endowed with rare natural ability and educated in the best schools of his day, he soon attracted public attention, and rapidly rose to a leading position in the Lutheran Church. His first pastoral charge was at Newmarket, Shenandoah Co., Va., and such was his reputation for ability and scholarship that in a few years he gathered about him in that remote locality quite a class of theological students. When the General Synod of the Lutheran Church established, in 1826, at Gettysburg, its first theological seminary, Dr. Schmucker was by common consent regarded as the most suitable person to be placed at its head, and was at once called to its presidency. This position he filled with distinguished honor for nearly forty years, during the greater part of which time he was regarded as the leading man in the Lutheran Church in the United States. His finished scholarship and evangelical piety made a deep impression upon the many students who studied under him, and were of lasting benefit to his denomination. He took an active part in the management of the interests of his denomination at large. He was a great organizer, and evidence of his handiwork is found in most of the institutions and enterprises set on foot by the Lutheran Church during the active period of his lifetime. His own denomination, dear as it was to him, did not monopolize his labors. Every great moral and religious movement of his day found in him an able coadjutor. The cause of Christian union, the Bible and tract societies, the Christian Sabbath, emancipation and African colonization, all profited by the labors of his brain and pen. He was especially devoted to the subject of Christian union, publishing several valuable works in advocacy of the cause, and was repeatedly a delegate to the World's Evangelical Alliance, attending its meetings both in Europe and America. In addition to his works on Christian union, he was a prolific author in the fields of theology, church history and mental philosophy, some of his works passing through many editions. His publications number more than forty in all, the most important of which are his "Formula of Government and Discipline for Churches and Synods," published in 1823; "Popular Theology," in 1834; "Mental Philosophy," in 1842; "History of the Lutheran Church in America," in 1851; and "Lutheran Manual," in 1855. Pennsylvania College owes its existence in a large measure to the persistent and sagacious efforts put forth in its behalf by Dr. Schmucker. He was largely instrumental in procuring for it a charter from the State Legislature, and an annual appropriation for some years from the State funds. He regarded the college as a valuable feeder to the Theological Seminary, and for that reason, as well as because of his interest in the cause of education in general, he always sought to promote the welfare of the college, and to the last remained one of its warmest and most efficient friends. Dr. Schmucker was a man of genial and kindly disposition, and readily made friends. As a citizen he took a warm interest in the affairs of his town and its vicinity, lending the aid of his counsel and his purse to all laudable local enterprises. In 1865 he retired from the presidency of the theological seminary, of which he was then made professor *emeritus*, and devoted the remainder of his life to literary labors and recreations.

JACOB SHEADS, dealer in lumber, coal and wood, Gettysburg, is a native of Adams County, Penn., born at Gettysburg May 12, 1821, son of Peter and Salone (Troxwel) Sheads, the former a native of Adams County, the latter of Maryland, and both of German descent. The father was a mason by trade, an occupation he followed for many years in Gettysburg. His death occurred in 1848. He was the father of eleven children, the eldest of whom was born in this county in 1808. Jacob Sheads, the ninth child, was reared in Gettysburg, where, early in life, he learned the tailor's trade, and subsequently was for a time engaged in that business, in connection with W. T. King, the present popular merchant tailor of Gettysburg. In 1866 Mr. Sheads established his present business, and has since conducted the same, meeting with moderate success. In 1854 he was married to Miss Agnes Flora Gehr, daughter of Henry Gehr, and of English and German extraction. To Mr. and Mrs. Sheads have been born the following children that are now living: Ida (wife of Rev. C. T. Durboraw, of Kansas), David E. and Anna M. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Sheads is a trustee. He served one term of two years (1866 and 1867) as treasurer of Adams County. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, but is not an active politician. The ancestors of Mr. Sheads were representatives of the first-class of pioneers of this section of the State. His paternal grandfather, John Melchoir Sheads, a native of Germany, became a pioneer of this county, and his maternal grandfather, John Troxwel, assisted in laying out the town of Gettysburg, his name being recorded on the first plat of the village. He is an extensive cattle dealer.

AARON SHEELY, Gettysburg, was born in Mountjoy Township, Adams County, Penn., November 8, 1836. He received his education in the public schools and in Pennsylvania College, and taught in the public schools of the county eight full terms. In May, 1863, he was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools, and was re-elected to the same office in 1866. In 1872 he was again elected to the county superintendency, which position he has filled continuously since. To meet a pressing local want Mr. Sheely, in 1867, established at Gettysburg a select school for the education and training of teachers, which has been liberally patronized, and which is still in operation. He is the author of "Anecdotes and Humors of School Life," a 12mo. volume published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, of Philadelphia, in 1877, and contributed the historial sketch of Adams County, in Egle's History of Pennsylvania, published at Harrisburg in 1876. He has also written numerous articles on various subjects contributed to leading newspapers and magazines. In June, 1878, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the trustees of Pennsylvania College.

HENRY J. STAHLE, editor, Gettysburg, is a native of York County, Penn., born at York in 1823. His parents, John and Sarah (Small) Stahle (the latter a daughter of Maj. Jacob Small) were of German origin. John Stahle served two terms as register of York County, and for many years as a justice of the peace. Our subject is the fourth of twelve children. He grew to manhood at York, where he attended the common schools and the York County Academy. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the *York Gazette*, serving three years. He then served a year and a half as foreman of the office, and in 1845, at the age of twenty-one years, he bought the *Gettysburg Compiler*, and has since published that paper, a period of forty one years, during which time he has successfully conducted the paper and managed the business of the office. In politics Mr. Stahle is a Democrat and carries weight in his party, but has always declined public office. He has been twice presidential elector, and was a delegate to the convention that nominated Gen. George B. McClellan for president. He was one of the organizers of, and took an active interest in getting the railroads to Gettysburg, and has taken an active interest in everything that pertains to the advancement of Gettysburg and of Adams County for upward of forty one years, and is now in the boards of the Water and Gas Companies, Evergreen Cemetery Association and the Adams County Agricultural Association. In 1846 Mr. Stahle married Louisa B., daughter of Ezra Doll, of Frederick City, Md. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stahle are Thomas, who is engaged on the paper with his father; Mary L., Harry M.; Anna D. (wife of Thomas C. Linn, an attorney in North Carolina); Kittie H. and Charles E., a student in Pennsylvania College. Mrs. Stahle died in 1879. The family are all members of the Reformed Church.

CICERO W. STONER, clerk of the courts of Adams County, Gettysburg, was born in East Berlin, Hamilton Township, Adams Co., Penn., October 20, 1846, a son of A. K. and Catherine B. (Woods) Stoner, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German origin. A. K. Stoner, a manufacturer and dealer in stoves and tinware, was the father of eleven children, five of whom are still living. Of the children living, C. W., clerk of the court of Adams County, is the eldest; the others being, respectively, Newton W., proprietor of the "Howard House," York Springs, Penn.; Dr. George W., chief of the Purveying and Quarantine Division, Marine Hospital Service, Washington, D. C.; Ida J., wife of Capt. L. Y. Diller, of East Berlin, Penn.; and Dr. James B., of Philadelphia, Penn. Our subject grew to manhood in the borough of East Berlin; attended the schools at that place, and, later, the Normal and Classical Institute at York, Penn., and at the age of seventeen years commenced teaching school, a vocation he had a taste for and decided to follow. He

taught for several years in Adams, Cumberland, and York Counties, Penn., and in the State of Illinois, meeting with success, which occupation, with that of clerking, he pursued until 1884. He was elected auditor and assistant assessor in his native borough for several successive terms, and was secretary of the town council, and financial secretary of Camp 21, P. O. S. of A., when in 1884 he was elected clerk of the courts of Adams County, which office he still holds. In 1874 Mr. Stoner was married to M. Louisa Spangler of East Berlin, and to them two children, Ira E. and Harvey M., were born. Mrs. Stoner died in 1877, and Mr. Stoner was married, in 1880, to Miss Sally P. Frey, a daughter of George Frey, of Gettysburg. She died in 1882, leaving a son, Norman F., who died when six months old. Mr. Stoner and his two sons are at present residing in Gettysburg.

REV. JOEL SWARTZ, D. D., Gettysburg, son of Philip and Regina (Funkhauser), was born in Virginia, August 18, 1827. His ancestors on both sides were among the early German settlers of Virginia. His father was the father of three sons and three daughters, five of whom reached adult age. Our subject was reared on a farm, attended the schools of his neighborhood; about the age of eighteen was prepared for college in Monongalia Academy, under Rev. Silas Billings, and in 1851 entered upon a regular classical course at Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1854 with honors of his class, delivering the valedictory. The following year he was ordained as a minister of the Lutheran Church, and from that time until 1871 he was actively engaged in ministerial work or in teaching. In 1865 he became a professor in the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Springfield, Ohio, whose board conferred upon him the title of D. D. in 1868. He has been pastor of large and influential charges in Carlisle, Williamsport, Philadelphia and Harrisburg where he and his wife were also actively engaged in local missionary work for friendless children, and succeeded in founding several flourishing "homes." In 1854 Mr. Swartz was married, at Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Adelia Roseerans, of the same place, cousin to the General, of Dutch extraction. To them have been born the following named children: Sarah R., wife of H. O. Hildebrand, of Camden, N. J.; W. P., now a missionary in Guntoor, India; Charles K., student at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Frank and George. Dr. Swartz has delivered many lectures, among which are the following: "Luther and Cromwell," "Milton and Napoleon," "He who Can Not Paint Must Grind the Colors," "No Man Owns Deeper Than he Plows," "Echoes, or How we Make the World we Live In," "Aims and Aids in Life." As a lecturer, Hon. George Sharswood, presiding judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, says: "It gives me great pleasure to express the opinion which I very decidedly entertain of the superior qualifications of the Rev. Joel Swartz, D. D., as a public lecturer. I have attended on his ministry in Harrisburg very frequently, and can say that in my judgment very few men equal him as a pulpit orator. His language is chaste, his elocution without fault, and his style and delivery very attractive. I have no doubt of his ability to handle any subject which he undertakes in such a manner as to make it interesting to a general audience. I have no hesitation in warmly recommending him." The *York Record* thus speaks of Dr. Swartz: "It was one of the finest and most entertaining lectures of the season. Dr. Swartz was poetical, humorous, sharp, terse, vigorous and yet eminently practical. His imagery is very beautiful; he has a perfect flow of language." Dr. S. Sprecher, D. D., LL. D., president of Wittenberg College, Ohio, thus refers to the Doctor: "I regard Prof. Swartz as one of the best lecturers in the country. In refinement of sentiment, eloquence of language and beauty of elocution, he is surpassed by few. He has been very successful wherever he has lectured in this State." Dr. Swartz has also written considerable poetry, and his new volume of poems, "Dreamings of the Waking Heart," has been referred to by Dr. Sprecher in this wise: "The sweet, gentle, loving spirit of the author pervades the entire book. The one has the true poetical temperament, the other a true vein of genuine poetry; and, though there is not any remarkable strength or sublimity, there is a great deal of beauty of thought and language, lofty conceptions and graceful expressions. I think the attentive reader will hardly fail to say 'this is poetry'—poetry in spirit and in form." The author has been so much encouraged by the warm and hearty words of encouragement thus far given that he contemplates other and larger work in the same line in the near future. He has also received much applause for translations of Latin and German hymns, notably the "*Dies Iræ*" and Luther's "*Feste Burg*."

GEORGE SWEITZER, merchant, Gettysburg, was born in Hopewell Township, York Co., Penn., July 4, 1821, a son of George and Catherine (Heckman) Sweitzer, natives of York County and of German descent, the former of whom in early life was a miller, but in later years followed farming. They reared nine children, of whom George is the fourth. Our subject grew up on a farm in York County, and there received the benefits of the neighborhood schools. Being unable to follow farming, he early in life embarked in the cattle trade in his native township, carrying on a dry goods store until 1860, when he added to the same a stock of groceries. In 1870, Mr. Sweitzer came to Gettysburg, where he established a general store, which he has since successfully carried on. He is a member of the Reformed Church; in politics a Democrat.

SAMUEL McCURDY SWOPE, attorney at law, Gettysburg, Penn., was born in that place October 4, 1851, being a son of John A. and Nancy (McCurdy) Swope, natives of Adams County. His father was of German and his mother of Scotch-Irish descent. Adam Swope, grandfather of Samuel McCurdy Swope, was among the early settlers of Adams County and by occupation a tanner. Mr. Swope's father, John A. Swope, resided in the borough of Gettysburg during his lifetime, which closed in 1880, October 25, at the age of sixty-five years and twenty-three days. He was bitterly opposed to slavery, and was one of the original abolitionists in that part of the country. He was a man of naturally strong and bright mind, and was a great general reader. By occupation he was a saddle-tree maker. Our subject was the third of four children and grew up to manhood in his native village. He graduated from Pennsylvania College in the class of 1872. In 1874 he entered the office of Hon. David Wills, of Gettysburg, with whom he read law, and was admitted to the bar at Gettysburg in 1876, and two years later to practice before the Supreme Court of the State. He was twice elected district attorney for the county of Adams (the second time without opposition) though a candidate of the minority party, and as such served six years, from January, 1880, to January, 1886. In politics he is a Republican. In 1876 Mr. Swope was married to Anna Kate Stair, a daughter of William Stair, late of York, Penn., and to the marriage have been born three children: Marrion, James Donald and Mary Stair, the latter two of whom are now living. Mrs. Swope is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

W. H. TIPTON, photographer, Gettysburg, was born in that place August 5, 1850, and is a son of S. R. and Elizabeth (Kitzmiller) Tipton, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. S. R. Tipton is a resident of Gettysburg; he early learned the barber's trade, but for a number of years was engaged in the carriage business, canvassing principally in the Southern States. He devoted a few years to farming near Gettysburg. Our subject, the eldest of eleven children, seven of whom are still living, attended the common schools of his native county less than one year. He quite early developed a taste for drawing and whiled away many an hour in executing pictures, some of which, coming to the notice of Mr. C. J. Tyson, so greatly attracted his attention as to result in an engagement to learn the art of photography in 1863, when our subject was twelve years old, which he did in the gallery of Tyson Bros, and continued with the firm till 1866, when C. J. Tyson purchased the interest of his brother, and Mr. Tipton was employed by him to conduct it, which he did until October 8, 1866, when Mr. Myers was associated with him, and the business was conducted until 1873, under the firm name of Tipton & Myers. Mr. C. J. Tyson, his former employer, purchased Myers' interest in 1873, and remained as partner until 1880. Since 1880 Mr. Tipton has carried on the business himself, is meeting with marked success, and is doubtless one of the best known photographers in the country; his landscape work is known in every country, and golden opinions come in from it everywhere. From 1873 to 1882 he was a regular contributor to several of the leading photographic journals, and in some of the more recent publications on the art is quoted as eminent authority. From 1875 to 1886 he was, in connection with his other interests, agent for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass., but was compelled to give up the agency on account of his rapidly increasing business. In 1871 he was married to Mary E., daughter of Eli and Esther (Brown) Little. Mary E. was a native of Franklin County and of German descent. This union has been blessed with four children: Beulah M., C. Tyson, Bessie V. and Esther. The parents are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Tipton is Senior Warden of the Masonic Lodge, No. 336. He is also a past chief patriarch in Union Encampment, I. O. O. F. as well as Past Grand of the subordinate lodge of Odd Fellows, and a Past Sachem in the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, and is serving his third term as chief burgess of Gettysburg. Mr. Tipton has three places of business in successful operation. The main gallery and office is located on Chambersburg Street, branch gallery and printing department at old stand on York Street, and a battle-field bazaar gallery at Round Top Park. During his official career he has inaugurated some much needed reforms; he prepared and the council adopted a series of effective ordinances for the sanitary improvement of the town; he established a health committee in conformity to the ordinances referred to; remodelled, and had adopted by the council, all licence ordinances, which are now on a solid footing; he remodelled the form of the license blanks, making the license fees payable to the borough treasurer, who is under bonds, and not to the burgess as heretofore. He is now active in having the streets and sidewalks improved, and having the town put in a more cleanly condition. The writer became personally well acquainted with the subject of this sketch and has tried to write in no spirit of eulogy, but with the sole object of historical fidelity. The strong hold Mr. Tipton has on the affections of his constituents is better accounted for by his attractive, social and moral qualities. The unselfish and generous impulses of his nature do not permit him to serve any one by halves, and yet his opponents never have cause to complain that his demeanor toward them was wanting either in justice or in courtesy. In all the offices he has held he has conducted himself to the entire satisfaction of the public, and with a degree of popularity in each, which few persons can command. In poli-

ties he is a firm and unwavering Republican, neither turning to the right hand nor the left, and has a record, politically as well as morally, above reproach.

REV. MILTON VALENTINE, D. D., LL. D., professor of didactic theology and homiletics (elected 1884) and chairman of the faculty in the Theological Seminary of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Gettysburg, was born at Union town, Carroll Co., Md., January 1, 1825. His parents were Jacob and Rebecca (Picking) Valentine, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. The family is descended from George Valentine, who emigrated from Germany in the early part of the eighteenth century and in 1740 located on the Monocacy River, in Frederick County, Md., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1783. The land on which he lived is still in possession of the Valentine family. This George Valentine, who was the great-grandfather of our subject, was an earnest Christian and a devout member of the Lutheran Church. Dr. Valentine was next to the youngest of a family of six sons and three daughters. His youth was passed on a farm, and he was prepared for college in the academy at Taneytown, Md. In 1846 he entered the freshman class in Pennsylvania College, and in 1850 was graduated from that institution. He then entered the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, from which he graduated in 1852, having served as tutor in the college while pursuing his studies. The same year he was licensed to preach, and temporarily supplied the pulpit of the Lutheran Church, in Winchester, Va., in 1852-53. During the winter of 1853-54, he was engaged in missionary work in Allegheny City, Penn., and was pastor of the Lutheran Church at Greensburg, Penn., 1854-55. Owing to a throat trouble he retired from active ministerial work in 1855, and from that time until 1859 was principal of Emmaus Institute, Middletown, Penn. From 1859 to 1866 he served as the pastor of St. Matthews' Church, in Reading, Penn., and from 1866 to 1868 he was professor of ecclesiastical history and church polity in the Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg. In 1868 he was called to the presidency of Pennsylvania College, and continued in this position for sixteen years, during a portion of the time (from 1868 to 1873) giving instruction also in the seminary. Dr. Valentine is a man of recognized ability and possesses untiring energy. Many of his sermons, together with essays and discussions, have been published in pamphlet form. He is the author of "Natural Theology, or Rational Theism," a work published in 1885, by S. C. Griggs & Co., of Chicago. This is being introduced in many colleges as a text book, being indorsed by eminent educators of the country. Dr. Valentine was married December 18, 1855, to Miss Margaret G., daughter of Sterling Galt, of Carroll County, Md., of Scotch-Irish descent. They have four children, viz.: Sterling Galt, Ph. D., chemist at Colebrook Furnace, Lebanon; Milton Henry, a student of theology in the Theological Seminary; Esther Amelia and Margaret Grayson.

JUDGE DAVID WILLS, attorney at law, Gettysburg, is a native of this grand old commonwealth, a descendant of Scotch Irish pioneers of Pennsylvania, from whence came many of the illustrious names that adorn American history. The story of the Scotch-Irish in America, though they came here only in sparse numbers, compared to other nationalities, is one of the most interesting and edifying of the chapters of our nation's history. No people have ever before so strongly impressed their remote descendants with the distinguished qualities of themselves as they have. Their vigor and strength of character, their fearless courage, their strong mental and physical characteristics, their unconquerable endurance and tireless activity have been the web and woof of some of the most illustrious lives in American song and story. Judge Wills can trace his family history back to 1578, to Carrickfergus, Ireland. David Wills came to America in 1730 and settled on a farm in Chester County, Penn. He reared three sons, of whom David Wills, Jr., was the eldest. The latter removed to Cumberland County, this State, in 1750, and settled on a farm. He reared three sons, of whom James was the eldest, who also had three sons, one named James Jack, who was the father of the subject of this sketch. James J. was born in Cumberland County, in 1802, and his wife, Ruth Wilson, was a native of Adams County. She was the only daughter of George Wilson, an influential farmer and merchant of Menallen Township, Adams County, whose ancestors emigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland, about 1750. Our subject was born in Menallen Township, Adams County, one of two children, David and Ruth, the latter of whom is married to William Walhey, a farmer, living near Bendersville, this county. In early life James J. Wills was a farmer, whose intelligent industry brought him great prosperity, and in the latter years of his life he retired from the farm and for the benefit of his children took up his abode in Gettysburg. In 1835 the heavy visitation of death came to this little household in the demise of Mrs. Wills, and left him with his inconsolable grief to travel alone, save the companionship of his orphaned son and daughter, that path that leads us all to the silent city, whose gates were opened to him in the year 1883. James J. Wills was long a prominent and influential man in the affairs of the county, widely known and respected for his many excellencies of head and heart. In politics he was active and influential in early life as a Whig, and then as a Republican. He filled, with ability and credit, the office of county commissioner, and was for many years an acting justice of the peace. David was thirteen years old when he left the farm with his father's family. He

was long enough there to lay the foundations of that ripe and solid education that has always distinguished the men of excellence in our country. The active boy here gathers lessons that, apparently, he can find nowhere else. With his farm duties he attended the district school. He was then sent to Pennsylvania College, where he graduated in 1851, when he at once pushed out into the wide world and fearlessly took up the wager of battle in the struggle of existence. He went to Cahaba, Ala., and became principal of the academy at that place, and at the end of the scholastic year returned to his native State and entered the office of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens as a law student, at Lancaster. He was admitted to practice in 1854, and at once opened his office in Gettysburg, where he has since remained. His success in his chosen profession was marked and brilliant from the first, and of all this his previous life as a student, or as principal of the academy, had given earnest of abundantly. He entered the preparatory department of the college in 1845, joined the Philomathean Society and was awarded the distinguished honor of contest orator. Young as he was, impressing the older boys at school, as he has impressed his fellowmen since, that strength of intellect and force of character are commanding qualities. He has several times been burgess of the borough of Gettysburg, and also served as president of the town council, and councilman and attorney for the borough of Gettysburg for ten years. He was elected county superintendent of schools of Adams County in 1854, being the first officer elected to that position under the new law, creating and defining that office. Upon him there devolved the work of organizing and systematizing the complex affairs of this position, and the results show that the selection was a most fortunate one for the people. He is now, and has been for nearly thirty years, a director and the attorney for the Gettysburg National Bank; president of the Baltimore & Cumberland Valley Railroad since 1880, and also director and attorney of the Gettysburg, Hanover & Baltimore Railroad systems. In 1874 he was elevated to the high and important judicial position of president judge of the Forty-second Judicial District, and here, as elsewhere, filled the many and difficult requirements of his exalted position ably and well. He organized and carried to completion the Gettysburg National Cemetery, organizing the association, interesting the governors of the eighteen States, whose soldiers are buried in the cemetery, and awakening the splendid charity and patriotism of the people of the whole country, that has resulted not only in these magnificent grounds, monuments, avenues and memorial stones of this great national cemetery, but from Judge Wills has come, flowing out from his work here, the entire system of battle field cemeteries of the entire country. The surviving soldiers, especially the descendants of those who repose in these beautiful cemeteries, should, as they certainly will, hold the name of Judge Wills in ever grateful remembrance. And when love and affection has tenderly laid his form to rest, this splendid cemetery, its beautiful gravelly walks, its trees and flowers and lawns, its many gleaming granite columns, all will be his fitting and perpetual monument. (See page 175, *et seq.*) June 19, 1856, Judge Wills was married to Jennie S., daughter of Hon. D. M. Smyser, of Norristown. She also is of Scotch-Irish descent. To this union seven children have been born, four of whom are living, as follows: Mary E., wife of John S. Bridges, of Baltimore; Annie M.; Jennie W. and Emma R. The family is attached to the Presbyterian Church, of which Judge Wills has been an elder for the past fifteen years, and for the last ten years, Sunday school superintendent. The Judge has been very frequently sent as a delegate to the Presbytery of Carlisle, and also as commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. In 1880 he was sent by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States as a delegate to the Alliance of the Reformed Churches of the World holding the Presbyterian system, which met in the city of Belfast, Ireland, in June, 1884, and took an active part in that distinguished body, doing good service on some of its important committees.

SERGT. N. G. WILSON, superintendent of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, was born in Adams County, October 6, 1832, a son of Benjamin and Susan (Wierman) Wilson. The birth of Benjamin, who was a farmer, occurred March 7, 1801, and his death September 4, 1834. Susan, his wife, was born June 6, 1808, and died June 26, 1884. Benjamin and Sarah Wilson, the great-grandparents of Sergt. Wilson, were among the early settlers of Adams County. Their marriage occurred December 14, 1774, and they died—Benjamin August 3, 1813, and Sarah November 12, 1815. The grandparents of our subject were George and Sarah Wilson, whose marriage occurred May 30, 1718, and their death October 27, 1859, and March 30, 1831, respectively. Sergt. Wilson was one of three children born to his parents: Sarah, born July 1, 1831, N. G., born October 6, 1832, and Benjamin F., born December 9, 1834. Our subject was brought up on his grandfather's farm, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age, when he commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked for several years. He learned to run an engine and for a period conducted a stationary engine in Bendersville; subsequently he followed teaming, which occupation he left to enlist in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he served three years as first sergeant, preferring that rank to a commission which was tendered him. Sergt. Wilson received a severe wound in the right hand from a rebel sharpshooter at the battle of Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864, which has made him a cripple for life, de-

priving him almost entirely of the use of his hand, two fingers having been shot off. At the close of the war he returned to his native country and continued his business as a teamster until 1873, when he was appointed to his present position by the Secretary of War. He is a Republican in politics. He was elected as one of the directors of the Battle-field Memorial Association in 1880, and is a member of the G. A. R. of Gettysburg. He has been the corresponding secretary of Corp. Skelly Post, No. 9, at Gettysburg, also quartermaster of the same since 1878. In 1852 he was married to Willimina E. Eyster, who died March 2, 1855, leaving one daughter, Sarah R. February 12, 1857, our subject was then married to Elcanora Walter, by whom he had one child, Susan. The Sergeant is the recipient of many fine presents and mementos from the Grand Army Organizations, as tokens of their high regard for him. It will not be saying too much to add that his courtesy and gentlemanly bearing have won for him an esteem that is unexcelled among any of the members of the G. A. R. of the United States.

REV. EDMUND J. WOLF, D. D., professor of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History and New Testament Exegesis, in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, elected in 1873, is a native of Center County, Penn., born near Rebersburg, December 8, 1840, a son of Jacob (a farmer by occupation) and Mary (Gast) Wolf, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. Our subject, who is next to the youngest of nine children, attended the district schools of the neighborhood, and, for a time, the academy at Mifflinburg, and subsequently that at Aaronsburg. He clerked for a period, and prepared himself for college during the two years he was engaged as a teacher in the academy of Bellefonte, Penn., and in 1860, entered the sophomore class in Pennsylvania College, and graduated in 1863, taking the first honors of his class. During the invasion of the State that year by the Confederate troops, he served as a non commissioned officer in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. Subsequently he took a course of theological study at the Seminary of Gettysburg, then pursued his studies in Germany, where he attended the Universities of Tübingen and Erlangen. He returned to the United States in 1865, and was for two years engaged in ministerial work in Northumberland County, Penn., and for six years in the city of Baltimore. In addition to the professorship above given, Dr. Wolf for several years taught Dogmatic Theology in the seminary, and since 1880 he is joint editor of the *Quarterly Review* of the Lutheran Church. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him in 1876 by Franklin and Marshall College. In 1871 he was the alumni speaker of the seminary. He has twice visited Europe, and traveled extensively through England, Germany, France and Switzerland. In 1877 he declined the presidency of Roanoke College in Virginia. In 1865 Dr. Wolf was married to Miss Ella Kemp, of Reisterstown, Md., a daughter of John and Ellen Kemp, the former of German and the latter of Scotch Irish descent, and to the marriage have been born M. Roberta, attending Wellesley College; Edmund J., now a sophomore in Pennsylvania College; Charles S., Carroll K., Robbin B. and Ethel S. Among the Doctor's publications are "the Christian Church" (translated); "Quarterly Review, XX., 418;" "Practical Expositions of the Scriptures" (translated); "Lutheran Quarterly, II. 179;" "The Retreat of Science on the Antiquity of the Human Race" (translated), Ib. III. 450; "Inaugural Address," Ib. IV. 419; article on "Lutheran Church in America," in the Schaff Herzog Encyclopedia; "The Church's Future," "The Drama of Providence on the Eve of the Reformation;" sermons in the "Homiletic Review" and the "Pulpit Treasury," etc. Dr. Wolf is a frequent contributor to various religious periodicals, and is a member of the society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis.

J. GEORGE WOLF, grain dealer, Gettysburg, was born in Adams County, Penn., April 1, 1821, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Horn) Wolf, the latter a native of Adams County, and of German descent, her father, J. G. Horn, having been a native of Germany. Isaac Wolf was born in Lancaster County, Penn., of German origin, and was a successful farmer. John Wolf, the father of Isaac, and a farmer by occupation, died in 1844. J. George Wolf is the eldest of seven children, and was reared on the farm of his father, an occupation he followed for twenty-five years. In 1872 he came to Gettysburg, and in 1878 embarked in his present business. He was married, in 1844, to E. C. Bittinger, of German origin, Nicholas Bittinger, her grandfather, was a captain in the Revolution, and was also of German origin. To Mr. and Mrs. Wolf were born eight children: C. M., a lawyer, of Hanover; Joseph B., a Lutheran minister of Glen Rock, York County; E. M., a farmer of Adams County; Lucilla Jane, Howard, a carpenter in York; Rev. L. B., now a missionary in India; S. A., a professor in Gaston College, North Carolina; and David M., who is with his father. The family is identified with the Lutheran Church, in which Mr. Wolf has held most of the offices; has been superintendent of the Sabbath school. In politics he is a Republican. He has been a justice of the peace, and held several of the offices in the county where he resided before moving to Gettysburg. He has served as a member of the town council of Gettysburg. He is a conscientious business man and a highly esteemed citizen. Mrs. Wolf's death occurred in 1875, and subsequently Mr. Wolf was married to his present wife, whose maiden name was O. C. Miley, a native of Pennsylvania, and of French origin. She is also identified with the Lutheran Church.

HENRY YINGLING, proprietor of the "Eagle House," Gettysburg, was born in Uniontown, Carroll Co., Md., November 24, 1831, a son of David and Elizabeth (Hite

shew) Yingling. His ancestors were among the early immigrants to America. David Yingling, an early settler of Maryland, was a builder and contractor, and of his ten children Henry is the third. Our subject grew to manhood in his native county, where he received an academic education. At the age of nineteen years he entered a store in Baltimore City, as a clerk, and as such served eight years, a part of which time he was employed at Hagerstown, Md. In the year 1855, at the latter place, he embarked in the dry goods business, which he continued until 1858, and from 1858 to 1863, was proprietor of the Washington Hotel in the same city. In 1866 he bought a farm of 250 acres in Franklin County, Penn., known as the "Monterey Summer Resort," which he successfully managed until 1876, from which time until 1878 he successfully carried on a summer resort hotel. In 1878 he came to Gettysburg and took charge of the "Eagle House." In 1865, Mr. Yingling was married to Mrs. Pitt, *nee* Mary Adams. Mrs. Yingling had one child by her first husband, Anna Pitt, who is now the wife of Edgar Hoover, of Baltimore. In politics Mr. Yingling is a Democrat.

W. T. ZIEGLER, liveryman, Gettysburg, was born in that place, October 3, 1840, a son of Samuel and Sarah (Radford) Ziegler, the former a native of Gettysburg and the latter of Maryland. Samuel Ziegler was a hatter by trade and carried on the business in Gettysburg. His death occurred in 1855, in the city of Philadelphia, where he had resided nine years. Emanuel Ziegler, the grandfather of W. T., was a soldier in the Revolution, enlisting in Adams County. W. T. is the fifth child of eight sons and daughters, and received his schooling in Philadelphia night-schools. He began learning the hatter's trade at the early age of ten years, and worked at the same for five years and a half. He then took up coach painting in Gettysburg, and worked at that occupation until the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry. Mr. Ziegler was in the following battles during the late Rebellion, with the Third and Sixth Army Corps: Newton, Va., Winchester, Va., Stevens' Station, Va., Locust Grove, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Ann, Cold Harbor and Welden Railroad, near Petersburg, Va. In 1864 he was taken prisoner at the battle of Weldon Railroad, and confined in Andersonville prison, and from which "pen" he was released with the last Union soldiers. On returning to Gettysburg after the war he followed coach painting for two years; then engaged in the manufacturing of coaches and carriages, carrying on the business for two years. In 1870 he embarked with the well-known battlefield guide, W. D. Holtzworth, in the livery business, which is his present occupation, and in which he has met with success. He is a member of Post No. 9, G. A. R., of which he has been post-commander. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat. He is at this time president of the school board. In 1867 Mr. Ziegler was married to Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Harmon, of Straban Township, and to them were born seven children: Samuel H., William E., Mary A., Sarah L., Charles T., John S. and Frederick. The family is identified with the Reformed Church.

PHILOMATHÆAN SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE. On the 4th of February, A. D. 1831, more than a year before the State of Pennsylvania granted a charter to Pennsylvania College, the Philomathæan Society had its organization in the "Gettysburg Gymnasium," on the corner of Washington and High Streets, Gettysburg, Penn. The students of the Gymnasium divided themselves into two equal parts, one part to form the "Phrenakosmian," and the other the "Philomathæan" Society. Prof. M. Jacobs was made chairman, and a constitution was adopted, the title "Philomathæan" (lovers of learning) being given to the society, the name being significant of the object of the organization. The names of the founders, given in alphabetical order, are Samuel Oswald, Solomon Oswald, John Oswald, Christopher A. Tabler, Abraham B. Shuman, Daniel Miller, Samuel Russel, John Ulrich, Francis Springer, George Schmucker, William F. Wadsworth, Peter Sahn, William Mennig, Solomon Ritz, Walter J. Sloan and William Metzger. But two of the founders became graduates of the college—Abraham B. Shuman and Rev. William A. Wadsworth; and three are living, a half century after the organization—Rev. William Mennig, Rev. W. J. Sloan and Rev. Dr. Francis Springer. The first to pass the initiatory rites as provided for in the constitution were William W. McClellan, of Baltimore, and Lewis Routzahn, of Frederick, Md. The professors of the several departments and the professors and students of the theological seminary, and several prominent citizens of Gettysburg were among the first honorary members admitted; thirty-one were elected at one time. Among the names are Clay, Webster, Jackson, Chief Justice Marshall, and other dignitaries of church and State. Soon after the societies were firmly established in their literary work they entered into an agreement in regard to the election of active and honorary members, and "articles of confederacy" were prepared. The regulations prohibited either society from admitting any member until he had been in the institution six weeks, but afterward, under the charter of the college, admission was allowed immedi-



Peter Diehl

ately after matriculation. To prevent one society from too far outnumbering the other, the limit of membership was placed at two to one. This was the source of some trouble, and on the February 25, 1835, the faculty of college interposed, defining the limit of age, excess of membership, etc. Again, in 1846, a new set of regulations was adopted, in which the societies arranged all matters pertaining to membership, public celebrations, and all other mutual interests. Only the professors of the institution are eligible to honorary membership in both societies. In the early days of the society the place of meeting was kept in order by the members taken in alphabetical order, who also introduced new members and had to attend to the making of fire, lighting of lamps, etc. This office was abandoned as soon as the society removed into the present college building, as a janitor was then necessary for the increased work in hall, library and reading room. A mere desk was at first used for a library, secretary's use, lamps, etc. The initiation fee was originally 50 cents, which rose to $2 50 and then to $5, at which figure it still remains. The first original declamation was in the German language. On February 17, 1832, the first anniversary celebration was held, speeches were made by two of the founders. The meetings were originally held in the Gymnasium building, and invitations sent to persons of a literary taste, afterward, until 1835, the celebrations were held in the German Church, then a few years in the Presbyterian, and in 1836 all public exercises of the society were held in Christ (College) Church. Biennial addresses were delivered, the society alternating in the choice. As the hall for the society in the present college building was not finished until almost a year after the college was occupied, the society met on the second story. The hall at the east end of the fourth story was assigned to the Philomathæan Society, and was neatly carpeted and papered, and busts of Washington and Franklin adorned the president's desk. In 1851 the hall was remodeled, and again in 1868, the latter time made necessary to a certain extent by damage done after the battle of Gettysburg by wounded of Gen Lee's army, who were lodged in the hall.

At first the library was very small, and all the money that was left after defraying other expenses was to be appropriated to the library. "Buffon's Natural History," purchased January 27, 1832, is recorded as the first book bought. In order to enlarge the library, members gathered books during their vacations. In this way several thousand volumes were collected and more than $100 annually expended. A permanent library fund of $1,000 was secured between 1853 and 1865, the interest of which is annually expended for books. A portion of a second $1,000 has been raised for the use of the library, Rev. S. S. Henry acting as agent for the society for a time. The original library room was enlarged in 1853, and again in 1880. At the present time the library contains almost 7,000 catalogued volumes and is handsomely furnished. An addition to the library, in 1861 a Philo reading-room, was established in the first story of the northeast corner of the college building. The room is supplied with the prominent daily papers, monthly magazines, and all other valuable periodicals, for the use of members at all times except study hours. At several times during the history of the society the subject of obtaining a charter was discussed, and especially was this the case after the library fund was secured. Legal advice was taken and the faculty notified, but the society finally gave up the idea, as the charter of the college would cover the difficulties under which the society was laboring. More than 1,150 students, about 400 of them graduate members, have received part of their training at this society, and, "one of the closest bonds of Philial affection for *alma mater* is the connection with the Philomathæan Society." The Philomathæan Society of the present is in a flourishing condition, having about forty-five members. The hall and library are in excellent condition, and, besides the library fund of over $1,300, has $125 in the treasury.

CHAPTER XLIX.

BERWICK TOWNSHIP & BOROUGH OF ABBOTTSTOWN.

DAVID HOKE, farmer, P. O. Hanover, York County, was born November 13, 1836. His father, David Hoke, Sr., was born about 1805 in York County, near Spring Forge. His boyhood and early manhood were spent in York County, and there his marriage with Barbara Bechtel occurred, shortly before leaving for Adams County. He came to Oxford Township in 1831, and located on the Martin Carl farm, upon which he remained until 1869, when he removed to Hanover. There he led a retired life for a number of years, and died in 1873. He was an ardent supporter of the Reformed Church, of which he was a devoted member. Mr. and Mrs. David Hoke, Sr., were blessed with ten children: Su-

san, deceased; Rebecca, with whom the mother resides; Isaac, deceased; David, our subject; Samuel B., who married Barbara Hershey; George, deceased; Abraham, married to Josie King; Barbara, deceased; Michael, deceased, and Solomon, who married Milly King. All of the children were born on the Martin Carl farm, and received their education in the schools near by. David, our subject, engaged in the business of lime burning for himself when twenty-one years of age, two years later he discontinued this and attended the Normal School at Millersville, Lancaster Co., Penn. After his education was complete he returned to the Martin Carl farm, where he remained until 1863, when he married Louisa, daughter of Michael and Mary A. (Barnitz) Carl. Their married life was begun in the mansion now owned by H. J. Myers, in New Oxford, which was then the property of Mr. Hoke. Two children were born to them: Helen Mary and Carl M. Mr Hoke was two years in the commission business at New Oxford, but after the death of his wife, in 1868, he returned to the Adam Carl farm, his deceased wife's birthplace and former home, adjoining the Martin Carl farm, and has engaged in farming the splendid tract up to date. In 1873 Mr. Hoke's second marriage occurred with Annie E. Slagle, by whom he became the father of four children: Hattie S., Horace Z., Hermie G. and Robert Blaine. The fine farm on which Mr. Hoke resides has, under his successful management, become one of the nicest in its appointments and most commodious in Adams County. The buildings are modern. The surroundings present an air of solidity surpassed by none in the county. Mr. Hoke is a Prohibitionist, and has been a member of the school board several terms; he has also held other official positions in the township. His daughter, Helen Mary, was married in June, 1885, to Rev. Henry H. Sangree, of Fairfield, this county, pastor of the Reformed Church in that village. Our subject's son, Carl M., is now pursuing his studies at Mercersburg College, Franklin County, Penn.

CHAPTER L.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM BREAM, farmer, P. O. Bigler, is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Fleager) Bream, the former a native of this county, the latter of York County, Penn. Jacob was a son of Henry Bream, who was a native of Germany and immigrated to America with his family many years ago, settling in what is now Tyrone Township, this county, where the family made a permanent home. The elder Bream was a member of the Lutheran Church, and had three sons and six daughters. Jacob Bream was born in Tyrone Township, in which his life was passed. He was a well-to-do farmer and highly respected. He and his estimable wife were exemplary members of the Lutheran Church and had a family of ten children: Susan, Joseph, Margaret, Jacob, Daniel, Catherine, John, Samuel, Matilda and William. Mr. Bream died in 1835; Mrs. Bream died subsequently. William Bream, our subject, was reared to farm pursuits, and at the age of eighteen years commenced life on his own account, first as a laborer by the day and month. In 1840 he married Harriet Myers, and purchased and settled upon land where he has since resided. His farm comprises 160 acres of highly improved land, and in addition he also owns a village property in Middletown, the whole of which has been made by his own efforts. He has held various local offices, viz.: Assessor, school director, etc. To Mr. and Mrs. Bream have been born twelve children: Catherine, Matilda (who died November 29, 1862, aged eighteen years, four months and twenty-seven days), Samuel, William E., Mary, Susanna M., Alice, John, Hannah, Anna, Ida and Henry, the last two of whom died in infancy. Mr. Bream and wife and family are members of the Lutheran Church, and active workers in the same. He is a strong adherent of the principles of Republicanism.

ISRAEL GARRETSON, farmer and breeder of fine stock, P. O. Bigler, was born in York County, Penn., in 1830, where he was reared to the pursuits of the farm. Being of a studious disposition he made the best possible use of his school days, acquired a good, practical education, and at the age of nineteen years began teaching school, successfully teaching ten terms. He then began farming in a small way, and by dint of perseverance and intelligent application widened his knowledge of agriculture, soon becoming regarded as an authority on all matters pertaining to that pursuit. He remained in his native county until 1868, when he bought and settled on his present farm, which then contained 106 acres. He subsequently purchased eighty-four acres, and is now the largest and most successful grain and stock dealer in Butler Township. His farm is a model of neatness and convenience, and his improvements are modern and durable. His stock is selected with great care from those breeds which experience has proved to be the most

profitable. In horses, the Percheron is his favorite; in neat cattle he keeps the Jerseys and Guernseys and the herd consists of magnificent animals, and in sheep, the Southdowns and Hampshire Downs, they being excellent wool producers and good for mutton taking on flesh rapidly. Mr. Garretson is a member of the State Board of Agriculture and is now 1886 serving his second term of office. He has served on a number of important committees, was appointed chairman of the committee on farm implements and machinery, and has been a leading member of the County Agricultural Society for many years. As an exhibitor he has no superior. He is a member of the York County Agricultural Society. Having briefly sketched his past and present career, we will proceed to business, it will be in order to insert a few statements regarding his parents and Christian workers as a citizen. The avowed enemy to the popular vice of the day, Mr. Garretson boldly condemns the use of alcohol and by word and deed sets such examples as are worthy of imitation. "Be ye therefore temperate in all things" has been his motto through life. A slave to no habit, addicted to no vices, and free from the restraint of all compromising attitudes where honor and Christian virtues are concerned, he is all the more potent as an advocate of reform, the more powerful as an opponent in the suppression of evil. Fearless to advocate the right to him more than to any other one belongs the credit of having caused the overthrow of King Alcohol in his vicinity. He met the petition of the drinkers in open court at different times with a remonstrance signed by many worthy citizens whom he personally solicited. His example in this respect has since been followed by others closing the doors of the drinking houses. October 20, 1859, he married Rachel, a daughter of Thomas and Jane Garretson, of York County. Our subject and wife have three children: Jacob B., Eli and Israel R. The entire family are members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Garretson holds, as one of the trustees, the property of this society in York County, which aggregates considerable value; also the records of the first monthly meetings of Warrington and Newberry (Penn.) Meetings, beginning in 1745 and ending in 1856. He has also the records of the Friends Society of Menallen particular meeting, and records of births and deaths of many members of the Warrington and Newberry Monthly Meetings. His father, Israel Garretson, was born May 7, 1798, and died June 20, 1880. His mother, Ruth (Walker) Garretson, was born December 25, 1804, and died February 6, 1880, and her children by Mr. Garretson were Jacob, born April 4, 1826; Lydia, born April 4, 1828; Israel, born July 25, 1830; Ruth A., born January 28, 1833; Mary, born January 6, 1836; Martha, born July 8, 1829; Robert N., born October 31, 1842, died April 7, 1846; and Maria, born June 7, 1845. Thomas Garretson, the father of the present Mrs. Israel Garretson, was born January 20, 1788, and died January 25, 1862. His first wife, Susannah Cleaver, was the mother of Isaac, born April 27, 1816, died May 7, 1816, and his mother died May 4, 1816. Thomas Garretson was next married to Mrs. Jane (Hoopes) Warner, the widow of William Warner, by whom she had Mary, born January 18, 1816, died October 10, 1821. Jane (Hoopes) Warner was born February 17, 1790, and died January 27, 1859. The children of Thomas Garretson by his second marriage were Julia A., born October 14, 1818, died September 19, 1823; Sarah, born October 21, 1820. Warner, born September 26, 1822, died March 7, 1823; Susan, born December 12, 1823, died February 23, 1853; Eliza J., born November 23, 1825, died April 11, 1848; Rachel, born September 18, 1827; Eli B., born September 2, 1830, died April 10, 1859; Alfred, born July 13, 1833, died August 14, 1847.

DANIEL D. GITT, farmer, P. O. Arendtsville, was born in Adams County, Penn., March 20, 1817, eldest son of Henry Gitt, who is a grandson of James Gitt, who emigrated from Ireland and settled near Hanover, Penn. Henry Gitt had six sons and four daughters, seven of whom are now living. He kept hotel for about forty years where the Philadelphia & Pittsburgh Turnpike crosses the Baltimore & Carlisle Turnpike, in Adams County; he also farmed extensively, having 700 acres in one body. D. D. Gitt devoted a portion of his early life to merchandising, was engaged extensively in lumbering at one time; and traveled considerably as an agent for the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company. He is the inventor of some useful articles, prominent among which is one to support in bed invalids in a sitting posture, at any desired angle, which is extensively used; also an invalid bed highly useful in cases of extreme helplessness or fractured limbs. In 1841 Mr. Gitt married Miss Hannah Wierman, daughter of Isaac Wierman, a prominent representative of Adams County in the State Legislature a number of its sessions. Mr. Wierman died at the age of seventy-two years. He was the grandson of William Wierman, who emigrated from Holland, and located on 1,200 acres of land bought of William Penn's sons on Bermudian Creek. Mr. Gitt has three sons and one daughter: Thomas W., is despatcher of trains at Harrisburg, Penn., for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company (he married Rosa De Huff, of Mifflin, Penn., and they have two daughters and one son); M. Fannie B. married Henry Koser, a farmer, near Middletown, Adams County (they have one daughter and one son); Henry W. is weighmaster and collector at Harrisburg for the Pennsylvania Canal Company (he married Martha Siers, of Harrisburg, they have two daughters); Isaac C. is collector at Columbia, Penn., for the Pennsylvania Canal Company, and also a merchant (he married Georgie A. Bennet, of Columbia, Penn.) Mr. D. D. Gitt is an uncompromising Prohibitionist; he and family are church members.

CYRUS S. GRIEST, farmer, P. O. Guernsey, was born in York County, Penn., in 1835, a son of Cyrus and Mary Ann (Cook) Griest, natives of York County, Penn., who settled in Menallen Township in 1839, and there passed the balance of their lives. Nine children were born to them, seven of whom are living: Hiram, George M. (deceased), Jane, wife of William Whitson; Ann M., Cyrus S., Jesse W. (deceased), who was Indian agent seven years in Nebraska; Maria E., wife of Charles J. Tyson; Lizzie, wife of Andrew Koser, and Amos W. Cyrus Griest, Sr., died in 1869, aged sixty-eight years. Mary Ann Griest (his wife) died in 1884, aged seventy seven. Both were members of the Society of Friends. Cyrus, Sr., was a son of Willing and Ann (McMillen) Griest, natives of York County. Willing was a son of Willing, Sr., who was the first white male child born in Wilmington, Del., then Willingston, and for which he was named. The early ancestors of the family came from Ireland, and as far back as the knowledge of them extends they belonged to the Society of Friends. Cyrus S., our subject, was partially educated by private instruction at home, in addition to public school instruction, supplemented by a course in the Academy at London Grove, Chester Co., Penn. In 1861 he married Miss Letitia daughter of John Broomell, of Chester County, Penn. A year later he purchased his present farm, which has since been his home, with the exception of two years, during which he resided in Gettysburg. His farm consists of 136 acres of well improved land. In 1885 he completed a modern creamery at Sunnyside, the first one in the county. He keeps the most profitable grades of stock, having a fine herd of Guernsey cows. To Mr. and Mrs. Griest have been born seven children, all living: E. Belle, Mary E., Florence, Lizzie, George, C. Arthur, Maurice. The eldest three are graduates of the West Chester Normal School, and rank high as teachers. To the cause of education Mr. Griest is devotedly attached. He and his wife are birthright members of the Society of Friends. On his entrance into business his capital consisted of $800, and he incurred a debt of $5,000, which has long since disappeared. The improvements he has made have cost him more than as much as the purchase price of the farm. Mr. Griest is one of the few who have never tasted whisky nor tobacco in any form.

JOHN HEIGES, farmer, P. O. Guernsey, was born in Adams County, Penn., July 16, 1830, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Chronister) Heiges, natives of Pennsylvania, who lived many years in this county, but later removed to York County, then to Clearfield County, Penn., where they died. John Heiges was partly reared on the farm, and when old enough learned the carpenter's trade, on the completion of which he moved to Clearfield County, Penn., and followed the same successfully for twenty five years. He was married in the above county, October 3, 1853, to Telithia E. Rishel, who has borne him five children: Frederick, Clara E. (deceased), Abraham R. (deceased), Almeda J. and Franklin L. Mrs. Heiges died August 5, 1884, aged forty-eight years, and Mr. Heiges' second marriage occurred February 11, 1886, with Jane Peters. In 1875, Mr. Heiges purchased the 200 acres of land where he now resides. His farm is well improved, far above the average. He is an exemplary member of the Lutheran Church, and while living in Clearfield County held the offices of elder and deacon; has also filled some offices of this township. Mr. Heiges began life a poor boy, having but 62 cents when he arrived in Clearfield County, but has acquired a large property, aggregating many hundreds of dollars.

HENRY KOSER, deceased (name formely spelled Kozer), was the founder of the family in America. He settled on the place where his grandson, Henry, now resides, in the year 1808, and subsequently married Susanna Hartzell. On the land he purchased (124 acres) he lived and died. He was the first postmaster of Bigler, and as such served many years; was an enterprising man and accumulated a large property. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church. They had four children: Henry G., Alexander, Rachel and Eliza (twins), all of whom grew up, had families, and are now deceased. Mr. Koser died in 1860 and his wife in 1863. Henry G., their eldest son, was born on the homestead, November 21, 1814, and married, October 17, 1839, Margaret, daughter of Andrew Brugh. He was a successful farmer and held some of the offices of the township. In early life he and his wife belonged to the Lutheran Church, but later joined the German Baptists. To them were born seven children, six now living: Sarah Ann, Andrew, Henry, Margaret, Mary L. and Emma J. Mr. Koser died July 12, 1884, and is buried on the place where he was born; his widow, who was born March 26, 1815, is still living. Henry Koser, third in line of descent, was born on the homestead in 1847. April 25, 1872, he married Frances, daughter of D. D. Gitt, who has borne him two children: Henry F. and Clara Alberta. In 1884 Mr. Koser erected buildings on the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad, Biglerville, for trade in phosphates, lime, bark, etc. He is an enterprising and public-spirited gentleman, and was active in soliciting subscriptions to aid in building the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad; was a member of the building committee of the Evangelical Church, Middletown; was one of the founders of the Centerview Cemetery, chartered January 12, 1885, and was the first president. Politically he is a Democrat. His wife is an exemplary member of the Lutheran Church.

HENRY LOWER (deceased) was born in Adams County, Penn., in 1813, and is a son of Conrad and Catherine Lower. There was at least one generation in America before Conrad Lower. Henry Lower settled where his son, C. A., now resides, in 1854, purchas-

ing at that time 140 acres of land and mill property, and he operated the mill in connection with farming until his decease. He was a self made man, having begun life a poor boy, was industrious and had good business tact and capacity. In all his business undertakings he was successful, and he accumulated a fair amount of property. He and his wife were acceptable members of the Reformed Church, of which he was a generous supporter. He married Hannah Doterrer, who bore him three children: John S., Conrad A. and H. R. His death was caused by an accident in 1868, a bank caving in on him, killing him instantly. Conrad A. is the second son, and was born in 1828. He was reared to the milling business, which he followed a number of years. Having abandoned that, he devotes his time to overseeing his property. The present mill building was erected in 1859 by his father. It is erected on the site occupied by a stone mill which was built over 100 years ago. Conrad A. fully inherits his father's enterprise, and is one of the public-spirited and progressive men of the county.

JOHN MINTER, farmer, P. O. Bigler, was born in Franklin County, Penn., in 1825, and is a son of Michael and Sarah (Hoffman) Minter, natives of Adams County. Michael was a son of Martin Minter, who was also born in Adams County. The father of Martin (name unknown) was born in Germany. Michael died in Franklin County in 1827. After his death his widow, with his five children, Catherine, Elizabeth, Sarah, Michael and John, removed to this county. Later she married Peter Gross, and moved to Stark County, Ohio, where Mr. Gross died. His widow died in Somerset County, Penn., in 1884, aged eighty years. Martin Minter lived the most of his life in Franklin Township, and reared a large family of children, now nearly all deceased. John Minter, at the age of eighteen, began to learn the blacksmith trade, and for thirty years followed the same in this county. In 1860 he purchased ninety four acres of land, seventy six of which are under cultivation and well improved. He had not a dollar to begin life with, but through persistency and industry has built up a snug little fortune of about $15,000 or $20,000. He has been collector for school and State taxes. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Minter has served as elder. He married, in 1848, Anna Steinour, who has borne him eight children, seven of whom are living: Emaline, William, John, Thomas, Amos, Allen, Clara and Sarah C. (latter deceased). Mr. Minter votes with the Republican party.

JACOB C. PENSYL, shoe-maker, P. O. Guernsey, was born in this county in 1842, and is a son of Henry Pensyl, also a native of this county, and now deceased. Jacob C. learned the shoe-maker's trade early in life. November 6, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. In the spring of 1862 he was at the front in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. After the evacuation of Harrison's Landing the regiment was detached from the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the battle of Blackwater, Va., where, Mr. Pensyl says, the rebels used guns that, when discharged, made no report. The regiment was next sent to New Berne, N. C., and was afterward in the battles of Kingston and Plymouth, N. C., where Mr. Pensyl was captured, in April, 1864, and confined in Andersonville Prison four months; then was removed to Charleston, where he was confined six weeks, and, after remaining a prisoner seven weeks more, in Florence, was paroled and returned home. When exchanged he returned to his regiment and did duty in the hospital, and received his discharge in July, 1865. After his return home he suffered for a long time from ill health, being unable to help himself for months. In 1868 he married Isabella Peters, who has borne him one child, C. Irene. Mr. Pensyl owns eight acres of well improved land; is a member of the United Brethren Church, and belongs to Seagle, T. F. Elden Post, No. 507. He votes the Republican ticket.

J. A. H. RETHER, P. O. Bigler, was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 9, 1821, and is a son of John Michael and Anna Martha Rether, natives of Germany, who lived and died in that country. The boyhood of our subject was passed in the village of Rhidenberg, where he acquired a practical education in the village schools. He learned the blacksmith's trade in his father's shop, who was also by trade a smith. In 1840 he sailed for America, and after a voyage of nine weeks, landed at Baltimore. The second day after his arrival in that part he secured employment at his trade, remaining there three years. During that time he assisted in the construction of the first locomotive that went to Russia to be used on the first railroad in that country. In 1843 he located at McSherrystown, this county, and established a shop, which he carried on three years; then removed to Hunterstown, where he continued his trade until 1849, when he bought property in Middletown, erected a shop, and here at present he may be found, little the worse to all appearances for the fifty years of incessant toil he has passed through. For two years during the war he served in the mechanical department of the United States Service, mostly at the front; his brother, Sebastian, was also in the service, a member of the First Maryland Cavalry and died while in the service; another brother, Martin, resides in Germany, and another in Bedford County, this State. Mr. Rether has one sister, Margaret, who married John Leach of Crawford County, Kas. In connection with his trade, Mr. Rether also carried on a farm, hotel and brick-yard, etc., etc., doing a general and successful business. He left the "fatherland" with barely enough money to pay his passage

to our shores, but gradually has made his efforts tell, and his progress is marked by a permanent growth in property, the value of which will foot up to $20,000. Through endorsing the paper of others he lost some $3,000, but adversity never "downs" a man of his pluck and energy. He was appointed postmaster at Bigler under President Buchanan's administration and efficiently served until the inauguration of President Cleveland. Of township offices he has held those of collector, treasurer and auditor, and discharged the duties of each impartially and to the satisfaction of his townsmen. Politically he is an adherent of the principles of Republicanism, and never fails to help his party with his vote and influence. In 1849, he married Sophia, daughter of Peter Smith of this county, born July 6, 1832, and to them have been born eight children (four living: Alsena A., wife of Israel Shank; Clarence, a physician; George A. and Charles; the deceased are Frances Eugenia, John E., Peter R. and Edna May. Mrs. Rether is a member of the Lutheran Church. Dr. Clarence Rether was born in 1856 and after completing a course at the Adams County Normal school, followed teaching five years. In 1881 he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1884, practiced one year in Philadelphia and the same length of time in Centerport; located at Middletown in 1886. August 31, 1883, he married Elizabeth A. Herrmann, daughter of Dr August F. Herrmann, A. F., and has one daughter Edna D. George A. Rether was born in Middletown, Penn., November 2, 1863. In 1876 he entered the Hyghenian College at Oxford, Penn., where he completed a full course of the college, and in 1879 he entered Bryant, Stratton & Sadler College, of Baltimore, Md., where he graduated in penmanship and book-keeping (commercial) department. He taught public school two years in Adams County and one year in the college of Girard, Kansas, as teacher of penmanship and book keeping. In 1883 he commenced business in Middletown, dealing in coal and lumber, and in 1884 he erected a large warehouse on the line of the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad at Middletown, and in 1886 built a planing-mill, sash and door factory. February 22, 1886, he married Anna C., second and youngest daughter of Senator Ezra Minnick of Middletown, Md. Charles Rether, in 1880, completed a full course at the Hyghenian College, Oxford, Penn. He employs several hands in the manufacture of cigars, for which industry he travels as salesman.

REV. ABRAHAM ROTH was born in York County, Penn., and married Maria, daughter of John Mumma, a native of this county. At the time of settling there he bought 242 acres of land and mill property, the mill having been erected by his wife's father in 1797. He was a Mennonite minister, having entered the ministry when a young man, and became an able preacher, rising to the distinction of a bishop. He was widely and favorably known, was an extensive traveler and an untiring worker, universally beloved by all. He had six children: Jonas, Samuel, Daniel, Elizabeth, Susan and Maria M. Daniel and Maria M. are living, the former being minister of the same church and residing in Maryland. Rev. Abraham Roth died in 1854; his widow in 1858. Jonas Roth was born in York County, Penn., in 1800. Arriving at maturity he engaged in buying and selling stock and operating a distillery. He carried on a large business, was a man of sound business judgment and successful in his commercial undertakings. He married Barbara Kauffman, who bore him nine children: Maria (deceased), Elias, Jeremiah, Henry, Abraham, Reuben, Leander, Sarah and Susie. He died in 1871; his widow in August, 1884. Up to the time of the civil war he was a Democrat and since then was a Republican. Jeremiah is the second son and third child, and was born November 30, 1831. February 26, 1857, he married Eliza Ann, daughter of Joseph Deardorff. For ten years he traveled extensively in the fruit tree business over Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio. In 1872 he purchased the old homestead, and has since devoted himself to the duties of the farm. Altogether he owns 143 acres of good land. He is the father of twelve children (ten now living): Susannah G., Beniah T., Henry C., Sarah A., Abner G. (deceased), Ida M., Jeremiah T., Reuben S., Rachel E. (deceased), Eliza B., Rose E. and Daisy E. Mr. Roth votes the Democratic ticket.

JESSE SLAYBAUGH, farmer, P. O. Menallen, was born in Butler (then Menallen) Township, this county, in 1825, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Peter Slaybaugh, natives of Adams County, who had a family of four children: Jesse, Henry, Maria and Elizabeth. Peter Slaybaugh was a weaver by trade, which he followed while he lived, and died in 1828. He was an exemplary member of the Lutheran Church. After her husband's death, Mrs. Slaybaugh married Jacob Weidner, by whom she had two children: Mary C. and Anna R. She died in 1876, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Weidner died in 1868. He and his wife were members of the Reformed Church. Peter Slaybaugh's father, Peter S., and Rebecca (Guise), his wife, removed to this county in its early settlement, and here lived and died. Their children were Jacob, Peter, David, Daniel, Nicholas, Abraham and Susanna, all deceased but Nicholas. The wife of Peter Slaybaugh, Jr., was a daughter of Henry and ——— (Schnar) Peter. Jesse, our subject, lived, from after three years of age, at home until attaining his majority and in youth learned the blacksmith's trade. He established himself in a shop at Lower's Mill, and carried on his business nine years. In 1855 he purchased 114 acres of land, on which he settled, and where he now resides. He began life a poor boy with little or no means, but by hard work and

genuine pluck has acquired a large property. To Mr and Mrs. Slaybaugh have been born four children, Elizabeth A., Henry P., Howard J. and Barbara E. The entire family are members of the United Brethren Church. Politically Mr Slaybaugh is liberal and votes for whom he thinks is the best man. He resides in the house built by Henry Slaybaugh in 1814.

MARTIN THOMAS, farmer, P. O. Table Rock, was born on the farm where he now lives January 2, 1815, and is a son of Jacob and Mary Bear Thomas, the former of whom was born and reared in Cumberland County, Penn. Jacob Thomas came, about 1809, with his wife and one child, and settled where Martin now resides, purchasing at the time 151 acres of land. Here he lived until his death, which occurred in 1822. He and his wife were members of the Reformed Church. He was the possessor of a good intellect, and kept himself well posted on the affairs of the day. Five children were born to him: George B., Martin, Polly, deceased wife of Joseph Hartzell, deceased, Catherine, Margaret, wife of John Latchaw. Mrs. Thomas died in 1874. The subject of this sketch was "put out" at the age of seven years, from which time he made his own way in the world. At the age of seventeen he began learning the shoe-maker's trade, which he only followed for a short time. Until his marriage he labored for about seven dollars per month. In 1837 he married Susan, daughter of Jacob Eaholtz, and afterward settled on the home farm, which he rented seven years, after which he purchased it, and has since resided on it. Although starting in life a poor boy, Mr Thomas has acquired a good home, and is living the declining years of his life amid peace and surrounded with plenty. Three children were born to him: George W., married to Anna M. Bushey (they had two children, Lettie A. and Kempher); Martin H., deceased, formerly a hardware merchant in Abbottstown (married Elsie Deatrick, both of whom died several years after their marriage, leaving one child, now an orphan, named Elsie; the youngest child died in infancy. Mrs. Thomas died January 22, 1879, aged seventy two years and eight months. She was a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Thomas belongs to the Reformed Church, of which he is a liberal supporter.

J. C. WARREN, M. D., P. O. Menallen, was born in York County, Penn., in 1852, and is a son of Dr. James Warren, formerly a prominent physician of York County, but now retired and living in Adams County. Our subject passed his boyhood in the city, and received his literary education in the city schools. In 1870 he entered the medical university, at Louisville, Ky., from which he graduated in 1873. He began practice in Lancaster, Penn., where he devoted himself to a remunerative practice for three years. He then moved to near Gettysburg, and practiced a short time; then located in Strinestown, York County, where he practiced successfully eight years. In 1883 he came to his present location, since which time he has built up a lucrative practice, which is constantly on the increase. October 9, 1883, he married Miss Eliza A., a daughter of John Dull. Dr. Warren is a congenial, affable gentleman, and decidedly popular, both socially and professionally. He is an acceptable member of the Reformed Church. Mrs. Warren's father, John Dull (deceased), was born in Butler Township in 1810, and was a son of Joseph and Mary (Weist) Dull, old settlers of the county, in which they lived and died. Both belonged to the Reformed Church. They were parents of four children: Benjamin, John W., Eliza and Mary. He died in 18—. John Dull married, in 1842, Susanna, daughter of John and Mary (Smith) Myers, and for eight years after lived in Whitestown; he then settled on the farm where the family now reside. He was a member of the Reformed Church. As a successful business man he acquired a large property. He was the father of two children, one of whom is living—Eliza Ann, wife of Dr. Warren. Mr Dull died in 1883. The parents of Mrs. John Dull died when she was a child, and their history is unattainable. To them were born seven children: Mary, George, Gabriel, Margaret, Harriet, Elizabeth and Susanna.

A. A. WIERMAN, miller, P. O. Arendtsville, was born at York Springs, Adams County, in 1827, and is a son of Joseph Wierman, who was a son of Nicholas Wierman, an early settler of Huntington Township. Our subject was reared on the farm and in the mill, and received a good education. In 1856 he went West and visited many places of interest. Returning in 1859 he commenced milling in Huntington Township, where he was engaged until 1866 at which time he purchased his present mill property, with eighty acres of land, formerly owned by the well known Isaac Wierman. He is an energetic, enterprising gentleman, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his many acquaintances. Mr Wierman has been twice married—first in 1859, to Mary J., daughter of John Day, and by her he had two children: Edward and Mary J. Mrs. Wierman died in 1879, aged forty one years. He was married to his second wife, Ellen, daughter of William Heller, in 1881, and two children have been born to this union, Zora and Maude. Mr Wierman is a member of the Society of Friends, and his estimable wife is a member of the Methodist Church. He is well posted in the current affairs of the day, and politically he is a Republican, and votes with that party on all questions of National importance.

JOSEPH E. WIERMAN, miller, P. O. Mummasburg, was born in the vicinity of York Springs, this county, May 4, 1837, and is a son of Joseph and Susan Wierman. He was reared to milling, and in the schools of his district obtained a practical education.

After attaining his majority he worked in mills in the counties of Cumberland, York and Perry under instructions. As his first business venture he leased and conducted his father's mill, in 1876, one year; then the Bermudian Valley Mills, near Bragtown, three years; then Fred Asper's mill, one year; and afterward the Deardorff mill, for one year; and in 1884 he purchased and took charge of his present property, the Willow Grove Mill. Mr. Wierman is a practical miller and thoroughly conversant with every detail of the business. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was in the battles of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, served his time of enlistment, nine months, and was honorably discharged. He married, in 1880, Miss Anna Myers, an exemplary Christian lady, and a member of the Reformed Church.

CHAPTER LI.

CONOWAGO TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF McSHERRYSTOWN.

EPHRAIM BOLLINGER, P. O. Sell's Station, was born September 30, 1836, on the first farm below Hanover on the York road, Pennsylvania. The genealogy of this family dates back to Switzerland whence the great-grandfather, Jacob Bollinger, immigrated to America when the Indians roamed over this county; he settled in York County, Penn., where some of his descendants yet live. The men in this family followed milling, the trade descending from father to son. Jacob Bollinger's son Jacob had a mill six miles below Hanover, which burned down about 100 years ago, and which was one of the first in York County. Jacob Bollinger, Jr., reared a family of eight children, of whom four survived, and of these, Jacob M., who was a miller in early life, married and then became a farmer. He moved to Carroll County, Md., and, after living there nineteen years, returned to Pennsylvania twenty-nine years ago, and settled near Christ Church, in Union Township, this county. He died in Conowago Township, Adams County, March 13, 1886, aged seventy-nine years. He was for three years director of the almshouse in Gettysburg, and filled minor township offices; was well known and esteemed, and for over sixty years was a member of the Reformed Church, serving as an elder and filling other responsible offices. He was a major in the Pennsylvania Militia and by most people was known as Maj. Bollinger. He was married in York County, Penn., to Miss Nancy, daughter of Daniel Sprenkel, and who is yet living, the mother of six children: Louise, Ephraim, Benjamin (deceased), Eli, Jessie and Mary. Ephraim Bollinger was reared on a farm and has chiefly followed agricultural pursuits. For the last twenty years he has owned and operated the old Kitzmiller mill, built in 1738. Over the mill door is a large stone on which is inscribed the following names and dates: "*Hanson Martin Kitzmiller, Aug.* 1738; *Ano* 1755; *I. H. G. K. M., May* 12, 1791." Probably the dates of the building and re-building of the mill. Ephraim Bollinger was married December 24, 1876, to Miss Sarah Loho, who has borne him two children: Mary Irene and Jacob Roy. Politically, though our subject is identified with the Democratic party, he votes for the best man. He has himself filled minor township offices and has been also assessor, collector, auditor, etc.

REV. P. FORHAN, father superior of Conowago Chapel, P. O. McSherrystown, is a native of County Kerry, Ireland. He came to America at an early age and was educated at Woodstock College, in Baltimore, Md. He then taught in the Baltimore, Worcester (Mass.) and Georgetown Colleges, and was in Washington before he came to Conowago Township, this county, in June, 1883. He has been Father Superior here ever since and is assisted by five fathers: Haugh, Emig, Manus, Richard, Finnegan, and three brothers, Hamilton McGunigle and Donovan. The different churches located at Hanover, Oxford and Paradise are supplied by Conowago Chapel, and much of its present admirable condition is due to the earnest efforts and endeavors of Father Forhan, who is beloved and honored by all with whom he comes in contact.

DAVID P. FORNEY, farmer, Hanover, York County, Penn., was born February 14, 1837, in Hanover, Penn. The progenitor of this well known family was John Adam Forney (formerly spelled Fornich), a tailor by occupation, who came to America about 1721 from Wachenheim, Germany, with his wife and four children, and settled near the site of Hanover. One of the ancestors of our subject, Philip Forney, lived on a part of the old homestead purchased of the Penns, and reared a large family. Philip Forney's son, David, married a Miss Nace, a daughter of Mathias (a tanner), and Elizabeth (Bowman) Nace, who were prominent people in Hanover. David Forney was a tanner by trade;



S. A. Gilliland

he and his wife died in Baltimore, Md., leaving one son, Mathias Nace Forney, who was born in Baltimore, and there married Amanda Nace (a cousin), daughter of Hon. George Nace, of Hanover, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Mathias Nace Forney had six children: George N., Catharine N., wife of Rev. J. B. Bittinger, D. D., of Sewickly ville, Penn.; Louise E., wife of Henry Wirt, of Hanover, Penn.; Anna M.; Mathias N., a resident of New York, formerly editor of the *Railroad Gazette;* and David P. Our subject was educated in the schools of Hanover and at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Penn. He has been a farmer nearly all his life, and at present has 185 acres of land under a good state of cultivation. He was united in marriage with Miss Amanda, daughter of Dr. G. W. Hinkle and granddaughter of Judge Hinkle, of Hanover, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. David P. Forney have seven children now living: Anna, George, Harry H., Lucy, Catharine, Maggie and Philip. Squire Forney has been identified with the Republican party, but frequently votes for the best men regardless of party. In the spring of 1885 he was elected justice of the peace and is filling the office with marked ability.

JOHN P. JOHNS, stockman, McSherrystown. John Johns, a Quaker, and a native of Wales, immigrated to America with William Penn. The Johns settled in Lancaster County, Penn., and there were several children in the family at the time, of whom John Johns, Jr., was then twelve years old. He, John Johns, Jr., married and had six children—three sons and three daughters; he and his wife died on the old homestead in Lancaster County, Penn. Their son, John, married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Miller, and they also died in Lancaster County and are buried in the Johns' Cemetery. John and Elizabeth Johns had seven children—five boys and two girls. Of these, John married Elizabeth, daughter of David and Rosannah (Schwartz) Melhorn, and had a family of eleven children who attained maturity: John H., Eli, M. Matilda, Hattie, David, Jeremiah, Amanda, Elizabeth, Juliann, Susannah and George W. Of these four are still living; all were married except M. Matilda, who is now living on the old farm in Conowago Township, this county, where her parents came in 1832 after the death of their parents and there died also. All the Johns were farmers. Of the children of John and Elizabeth, Jeremiah married Elizabeth Oister (who survives him and now keeps hotel at McSherrystown), and had six children: John, Jacob, David (deceased), Alice E. (deceased), Jeremiah and Samuel. Jeremiah Johns, Sr., was a farmer and kept hotel in McSherrystown, where he died. Of the children of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Oister) Johns, Jeremiah was married January 29, 1846, to Hannah E. Eyster, whose ancestors were of German extraction. Her grandfather, George Daniel Eyster, born June 6, 1757, married Magdalena Schlagle November 14, 1780. He was a tanner and farmer, and died near Hunterstown, aged seventy-nine years; he had eleven children all of whom are deceased. One of his sons, Peter Eyster, born in Adams County, Penn., died in York County, Penn., aged seventy-one years, was a farmer; was twice married, and by his first wife Elizabeth (Weaver), who died at the age of fifty-nine, had eight children: George D., David (deceased), Jacob, William, Elizabeth, Mary M., Sarah A. and Rebecca A. (latter deceased). John P. Johns, the subject of this biography, is a son of Jeremiah and Hannah E. (Eyster) Johns, born August 15, 1846, in McSherrystown, Penn., where he received a common school education. He farmed until he attained his majority, and then engaged in the harness business for several years, after which he bought and sold horses. He commenced on a small scale, but, finding that he was suited to the business, soon devoted all his time to it and has been one of the most successful men in this line in this part of the county. His stables are located in McSherrystown, Berlin, Adams County and Gallipolis, Ohio. He buys many horses in the West, especially in Ohio, and in the winter buys mules in Kentucky. His sales are generally in Southern Pennsylvania and Maryland, and his business transactions last year amounted to $108,000. Our subject was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Egbert Eckert, by whom he has one son, Henry Augustus, who was born October 23, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Johns are members of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, respectively. Politically Mr. Johns is a Republican. He is a self made man in every respect, owing his success to his own energy, perseverance and good business principles.

S. L. JOHNS, manufacturer and merchant, McSherrystown, was born November 25, 1859, in Conowago Township, near Hanover, son of Jeremiah Johns. Our subject received a common school education, but is chiefly self educated. Quite early in life he became interested in cigar manufacturing, and at the age of eighteen engaged a man, John F. Keefer, as journeyman, and both went to work making cigars, Mr. Johns learning as he worked, not knowing anything about business when he commenced. He soon mastered the trade, however, and, from time to time, employed more workmen, increasing his trade every year and almost every day. Success is ever ready to reward the energetic, and our subject had the satisfaction of seeing his business grow from a small beginning to its present proportions. He commenced February 17, 1878, and to-day manufactures about 4,500,000 cigars annually, employing, in various departments, nearly 140 men, women and children, more than half of whom are employed in McSherrystown. He is also engaged in packing tobacco, having warehouses in Lancaster County, Penn., and is also buying tobacco in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, consuming and selling from 600 to 800 cases of leaf tobacco annu-

ally. He also exchanges tobacco for cigars, and last year handled nearly 6,000,000 cigars. June 5, 1886, Mr. Johns opened a grocery and confectionery store in McSherrystown, another marked improvement to the town. He was married December 26, 1882, to Miss Emma, daughter of Peter Strasbaugh, and by her he has one son—G. Milton Blaine born March 13, 1884. Politically our subject has been identified with the Republican party, and has ever taken an active interest in all the public affairs of the township; was one of the men instrumental in getting the turnpike from Hanover to McSherrystown, of which he has been director since its completion. He was also instrumental in having McSherrystown incorporated, and was elected its first burgess. When the McSherrystown Building Association was talked about he at once became an active advocate of it, and has served as director for five years. In 1883, being mindful of the welfare of the working people, he, himself, started the Sevies B Building Association, of which he is now president, and which is the means of building homes for his workmen, where even a young man, by making a small weekly payment, soon has a home. Thus we give a brief sketch of the active career of a self-made man, who has promoted the welfare of the town and people, and who is an example of what a young man of energy and good business principles can accomplish.

EDWARD J. KUHN, stockman, P. O. Hanover, York County, was born September 23, 1827, in Union Township, Adams Co., Penn. The family genealogy dates back to Germany. The paternal grandfather, John Kuhn, was reared on a farm in Berks County, Penn., and there followed blacksmithing and farming. He was married to Therese Fricker, and they both died in Conowago Township, this county, the parents of eleven children: Judith, Elizabeth, Margaret, John, Anna (died when a young lady), Joseph J., Catharine, Polly, Therese, Abalonia and Magdalena. Of these John is living, aged eighty-nine years. Joseph J., the father of our subject, was born on the old homestead October 4, 1803; was a farmer all through life; was educated in this county, and died in Oxford Township September 17, 1878. He married Jane McCabe, of Hanover, York County, daughter of Edward and Rebecca (Hudson) McCabe, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of Norristown, Penn. To this union were born eight children who attained maturity: Edward J., Louis D. B., Maria (married to Charles Leison, and died in Cuba), Charles, Jane E., Joseph A., John and George. Joseph J. Kuhn was a Whig in early life, in later years a Democrat; he was much interested in military matters; was elected colonel of the Pennsylvania Militia before he was twenty-one, and received several appointments from the governors of the State. He filled township and county offices, and, in about 1870, was elected associate judge by the people, by whom he was well known and held in high estimation. Two of his sons are stockmen, two lawyers, two represent the medical profession, one of whom, Louis, was surgeon in the army and navy. Edward J. is the only son who did not receive a classical education, being chiefly self-educated. In early life he was a stockman. In 1854 he went to Missouri, and farmed in Lincoln County, and the next year married Miss Anna P., daughter of Dr. Presly Gill, formerly of Fairfax, Va. She died in Missouri in June, 1862, leaving three children: Charles F., a physician in New York; Anna, a sister of charity in the St. Louis Hospital, and William L., a resident of Hanover, York Co., Penn. Our subject left Missouri in 1864, and returned to Pennsylvania, where he traded cattle for eight years. He was married, on second occasion, in 1870, to Miss Sarah J., daughter of Jacob Hilt, of Hanover, Penn., and by this union there are five children now living: Mary A., Guy L., Bertha J., Amelia G. and Sarah E. Politically Mr. Kuhn is a Democrat. He is now engaged in the cattle business in this county. While residing in Missouri he drove cattle there from Texas, and thereby saw much of the West.

VIRGIL H. B. LILLY, physician McSherrystown. Samuel Lilly, the progenitor of this well-known family, emigrated from Bristol, England, in 1730, previous to which he had married Miss Ann Price, two ceremonies being performed the same day to celebrate the union, one by the Catholic and the other by the Established Church. This grand old man settled in Adams County, Penn., where he bought and improved a farm (now owned by his grandson, Samuel Lilly Jenkins), called it Eden, and there died January 8, 1758, aged fifty-nine years. His ashes rest under the Church of the Sacred Heart, at Conowago; his wife, Anna, also died in Eden, in June, 1784, aged eighty-five years. They had seven children: Esther and Richard born in England, Thomas on the sea, and John, Samuel, Mary and Joseph at Eden. Of the above, John, born June 15, 1733, married Miss Verlinda Hardy, of Harford County, Md., who bore him six children: Ann E., Samuel, Richard, Mildred, Bennett and Henry. Of these Samuel, born March 23, 1768, near Cooptown, Harford Co., Md., died opposite Eden September 12, 1853. He was married to Miss Hannah Cooper, of Lancaster County, Penn., who died in December, 1835; they had three children that outlived them: John, Sarah and Virlinda. The last mentioned married William S. Jenkins, a great grandson of Richard Jenkins, and had seven children. Sarah Lilly, born October 22, 1800, is still living in the white house near Conowago Church; John, born opposite Eden February 2, 1797, in Mountpleasant Township, this county, and died May 29, 1869, on the adjoining farm to which he was born. John Lilly married Hannah C. Stump a native of Harford County, Md., daughter of William H. Stump.

Mrs. John Lilly died in McSherrystown, Penn., November 22, 1880, the mother of six children all now living: Rachel, Mary V., Sarah, Samuel, William H. and Virgil H. B. Our subject was educated in Conowago Chapel School and at Calvert College, Carroll County, Md., after which he studied medicine at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, having Profs. McSherry and Butler for his preceptors. He graduated March 3, 1869, and settled in McSherrystown this county, where he has since been located. Dr. Doctor was married June 28, 1872, to Miss Sarah C. Klunk, daughter of Joseph Klunk and was born here September 6, 1853. They have four children now living: Mary, John, Gertrude and Joseph K. The Doctor and wife are members of the Conowago Chapel. In politics he is a Democrat, and is now serving his second term as chief burgess of the borough. He is a member of Adams County Medical Society, and was its president in 1883.

VINCENT O BOLD, farmer, McSherrystown, was born March 12, 1827. The genealogy of the O Bold family dates back to Germany, whence the great-grandfather, Sebastian O Bold, immigrated to America when quite young and settled in Conowago Township, Adams County, Penn., where he owned three farms and was a wide-awake business man, possessed of good judgment. He was the parent of four children, Anthony, Joseph, Mrs. Ignatius Miller and Mrs. Shoop. Of these Anthony O. Bold married a Miss Matthias Metzger from Germantown, near Philadelphia, Penn., and had four children: Sebastian, Ignatius, Susan and Rebecca. Anthony O Bold was an old man when he died in Conowago Township, this county, where also died his wife. The whole family were members of Conowago Chapel, and took an active interest in its erection. Of the children born to this couple, Ignatius was born here; he was a farmer and died on the old farm, aged about seventy-one years; he married Miss Nancy, daughter of Michael and Catharine Deboone, the former of whom was of French descent and the latter of German lineage. To Ignatius and Nancy O Bold were born four children: Vincent, Josephine, Rebecca Gabriella, former wife of Dr. Smith; Rebecca, who died in Virginia, was a member of the Sisters of the Visitation Order. Our subject attended school in Conowago Township, but is mainly self-educated. He taught school in early life one winter, has been a farmer since, has led a very active business life and may be said to be one of the most energetic business men in the county. When the first railroad was built from Hanover Junction to Hanover he took a lively interest in it, and encouraged others to do the same, and was also interested when the short line railroad was built, his brother-in-law, Dr. Smith, being a director at that time, at present our subject is a director of the road and the second largest stockholder. When the First National Bank was started in Hanover, Mr. O Bold invested in it, is now one of the heaviest stockholders, and has been a director for twenty-three years. At present he has over 600 acres of land in the vicinity of McSherrystown, and also owns two mills. He has deeds of farms which are dated back as far as 1761, 1764, 1784, 1791 and 1796. He constantly feeds on his farms eight car loads of cattle, or 160 head. He has the largest interest in the pike from McSherrystown to Hanover. Mr. O. Bold has been offered different county offices, but has refused, believing his sphere of duty was nearer home. He was married to Miss Louise, daughter of John Smith, and she bore him four children who have since died: Ignatius, a student at Windsor College, died aged twenty-three years and six months; Mary was twenty-six when she died; Rebecca was aged nineteen and Anna eighteen when they died. They were educated in the convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

J. A. POIST, cigar manufacturer, McSherrystown, was born February 4, 1850, in Mountpleasant Township, this county. His grandfather kept the "Three Mile House," near Baltimore, and was supposed to have been of French extraction. James Poist, our subject's father, was born in 1812, and died in Conowago Township, this county, July 15, 1869. He was by occupation, a farmer, married Susannah Fleshman, who was born in Mountpleasant Township, this county, daughter of Philip Fleshman. The children born to this union were: Anna S., Mary, Sylvester (deceased), Philip William, John A., James, Ignatius and Harry. John A. Poist was educated in Adams County, Penn. In early life he was a farmer. He came to McSherrystown in 1870, and learned and followed the plasterer's trade, after which he learned and became an expert in the cigar-making business. He commenced business for himself, on a small scale, in 1877, worked his way up, and now he is one of the leading manufacturers in this place, and is a successful business man. He makes about 1,500,000 cigars annually, selling them mostly by wholesale. J. A. Poist was married in McSherrystown, Penn., to Miss Clara Hombach, who was born here, daughter of Dr. William Hombach. They have two children, Mary and Estella Poist.

DR. GEORGE L. RICE, physician and surgeon, McSherrystown, was born January 15, 1850, at Baltimore, Md., son of John Rice, who was born March 21, 1810, in Bavaria, Germany, emigrated to America in 1837, and settled in Baltimore, Md. John Rice learned the saddler's and harness-maker's trade in his native land, and followed it in Baltimore until 1871, when he came to McSherrystown, Penn., where he died in 1877. He was married to Lydia Riffle, a native of Hanover, Penn., and a daughter of Melchior Riffle, a hero of the Revolutionary war, and who participated in many of its battles. Our subject, the only child of this couple, was reared and educated in Baltimore, Md., and

then attended the University of Virginia, and subsequently graduated at the Washington University in 1872. He first located in Baltimore, Md., and was prosector of anatomy at the Washington University until he came to McSherrystown, in the fall of 1877. He now has a lucrative practice here. He was married, November 11, 1875, to Miss Anna M. Brooks, a granddniece of the late Chauncy Brooks, formerly president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and president of the Western National Bank when he died. To this union were born five children: Alfred Curtis, Mary Lorretta (deceased), Regina May (deceased), George L. and Joseph E. The Doctor and his wife are members of Conowago Chapel. He has served twice as school director and twice has been president and secretary of the board. He was one of the first councilmen of McSherrystown, and has been coroner of Adams County, Penn. He has been prominently identified with the Democratic party, and is now the nominee on that ticket for the State Legislature. Dr. Rice is well able to fill any position of trust to which he may be elected.

SAMUEL SCHWARTZ, retired, Hanover, York County, was born September 18, 1818, near Berlin, but in York County. The genealogy of this interesting family dates back to Switzerland, whence the great-grandfather, a farmer (and two brothers, all single at the time), emigrated when quite young, leaving the old country on account of a revolution there, and settling in Berks County, Penn. Ludwig Schwartz, the son of the brother that settled in Berks County, also a farmer, married a Miss Lesher and had ten children, who all reached a ripe old age. He was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war, serving as a substitute for his father; he enlisted at the age of eighteen years, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He participated in many engagements, and at one time was taken prisoner and treated cruelly by the Hessians. Afterward the Hessians were defeated, and Ludwig met one of the officers on his father's farm, working as a day laborer (a prisoner of war), recognized in him one who had often abused him, and told his father unless he was sent from the place he would shoot him on the spot. The Hessian, it is needless to say, was sent away, for the old Revolutionary soldiers meant what they said. Ludwig Schwartz and his wife died in York County, Penn. Their son, John, was born in Berks County, Penn., and died in this county, aged nearly eighty years. He married Barbara, daughter of Simon Copenhafer, who lived near Hanover, Penn. She died on the homestead, aged eighty-two years and ten months. Of the nine children born to John and Barbara Schwartz, seven reached maturity and four are now living. John Schwartz had only a common school education, but he was a wide-awake business man; in early life he engaged in milling on Beaver Creek, in Paradise Township, York Co., Penn., but sold his mill in the spring of 1831 and came to Conowago Township, this county, where he bought between 300 and 400 acres of land, which is still owned by his children. Samuel, his son, was educated in Adams County, and has been a successful farmer, now owning the old homestead, which he has much beautified and improved. He was married, in this county, March 25, 1841, to Miss Maria Gitt, born October 17, 1817, daughter of Daniel Gitt, a member of the old Gitt family, and grand-daughter of William Gitt, who attained the age of ninety-seven years. To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Schwartz was born, February 10, 1842, one child—Henry Van Buren, a bright young man, who assisted his father on the farm and died at his home December 17, 1864. Our subject became discouraged with farming after the death of his son, and in August, 1881, moved to Hanover, Penn., where he now resides. He has been successful financially; has been director of the Littlestown Bank fourteen years, and director of the Hanover Branch Railroad three years, of which he is still a stockholder. He is also interested in the ore business, in company with S. Boyer, near Littlestown. Mrs. Schwartz is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Schwartz is a member of the Reformed Church, and has materially assisted in the building of three churches, especially of the one in Hanover. Politically he is a Democrat, but in local matters votes for the best men. He filled all the important offices in Conowago Township, where his absence is still felt in the community.

SOLOMON SCHWARTZ, farmer, P. O. Hanover, York County, was born March 10, 1827, near East Berlin, York Co., Penn., a grandson of David Louis Schwartz, a native of Berks County, Penn., who was a wide-awake farmer in his time, and who removed to York County in 1805, and settled two miles south of Hanover, but eventually moved back to near Berlin, on the old homestead, where he died aged eighty-two years. David Louis Schwartz married a lady by the name of Leisher, and of their ten children John learned the miller's trade, which he followed many years very successfully south of East Berlin, being an industrious man. He eventually bought 400 acres of land in Conowago Township, Adams County, in 1831, and here he and his wife died on the old homestead. He married Barbara, daughter of Simon Copenhafer, one of the old settlers of this county, and to them were born nine children: Mary, Elizabeth, Levi, Samuel, Lydia, John, Solomon, David and Louise. Our subject was reared on the farm, and educated in Adams County, and has been a farmer all his life. Politically he is a Democrat, and has filled many township offices. In 1881 he was nominated for county commissioner, having twelve competitors, but, as he was well known for his sterling business qualities, was elected, and had the satisfaction of seeing the county debt paid and money in the treasury when his term expired. He was married, December 4, 1849, to Miss Margaret Baschoar,

born February 15, 1832, daughter of George Buschoar, and who died January 20, 1884, the mother of eleven children: George F., John H., Samuel D., Mary B., Jacob S., Louise B., Charles B., Emory A., Riley L., Dellie Ann and Morise E. Mr. Schwartz and family are members of the Reformed Church, in which he has filled the highest offices.

EDWARD SHORB, farmer, McSherrystown, is a worthy representative of the Shorb family of pioneers, and was born November 1, 1824, on the old homestead in Union Township, Adams Co., Penn., where his brother, Squire Joseph L. Shorb, still resides. His parents were John and Mary (Beecher) Shorb. Our subject was educated in this county, has been a farmer nearly all his life, and for the last fourteen years has been living in McSherrystown, on the plot where his grandmother, Mary (Obelle) Shorb, resided for many years. Edward Shorb was married here, December 27, 1859, to Miss Sarah C., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Smith) Sneeringer. Mr. and Mrs. Shorb are members of Conowago Chapel. He has never been an office seeker, and has been identified with the Democratic party all his life. He owns several farms, which comprise from 250 to 300 acres of good limestone land. As a farmer he has been successful, and has decided to pass the evening of his life in the village of McSherrystown, where he enjoys the esteem and good will of his fellow townsmen.

C. D. SMITH, merchant, McSherrystown, was born September 20, 1855, in Union Township, this county. His father, John Smith, was born near Bonneauville, in Mountpleasant Township, this county, in 1825, and later farmed a year in Union Township, then moved to Oxford Township in the spring of 1856, and there died in the fall of 1859, aged thirty-four years. John Smith was married to Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob Marshall, and who is yet living. They had three children, of whom only Charles D. survives. His sister, Ann M., died aged twenty-four. The ancestors of the Smiths were of German descent, the great grandfather Smith coming from the old country and settling near Bonneauville, Penn. He had eight sons and three daughters, of whom Charles was born in this country, married, and had three sons and one daughter. Our subject was educated in Conowago Township, this county, and attended the Sisters' School in McSherrystown and at Hanover, Penn. In early life he farmed, but in 1881 embarked in the cigar business in partnership with J. A. Poist. Mr. Smith sold out his interest the next year, and embarked in the grocery business, in which he has since continued. C. D. Smith was married, September 8, 1881, to Miss Clara C. Weaver, born May 5, 1859, in York County, Penn., daughter of Anthony Weaver. They have two children: Edward C., born November 5, 1882, and Rodger A., born October 5, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of Conowago Chapel. Politically our subject is a Republican. He has served as treasurer of the borough.

F. X. SMITH, manufacturer, McSherrystown, was born March 21, 1843, on the old homestead in Oxford Township, this county, a grandson of John Smith and son of Joseph J. Smith, a farmer, who died in Irishtown, Penn. Joseph J. Smith was justice of the peace, settled many estates and stood high in the estimation of all who knew him. He married Mary, daughter of John Hemler, who bore him eight children: John L., Henry W., Anna (now a sister in St. Joseph's convent, on Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia), Francis Xaverious, Andrew J., Gregory F., Samuel A. and Pius I. Our subject was educated in this county in early life, and farmed till he was eighteen years old, then went into his father's general store in Irishtown, Penn., where he continued about fifteen years, and while there embarked in the cigar business in 1868, employing from five to twenty-five hands annually; commencing with five hands he increased his force as his business demanded. In 1877 he came to McSherrystown, Penn., and was in the cigar and leaf tobacco business in partnership with J. G. McKinny for two and three quarters years, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Smith assuming all the liabilities. He then embarked in business on his own account in the fall of 1879, kept a general store and also dealt in cigars and leaf tobacco. He gave up the store October 30, 1882, and since then has engaged only in the cigar and leaf tobacco trade. He makes full lines of cigars, using nothing but the best of stock; buys tobacco in all the Eastern markets, as well as being a packer of leaf tobacco. He ships his cigars to the Eastern and Western markets. He is a benefactor to the village, for he employs on an average about 150 hands, and runs a branch factory at Irishtown, where he has twenty hads. He makes about 6,000,000 cigars annually and handles between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 outside goods. Our subject was married to Miss Louise J., daughter of Dr. William Hombach, a native of Germany, and they have eight children living: Clara, Charles, William, Anna, Joseph, Paul, Peter and Violet. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of Conowago Chapel. Politically he is a Republican; has been town councilman two years. As a business man he is a decided success; as a citizen he is liberal and public spirited. He was in favor of the borough, and was one of the promoters and first treasurer of the building association, and one of the prime movers in starting the turnpike. He has ever been foremost in promoting the interests of McSherrystown. Mr. Smith has such a reputation on his cigars that he needs no one to travel for him in order to sell them; his goods always come up to sample; his word is his bond. His only pride is to make goods that will always give satisfaction. To-day he stands at the head of leaf dealers in this section, having an immense warehouse, holding at least 500 cases always filled with the finest seed and Havana leaf.

FRANK G. SNEERINGER, farmer, P. O. McSherrystown. The genealogy of this family dates back to Switzerland, whence Joseph Sneeringer came when a young man, and settled in one of the lower counties of Maryland; he married a Miss Great, and then came to York County, Penn., where he farmed, and reared his large family, of whom one daughter, Catharine, married, and went to Ohio, and a son, Joseph, born in 1761, who learned and followed the carpenter's trade became a good mechanic, and planned a part of Conowago Chapel. Joseph Sneeringer finally bought land in Conowago Township, this county, was a successful farmer, and died on the old homestead January 26, 1838. He was county commissioner and justice of the peace. He married Margaret Fink, who was born April 2, 1763, and died September 8, 1830. They had five children: Joseph, Samuel, John, David and Catharine. Of these, Samuel, born in 1798, a farmer all his life, eventually bought his grandfather's property, became a wealthy man, and was very industrious and upright, winning the respect of all who knew him. He married Mary Smith, born in 1810, daughter of Jacob Smith. Samuel Sneeringer died April 14, 1873, and his wife September 8, 1864. They had nine children (seven of whom attained maturity): Sarah, Rebecca, Joseph (deceased), Mary, Samuel (deceased), Matilda (deceased), Catharine (deceased), Frank G. and Leo. Our subject was born September 5, 1845, and was educated at Conowago Academy and at Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmittsburg, Md. He has been a farmer all his life. He served as justice of the peace, held other minor township offices, and in 1882 was nominated for the State Legislature, and in the fall of 1882, though his party was split up, was elected by a good majority, losing only five votes in his own township, and he may justly feel proud of the result. He resides near Conowago Chapel, and still owns a part of the land bought by his grandfather. Mr. Sneeringer married Sally Jenkins, born in Oxford Township, this county, August 23, 1846, daughter of William Jenkins. To this union have been born Mary S., Sarah M., Frances Rosalie, William, Anna M. and Elizabeth Belinda. The elder two are deceased. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

JOHN D. WALTMAN, farmer, McSherrystown, was born June 21, 1836, in Conowago Township, Adams Co., Penn. The genealogy of the Waltmans dates back to Germany, whence the great grandfather, Henry Waltman (a weaver by trade), came in an early day. He was a native of Switzerland or Germany, and when a student, visiting friends, was kidnapped by sailors and carried on board their vessel that sailed to different parts of the world, but finally reached Baltimore, Md., where he found an opportunity to effect his escape, and traveled by night till he came to Pennsylvania, which he chose for his future home. He settled near Pigeon Hills, York County, and there married a Miss Kehr and reared a family of children: Christian, John, Joseph and Salome. Of these, John, who was also a weaver the greater part of his life, died in McSherrystown (to which place he came about 100 years ago), aged seventy-eight years. He (John) married a Miss Hinkle, a native of Baughman's Valley, Md., and she died here, aged eighty-seven. They were parents of the following children: Jesse, Henry, Lydia and four deceased. Of these children Jesse was born in McSherrystown, Penn., July 21, 1808, and died February 11, 1876. He was a weaver in early life; then became a successful farmer and owned three farms at the time of his death; he was a member of the Lutheran Church, upright, strong minded and well known for his good qualities of head and heart. Jesse Waltman was married to Helena Bowers, who bore him six children that attained maturity: Mrs. Louisa Sterner (deceased), John D., Edward, Jacob (residing in Texas), Mrs. Emma Melhorn and William. Our subject was educated here, has been a farmer all his life, and resides on 145 acres, a part of the old homestead, which he keeps in good order. He was married December 3, 1861, to Mary E. Schwartz, born August 15, 1839, in Mountpleasant Township, Adams Co., Penn., daughter of Levi and Eliza (Flickinger) Schwartz, members of the old Schwartz family of this county. To this union have been born nine children: Alice, Henry, Maggie, Samuel, William, Charles, Mary, Steward and John. Mr. and Mrs. John D. Waltman are members of the German Reformed Church. He has filled different township offices, such as auditor, assessor, etc. Politically he has ever been identified with the Republican party.

CHAPTER LII.

CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP.*

JOSEPH BAYLY, retired farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Pennsylvania November 8, 1805, a son of John and Jane (McQueen) Bayly, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., and of Scotch-Irish descent. John Bayly was a farmer, which vocation he followed all his life. He reared a large family, of whom Joseph is the fifth and he and his brother are the only survivors. Joseph received the usual schooling given to farmers' sons, and on arriving at manhood chose agriculture as his occupation, which he has followed through life. He possesses a fine farm of upward of 300 acres, on which he resides. In 1847 he was united in marriage with Harriet C. Hamilton, whose paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. The Hamilton family is one of prominence in the history of Adams County. To Mr. and Mrs. Bayly have been born four children, William Hamilton (a lawyer, who graduated in 1871 at Pennsylvania College), Joseph T., Samuel Russell (a farmer) and Vanwick. Mr. and Mrs. Bayly are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. In politics he is a Republican.

H. P. BIGHAM, merchant, P. O. Green Mount, was born in Freedom Township, Adams County, Penn., December 12, 1840, a son of James and Agnes (McGaughy) Bigham, also natives of Adams County, and of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was a farmer, who died in 1854. The parents had eight children, six of whom grew to maturity. Our subject, who is next to the youngest child, obtained a fair education in the district schools, and remained at home until he was seventeen years of age, when he began employment as a clerk in a dry goods store at Gettysburg. Subsequently he went to Springfield, O., where he was engaged as a salesman in a large dry goods establishment, returning to his native State in the year 1862, and in 1863 enlisted in Company B, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, of which he was chosen orderly sergeant. He was honorably discharged in 1864, at the expiration of his term of enlistment; he returned to Adams County, Penn., and established his present business. The same year of his return he was appointed postmaster of Green Mount, which office he continues to hold, though a Republican. In 1864 Mr. Bigham was married to Elizabeth, daughter of James McCright, and of Scotch-Irish origin, and to them have been born seven children, three of whom are now living: Margaret Eliza, Mary Arnold and Jennie Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Bigham are members of the Presbyterian Church of Lower Marsh Creek.

FRANCIS BREAM (deceased) was a son of Henry Bream, whose father came to this county, from Germany, early in the eighteenth century. Henry Bream was born and reared near Ground Oak Church, on Bermudian Creek, two miles from Idaville, in the northeastern part of Adams County, now Huntington Township. Here he married, and followed agriculture, owning the farm, which still belongs to one of his grandchildren. Here he lived until he was an old man, having reared three sons and several daughters, of whom Francis was the second son. Our subject was born in July, 1806, was reared on the farm, and received a common school education. He used to say that the first thing he undertook, when quite a young man, was to chop 200 cords of wood for the furnace, which was then in operation near Whitestown, now known as Idaville. When yet quite a young man he and a friend took a trip to the State of Ohio, then considered the far West, going on foot by way of Pittsburgh, and after remaining through the winter they concluded to return to this county, and, having made some money during their stay threshing out rye with a flail, they bought a pair of horses and rode home. A few years later he was elected constable, it then being the custom for one officer to do the business of several townships, which kept him busy almost all the time. After serving as constable several years, he kept hotel in Idaville. In 1842, while living at Idaville, at the age of thirty years, he married Miss Elizabeth Slaybaugh, a daughter of an old resident of German descent, living in the same neighborhood. The following fall he was nominated and elected sheriff of Adams County, and made a very creditable officer. His term of office having expired, he bought the old and well-known Marsh Creek farm and "Black Horse" tavern, then the property and home of the McClellans, an old and well-known English family, who were among the first settlers on Marsh Creek. This property is two and one-half miles west of Gettysburg, on the Hagerstown road; the farm contained over 400 acres.

*For Borough of Gettysburg, see page 349.

the buildings being situated on the banks of Marsh Creek, which runs through the middle of the farm. Here he followed farming and kept a hotel, and, also, several years later, bought the Mineral Mills property adjoining his place on the south, which property contained a large flouring-mill, saw-mill, and seventy acres of land and two sets of buildings. Being honest, upright, and a good manager, he was able, in his older days, to become the owner of two more farms in his neighborhood. Mr. Bream and his good wife were blessed with a large family, having reared six sons and two daughters. Several years before his death, becoming old and not caring to have so much business to attend to, he ceased keeping hotel. He also divided his large farm into three parts, he remaining at the home place, and two of his sons, Harvey D. and R. William, each taking one of the others, which are now very finely improved properties. His sons had by this time all married, and gone into business for themselves, except his youngest son, Robert, who lived with his father until his death, and now owns the old homestead. Mr. Bream was a very heavy loser during the battle of Gettysburg, his growing crops and fencing all being destroyed, and all his buildings used as hospitals for several weeks after the battle. His damages were afterward appraised at $7,000, for which he never received any compensation. His death occurred at his home in 1882.

LEWIS A. BUSHMAN, merchant, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Cumberland Township, Adams Co., Penn., July 4, 1833, a son of George and Polly (Kepner) Bushman. His great grandfather emigrated from Germany to America, settling in the city of Baltimore, Md., and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Andrew Bushman, the grandfather of Lewis A., was a farmer by occupation. Our subject is the eldest of four children, two of whom are now living: Althedore, the youngest, being a farmer of Adams County. Lewis A. was reared on a farm, and chose that pursuit as his occupation, which he followed until 1883, when he opened a store at the foot of Round Top (at the terminus of the railroad) where he deals in all kinds of produce. His schooling was acquired in the district schools while working on the farm with his parents. Mr. Bushman has always been an industrious and faithful worker in whatever he undertook, and in business matters has been just and honest, sustaining himself honorably among his fellow-men, his word being as good as his note. In 1856 he was married to Miss Caroline M., daughter of Joseph Little, she having been born in Gettysburg, Penn., of English origin. The names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Bushman are Harry (deceased), George J. (a farmer), Strong Vincent and M. V. Mr. and Mrs. Bushman are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

ALTHEDORE BUSHMAN, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Mountjoy Township, Adams Co., Penn., July 6, 1837, a son of George (a farmer) and Mary (Kepner) Bushman, natives of Pennsylvania, of German origin. George Bushman has been twice married, and of his four children (two of whom are living), Althedore is the youngest, the other survivor being Lewis A., a merchant of Adams County. Althedore grew up on the farm and attended the schools of his neighborhood, choosing the vocation of his father, that of farmer, which occupation he has thus far through life followed, and at which he has been reasonably successful. Mr. Bushman has been twice married; his first wife being Mary M., daughter of Peter Baker, and to whom he was married in 1862. Her death occurred in 1863, and in 1866 he married Lucinda Benner, a sister of George Benner, a prominent attorney of Gettysburg, by whom he had two children: Andrew B. and Mary C. Mr. and Mrs. Bushman and son, are members of the Lutheran Church, in which Mr. Bushman has been a deacon. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; in politics, a Democrat.

J. H. COBEAN, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Cumberland Township, Adams Co., Penn., August 22, 1836, a son of Samuel and Eliza Jane (McCullough) Cobean, natives of Adams County, Penn., and of Scotch-Irish origin. His father, a farmer by occupation, served as steward of the Adams County almshouse for several years, and of his family of three children J. H. is the second. Our subject was reared on a farm and received the benefits of the district schools of his neighborhood and of the graded schools of Gettysburg. He chose farming as his vocation, and has met with success in that pursuit. He now possesses 133 acres of well-improved land, on which he resides. In 1867 Mr. Cobean was married to Anna E. Horner, of Scotch-Irish descent, daughter of John Horner, who was a captain in the civil war. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cobean: Emma Jane, Charles Horner and John Witherow. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Cobean is an elder. In politics he is a Republican, and has acted as judge of elections. He served one year in the Army, first in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry and afterward in the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Infantry.

J. W. DIEHL, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Adams County, Penn., June 26, 1828, a son of Peter and Anna Mary (Smyser) Diehl, natives of York County, Penn., but whose ancestors came from Wurtemberg, Germany. Peter Diehl was a tanner, a business he was engaged in from 1821 to 1860. His children were eleven in number, of whom J. W. is the third. Our subject was reared in his native county, and learned the tanner's trade with his father, which occupation he followed for several years. Subsequently he went into the hotel business, in which he was engaged three years, from 1851 to 1854. He



Daniel Diehl

carried on the tanning business at New Oxford and Arendtsville, this county, from 1860 to 1879, but subsequently turned his attention to farming, with which he now combines dealing to some extent in stock, but performs no manual labor. His farm comprises 157 acres. In 1854 Mr. Diehl was married to Isabella E., daughter of William A. Wright, of German descent, and to them have been born the following children: William, a resident of New Oxford; Marvin S., Ida K., wife of James Ross; Anna; Edwin J., a student of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, a graduate of Columbian Law School, Columbus, Mo., practicing law at Charleston, Mo.; S. May; Laura A. and Amber L. Mr. Diehl is a member of the Lutheran Church, in which he is an elder. Mrs. Diehl being a member of the German Reformed Church. In politics he is a Republican.

W. F. EVERHART, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Highland Township, Adams Co., Penn., December 15, 1849, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Miller Everhart, natives of York County, Penn., and of German descent. Jacob Everhart, who had been a shoe-maker through life, was the father of eight children, of whom W. F. is the fifth. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools of Adams County, and chose agricultural pursuits as an occupation, at which he has been employed since he was thirteen years old, and is now the owner of a farm of 100 acres. In 1880 he was married to Elizabeth Bream, daughter of Francis Bream, who was a man of some prominence, being at one time sheriff of Adams County. He was a farmer, and succeeded in accumulating considerable property, giving to each of his three sons the farms on which they reside, located in Cumberland Township. To our subject and wife have been born three children, Bessie May, Blanche Elizabeth and M. Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Everhart are members of St. James's Lutheran Church in Gettysburg. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE P. EYLER, P. O. Harney, Md., was born in Frederick County, Md., May 6, 1852, son of Perry and Anna Mary Carolina (Warnfeltz) Eyler, natives of Maryland, the father of German and the mother of English and German extraction. Perry Eyler had been occupied as a farmer through life and is now living retired in Harney, Md. He had born to him seven children, of whom George P. is the third. Our subject was reared on his father's farm and first attended the district schools, then passed two years in Carroll County Academy, with a view of obtaining a classical education, but owing to poor health and weak eyes he was compelled to abandon the idea. Subsequently he took charge of his father's farm, and has since been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and also to some extent has been engaged in stock-growing. In 1882, he was married to Anna Caroline, daughter of Abraham Hesson, and a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Eyler have been born two children: Lester Allen and George Edgar. Mrs. Eyler is a member of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Eyler of the United Brethren. He takes an active interest in church matters, and has served as superintendent of the Sabbath school of the church.

JOHN S. FORNEY, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in that town February 17, 1830, a son of Samuel and Eliza (Swope) Forney; she is a daughter of Henry Snope Swope, natives, the former of Hanover, York Co. Penn., and the latter of Taneytown Md., of French and German extraction, respectively. Samuel and Eliza Forney were parents of eleven children, of whom seven grew to manhood and womanhood. John S., who is the youngest child, was reared in his native town, attending the common schools and Pennsylvania College. In 1849, in his nineteenth year, he went to the far West, stopping one winter at Salt Lake City, and proceeding to California in the spring, where he was engaged in gold mining. He remained in California until 1859, when he returned to this county, and purchased his present farm, consisting of 150 acres of land, on which he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock raising, and, since 1864, has carried on a dairy, keeping twelve cows. In 1862, Mr. Forney was married to Mary E., daughter of David Schriver, who was born in this county September 22, 1811. Her mother's maiden name was Susannah Hartzel, and her ancestors were among the early German settlers of Pennsylvania, her grandfather, John Schriver having been a soldier in the war of 1812. Her parents are now living on the old home place, where they were residing during the battle of Gettysburg, being within the rebel lines. Gen. Lee and his men were about the place, and took all their stock, as he did of others, but treated them civilly. Mrs. Forney's brother, John S., was a soldier in the civil war, also, a member of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. To our subject and wife have been born three children: Henrietta L., wife of George Z. Lower; Susan and David J. The parents are members of the German Reformed Church, of which he has been a trustee and elder. In politics he is a Republican.

JEREMIAH T. HARTZEL, farmer and dairyman, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Franklin Township, Adams County, Penn., January 25, 1849, a son of Samuel E. and Rebecca (Thomas) Hartzel. Samuel E., who is the son of George and Mary (Brame) Hartzel, is also a native of this county, born June 29, 1816. He is still a resident of the county, a farmer and stock-raiser. He obtained such an education as the rural district schools of the time afforded, and in 1839, was married to Rebecca Thomas, a lady of German descent and a daughter of Andrew Thomas. Jeremiah T. was reared on a farm in

Adams County, received a fair common school education and chose farming as his occupation, which he has since followed, and at which he has been reasonably successful, his accumulations being the result of his own exertions. In connection with agriculture since 1878, he has carried on a dairy, which is known as the Katalysine dairy, and keeps about twenty cows on an average. In 1874 he was married to Olive E., daughter of Daniel Plank, and a native of Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent, and to this union have been born John, Harvey, Mahlon Plank, Charles K., Samuel, Elmer and May Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Hartzel are members of the Reformed Church at Gettysburg, in which he has been a deacon. Mr. Hartzel served in 1877 as a deacon, tax collector in 1878, school director in 1883, and as county commissioner in 1885. In politics he is a Republican.

CAPT. JAMES HERSH, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born at New Oxford, Adams County, Penn., January 24, 1833, a son of George and Nancy (McClellan) Hersh (the latter a sister of Col. McClellan, of Gettysburg) natives of Pennsylvania. His father was of German origin and early in life a merchant, but later a farmer. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics was first a Whig and then a Republican. His death occurred in 1871. James Hersh, who is ninth in a family of fourteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity, was reared on the farm and wisely chose the latter occupation of his father for a life work. He obtained a fair education in the common schools of his neighborhood and in New Oxford Academy. On the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and September 12, 1861, was promoted to the office of second lieutenant of the company, and March 1, 1863, to that of quartermaster of the regiment. He was captured and made a prisoner June 15, same year, at Winchester, Va., and was confined nine months in Libby prison. He was exchanged and joined his regiment at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864, and was discharged from the service at expiration of his term, October 13, 1864. He has since followed farming, excepting while sheriff of Adams County, from 1872 to 1875. The captain grows and deals in fine stock, and has done much to improve all kinds of stock through his portion of the State. He raises and deals in thoroughbred and trotting horses and Jersey cattle. In the hog line he gives attention to the Poland-China and Berkshire breeds, and among his poultry can be found the Bronze turkey, the Pekin duck and the Leghorn and Plymouth Rock chickens. He farms 600 acres of well-improved land. In 1880 he was a delegate to the convention at Chicago, which nominated James A. Garfield for president, being one of the famous 306 that voted for Gen. Grant, and holding the medal which was given him in honor of the event, and which he appreciates very highly. Capt. Hersh is a member of the G. A. R.; also of the National Guards of Pennsylvania, with the rank of captain.

ROBERT M. B. HILL, farmer, P. O. Green Mount, was born in Liberty Township, Adams Co., Penn., May 5, 1822, a son of Martin and Jane (Johnston) Hill, also natives of Adams County, and of Scotch Irish origin. Martin Hill was a farmer through life, and was the father of four children, of whom Robert M. B. is the youngest. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and received a common school education. In early manhood he went to McLean County, Ill., where for three years he was engaged in the butchering business, after which he returned to Pennsylvania, and located in Franklin County, and embarked in the dry goods trade. After remaining in the business one year he returned to Adams County, and engaged in the nursery business as traveling salesman, in which he remained two years, since when he has made farming his occupation. He owns the farm on which he now resides, and has himself accumulated the most of what he possesses. In 1875 he was married to Levina Hess, daughter of Jonathan Hess, a native of Fulton County, Penn.; she is of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM C. LOTT, farmer, P. O. Seven Stars, was born in Mountpleasant Township, Adams Co., Penn., March 15, 1829, son of William H. and Ester (Wilson) Lott, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch, Holland and English descent. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, departed this life March 30, 1885, at the advanced age of nearly eighty-six years, having been the father of eight children, six of whom grew to maturity. Wm. C., the fourth child, passed the early years of his life on the farm with his parents, and at the district school obtained a fair English education. On reaching his maturity he began an apprenticeship at the miller's trade, at which he served eighteen months in two different mills, namely, Senft's and Kohler's, situated on the Little Conowago Creek, in Adams County, Penn. After becoming free of his apprenticeship he came to Cumberland County, Penn., and continued in the milling business there about four years; from there moved West, and engaged in the same line for a short time in Iowa and Indiana. He then returned East, and followed milling in Adams County, Penn., spending in all some seventeen years of his life in that business, and since then has devoted his time to farming. He owns the farm on which he now resides. February 25, 1858, Mr. Lott was married to Deborah Wolf, daughter of Jacob Wolf, of Cumberland County, Penn., of German descent. To them have been born three children: Ella May, William Jacob and Charles Winfield (the latter died when nearly one year old). William Jacob is a resident of Kansas. The family is identified with the United Presbyterian Church of Gettysburg, of

which Mr. Lott is a trustee. In politics he is a Democrat, he has served as township clerk.

JAMES H. McCULLOUGH, farmer near Gettysburg, was born in Franklin Township, Adams Co., Penn., October 6, 1839, a son of James and Jane (Coburn) McCullough, natives of Adams County, Penn., and of Scotch Irish origin. The latter was a tiller of the soil and reared four children, of whom James H. is the youngest. Our subject grew to manhood on the farm, attended the common schools and the preparatory department of Pennsylvania College, and settled down as a farmer, which occupation he still pursues, and is owner of a well improved farm of ninety-four acres of land. November 19, 1874, he was married to Mary Elizabeth Reid, of Scotch Irish descent, a daughter of Andrew Reid, a farmer by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. McCullough have five children: James R., William A., Jane C., Samuel H. and John E. The parents are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church at Gettysburg. In politics Mr. McCullough is a Republican.

EMANUEL PLANK, proprietor of the Star Roller Mills, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Highland Township, Adams Co., Penn., February 9, 1845, a son of Jacob and Sarah (Forney) Plank, both natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent, the former born in 1804 and the latter in 1806, both now living. They reared seven children, of whom Emanuel is the sixth in order. Our subject grew up on a farm and received such instruction as the schools of the district afforded, and until 1883 was occupied in farming. In that year he began operating the Star Flouring Mills, which, since then, has been fully equipped with rollers. The mill, when Mr. Plank purchased it, had depreciated considerably, but in its improved condition, and through the efforts of its owner, now commands an extensive patronage. In 1864 Mr. Plank married Elizabeth, daughter of John Socks, of German origin, and to them have been born the following children: Laura, wife of Levi Renicker; Charles A., Emory H. and Sally. The parents are members of the German Reformed Church. In politics Mr. Plank is a Democrat. He has held the offices of school director, tax collector and assessor.

RAPHAEL SHERFY (deceased) was born in Cumberland Township, Adams Co., Penn., June 26, 1843, a son of Joseph and Mary (Hagen) Sherfy, natives of Adams County, the former of German, the latter of Scotch Irish descent. They reared six children, of whom Raphael is the eldest. Our subject, not liking farm work, and having a taste for books, while attending the district schools prepared himself to teach, and in that profession did the first work in life for himself. Young Sherfy was engaged in teaching eight terms, with the object in view of obtaining a classical education, in which, however, he was thwarted by a loss with which his parents met in the destruction of their barn by fire, after which it was thought that the means necessary for an education could not be expended, but Mr. Sherfy, being ambitious and industrious, devoted his spare time in canvassing for some good book, and being well known and of high standing, and having a large circle of friends, he was generally successful. He seldom failed in any enterprise he undertook. He liked to work among the trees, and made the nursery and growing of fruit his business; he also took an interest in bee culture, and was meeting with marked success in both until his death, which occurred in 1882. He was a member of the German Baptist Church. In 1871 Mr. Sherfy was married to Miss Ellen, daughter of Jonas and Mary (Hartman) Rebert, both of German descent; former a farmer and a native of York County, Penn., latter born in this county. To our subject and wife were born the following named children: Mary Gertrude, Annie Rebert, Bertha Otelia, Carrie Belle and Raphael. Mrs. Sherfy is a member of the German Baptist Church. Since the death of Mr. Sherfy the widow has had full charge of the nursery and fruit growing farm, which she also conducts. Six acres of the farm are given to the nursery, fruits are grown on the land, a portion of which is a peach orchard of fifteen acres. The buildings upon the place are neat and substantial.

GEORGE SPANGLER, retired farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Straban Township, this county, December 19, 1815, a son of Abraham and Mary (Knupp) Spangler, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent, the former a farmer by occupation. Abraham and Mary Spangler were the parents of ten children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, George being the eldest. Our subject grew up on a farm and received such an education as was obtainable at the schools of his district, and has since made farming the occupation of his life. By good management, economy and industry Mr. Spangler has succeeded in acquiring a competency sufficient to comfortably support himself and life companion in their declining years, and has given to his children a good start in life. March 26, 1841, he was married to Elizabeth Brinkerhoff, daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Snyder) Brinkerhoff, natives of Pennsylvania and of Holland Dutch and German descent, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Spangler have been born the following named children: Harriet J., wife of Samuel Swartz; Sabina Catherine, wife of William Patterson, a farmer of Cumberland Township, this county, who served in the One Hundred and First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in the civil war; Daniel, who is engaged in the carpenter business in the West; and B. J., a farmer of Cumberland Township, who, in 1876, was married to Sally M. Conover, who bore him one child, Mary E. B. J. votes, as does his father, the Democratic ticket, and is a member of the Lutheran

Church, to which his parents belong. George Spangler has been an elder in this church for many years, and his son, B. J., has been a deacon in the same church.

JAMES WARREN, M. D., near Gettysburg, was born in Straasburg, Lancaster Co., Penn., April 4, 1813, a son of James Warren and a grandson of James Warren, James being a favorite name of the family. James Warren, the second, was born in Chester County, Penn., of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and married Catherine Aument, a native of Lancaster County and of German descent, and to their union were born eleven children. He was a blacksmith by trade, and performed service in the war of 1812. Our subject was the third child and grew to manhood in his native town, where he obtained his literary education. His medical education was obtained in Jefferson Medical College, where he graduated in 1835. After his graduation he located as a practitioner in his native county, where he was so occupied for seven years. He then removed to York County, where he remained in active practice of his profession for nearly twenty five years. In 1876 he came to Adams County and located on a farm near Gettysburg, and has here continued practice. Dr. Warren has been twice married; first, in 1835, to Harriet Black, a daughter of James Black, a surveyor, and to this union were born two children: Arabella (deceased) and Beatrice (wife of Brice Clark). The mother of these children died in 1843, and in 1845 the Doctor was married to Eliza Lutman, a daughter of John Lutman, a farmer. She is of English and German origin. Her maternal grandfather, Samuel Linton (an Englishman by birth), served in the Federal Army during the entire Revolutionary war and never received a pension, for which he applied in the year 1833 or thereabout, as he did not survive to receive any. By the latter marriage the Doctor has had four children: Lucius A., a physician of Lancaster, Penn.; Everard P., a physician, of Goldsborough, York Co., Penn.; John C., a practicing physician in Adams County, and Evangabell. Mrs. Warren is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Warren cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Jackson, and since the war of the Rebellion has been neutral in politics.

WILLIAM WIBLE, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Straban Township, Adams Co., Penn., November 3, 1825, and is of German descent. He was reared in this county, where he received a common school education, and engaged in farming, which in the main has been his vocation. He started out in the world a poor boy, but by industry and economy has succeeded in accumulating a competency, his acres at one time numbering over 225, a portion of which he recently sold to the Battlefield Memorial Association, which leaves him a farm of 195 acres of well improved land. Much of the second day's battle of July, 1863, was fought on his farm. Mr Wible is a reading man, and is one of Adams County's most enterprising and intelligent citizens. In 1849 he was married to Rosanna Elizabeth Boyer, of German origin, and to them have been born seven children who are now living: George, a farmer; Charles Philip; Kent Kane, a resident of California and a graduate of Pennsylvania College; Henry Baugher, a carpenter and farmer; David Buehler, William Frederick and Cora Boyer. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church, in which Mr. Wible has been a deacon and an elder for twenty-five years; he also acted in the capacity of superintendent of the Sunday-school. He has served as a school director. He is a Master Mason. In politics a Republican.

WASHINGTON W. WITHEROW, miller and farmer, P. O. Green Mount, born near Fairfield, Adams Co., Penn., February 22, 1833, is a son of David and Nancy (Walker) Witherow, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was a mill-wright by trade, and in early life pursued that occupation, but later followed farming. He died when our subject was fourteen years old. He had six children, all of whom grew to maturity, Washington W. being the fifth. Our subject was reared on the farm, attended the common schools of Fairfield, and worked at both farming and milling until 1865, when he bought the mill and property and has since carried on the business himself. In purchasing this mill he bought out the heirs, and settled a matter that had been in litigation for upward of forty years. In the mill are two sets of buhrs, one for grinding chop feed, and another for making flour; and attached to it is a small mill. In connection with the milling business, Mr. Witherow is engaged in farming. In 1863 he enlisted in Company B, in a regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served as a non commissioned officer until he was honorably discharged in 1864. In 1861 Mr. Witherow was married to Mary Crooks, of Scotch-Irish origin, daughter of Rev. Robert Crooks, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to them were born seven children: Margaret Danner; Joseph Stewart, who is a miller and superintends the mill; Emmet Williams (deceased); Robert Crooks, a farmer; David Walker, Emma Elizabeth, Mary Louisa (deceased). The family is identified with the Presbyterian Church.

CHAPTER LIII.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

REV. D. M. BLACKWELDER, P. O. Arendtsville, was born November 28, 1830, near Concord, N. C., a son of Reuben and Catherine (Lipe) Blackwelder, who were owners of the plantation on which our subject was reared. Both his maternal and paternal ancestors were natives of Lancaster County, Penn., and when quite young settled in Cabarrus County, N. C., prior to the Revolution. They all reared large families and lived to advanced ages. To Reuben and Catherine Blackwelder thirteen children were born, of whom Rev. D. M. is the second son. Our subject received his classical education at Roanoke College, Virginia, and graduated in June, 1857. In October of that year he entered the theological seminary, Gettysburg, Penn., and graduated in June, 1859. On the 15th of September following, he was licensed to preach by the West Pennsylvania Synod at Hanover, Penn.; was called to his first pastorate at Pomaria, Newberry Co., S. C., in November, 1859, and was ordained at Newberry Court House October 28, 1860, by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of South Carolina. March 2, 1860, he married Miss Jane C., daughter of John McCleary (deceased), of Gettysburg, Penn. The bride accompanied her husband to her Southern home, where she was warmly greeted by the people as the wife of their pastor. During the civil war, which brought such ruin and desolation to the South, they remained at their post, true to their country's flag, on which account, persecutions and indignities were heaped upon them. At the close of the war they returned to Gettysburg, and Mr. Blackwelder took charge at New Chester, Adams Co., Penn., December 18, 1865. Fifteen months later, he was called to the York Springs charge, Adams County, Penn., where he labored three years. In 1870 he took charge of the Millingtown pastorate in Juniata County, Penn., where he remained six years; thence to Upper Strasburg, Franklin Co., Penn., where he remained fifteen months. He took his present charge June 15, 1877. Eight children were born to Rev. Mr. Blackwelder and wife: The eldest, Edwin E., was born and died in South Carolina; Willie A. died at York Springs, the living are Carrie L., Ernest T., Maggie M., Charles G., Annie M., and Luther D. Carrie L. is a graduate of Hagerstown Female Seminary, Maryland; Maggie M. will also graduate there, and the eldest two sons are now students of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. Rev. Mr. Blackwelder has attained a position of usefulness in his profession; his labors have been greatly blessed in the conversion of souls and the glory of God.

SAMUEL BUCHER, farmer, P. O. Mummasburg, was born November 21, 1819. His great-grandfather, more than 200 years ago, settled on a farm in York County, near the Adams County line, on the farm which has descended directly from that ancestor and is yet owned by Jacob Bucher, one of his lineal decendants. Upon that tract five generations were born and six have lived. The authentic history of this family begins with Michael, the grandfather of our subject, who married Elizabeth Carr, and to whom were born John, Michael, Jacob, Mary and Elizabeth. The latter, the only one now living, resides in York County, aged eighty-five years; the eldest son, John, the father of Samuel, married, about 1819, Barbara Driver, and a part of the ancestral farm became his patrimony. There he and his wife remained during life, and the new house was built across the line in Adams County. They reared the following children: Samuel, Elizabeth, John, Michael, Maria, Anna and Barbara. May 14, 1846, Samuel married Anna M. Crowl. In 1842 he purchased his present farm, on which is located one of the oldest tanneries in the township, and for thirty years has carried on the business of tanning. To our subject and wife seven children have been born: David M., Mary, Jacob F., Elizabeth E., George E., Sarah E. and Samuel Gilbert; four are still living. Jacob F. married Fannie, a daughter of Levi Musselman, of Cumberland County, whose history will be seen in another part of this volume. Sarah became the wife of U. Grant Shook, of Franklin County. Mr. Bucher has in his possession one of the oldest Bibles in Adams County, date of 1736. He is one of the best known men of Franklin Township, and bears a name which has never been linked to dishonor. The Buchers have for many years been members of the Mennonite Church, but Mrs. Bucher belongs to the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE COLE, farmer and postmaster, P. O. Trust, is a native of Germany. His father, George, came to Buchanan Valley, from near Chambersburg, Franklin County, in 1849; had been twice married, and his first wife, Margaret (Krug) Cole, bore him three children: Jacob, Margaret and Martin. After her death he married Elizabeth Geltz, who

became the mother of the following: George (our subject), John, Francis and Barbara, born in Germany, and Elizabeth, born in America. They emigrated from Berkenour, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1830, making Franklin County their stopping place. By trade the father was a cooper, which he also taught his sons, George and John, and after his death they established a shop on the homestead. They were both married on the same day, October 1, 1843, to daughters of George and Elizabeth (Bittinger) Strasbaugh—George to Nancy and John to Sarah—the ceremony being performed by Rev. Michael Dougherty. Both commenced life under the same roof on the Cole homestead, having Elizabeth and Francis with them, and this pleasant relation lasted fourteen years. To our subject were born Jacob J., Josephine E., Mary A., Sarah J. and Nancy J. (twins), Mary L., Elizabeth and John Francis, by his first wife; after whose death he married, January 9, 1865, Elizabeth Young, who bore him Francis X., George E., John A. and Mary E. Mrs. Elizabeth Cole died December 11, 1879, and June 19, 1871, Mr. Cole married his third wife, Sarah A. Noel. To this union one child (deceased) was born. During his long business career Mr. Cole has been a large land owner and has made many improvements in this beautiful valley. Always a man of enterprise, his large family were taught to work, and are to-day rising business men and women of Adams County. Miss Jennie S., his youngest daughter, manages the store, being well versed in the retail business, and is assistant in the postoffice. Only three of his first wife's children are now living: Jacob, Mary and Jennie. In 1840 there were but few Catholics and only the wall of a church here, and the Coles were mainly instrumental in putting the church upon the substantial basis it now occupies, contributing largely with their time and means. Mr. George Cole was president of the committee of twenty horsemen that welcomed and escorted Rt. Rev. John Newman, bishop of Philadelphia, who came to this church to administer the sacrament of confirmation. When the procession came within a mile of the church a signal was given by the firing of a gun, and the church bell was rung until the bishop arrived at the church. When he entered the church the organ was played and the choir sang: *Grosser Gott, wir loben Dich* (Great God, we praise Thee). He declared that was the most royal reception ever given him in America. Mr. Cole was appointed postmaster of the first postoffice in Buchanan Valley, established June 19, 1886. Mrs. Sarah Cole is one of eleven children, all living, and her parents celebrated their golden wedding May 22, 1830. Both are now deceased.

JACOB J. COLE, a resident of Buchanan Valley, Franklin Township, P. O. Trust, was born in Buchanan Valley, this county, March 2, 1845, and is a son of George and Nancy (Strasbaugh) Cole. He attended school during the winter season up to the age of twenty-two, and at fourteen he commenced to learn the business of a lumberman and sawyer, which he still follows. At the age of twenty six he married Miss Josephine Rider, a daughter of John Rider, of Taneytown. They have eight children: Edward J., Frances L., Mary J., Ellen C., Fleming C., Joseph K., Thomas J., Sara M. (Pearl). Mr. Cole is a Democrat. He takes a prominent part and interest in the public enterprises and affairs of his vicinity, and kindly furnished many articles for the history of Buchanan Valley, in this volume, and also of the Church of St. Ignatius.

JOHN H. DIEHL, teacher, Cashtown. The great-grandfather of this gentleman, Frederick Diehl, is the first one of the family of whom any information can be gleaned. His son, Jacob, was born in 1768, and married Christina Bosserman, who was born the same year. They resided near Gettysburg during life, and reared a family of eight children: John, Jacob, Daniel and Frederick (twins), Mary, Sarah, Susan and Eliza, who were all born on the farm, now the property of John Trostle, on Rock Creek. The Diehls were residents of Adams before it was created a county, and Frederick, the father of our subject and a farmer, was born in 1807. He married, in 1836, Matilda Black, a daughter of James (who was born in 1781) and Jane (Hamilton) Black, and granddaughter of Capt. Henry Black, of the Revolutionary war. William Hamilton, grandfather of Mrs. Diehl, married Mary M. Bittinger, whose father, Nicholas Bittinger, was taken prisoner during the Revolutionary war. These parents had twelve children: Margaret, their first daughter, was born while her father was a prisoner in the hands of the British, September 21, 1776; John's birth, in 1778, was followed by the births of Florence and Jane (twins), William, Joseph, Enoch, James, Robert, George (who was born in 1792, and is still living), David and Jesse. The Hamiltons and Blacks both lived near Gettysburg, and were among the first white residents of what is now this county. After marriage, Frederick Diehl and wife moved to a farm near Cashtown, which is still in his name, and there their six children were born and reared: Cleopatra, Van Buren, Jane A., James, John H. and Oscar D. All are married except John H., subject, who has for several years been a teacher in this county. His brothers, Van Buren and James, also his eldest sister, were teachers. The death of the father occurred April 1, 1883, at which time he and his wife were living in retirement in Cashtown. During the occupation of this neighborhood by the Confederates, their farm was guarded, and very little damage was done. Mrs. Diehl and her daughter were active in furnishing provisions for the soldiers, and thereby secured protection until the fight, when considerable property was taken by the Rebels. A competency has been secured the widow, and all the children are engaged in farming.

JOHN H. DULL was born January 26, 1841. His grandfather, Jacob Dull, resided for many years in the Pigeon Hills, York County, Penn. He married a Miss Heilman and reared a family of five sons and four daughters, and Joseph, one of the sons (the father of our subject), was born in York County, married Eliza Quickel, a daughter of John and Eliza Quickel, and moved to a small farm near Biglerville, where John H. was born. Our subject was reared by his uncle from a mere lad to manhood, and early in the civil war, about October, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served faithfully until his term of service had expired, when he returned home. September 4, 1869, he married Susan, daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth (Toner) Myers. Her parents reared the following children: Sarah, Susan, Anna, Elizabeth, John, Jacob, Levi J., a miller in Ohio, and Mary, in Franklin Township, this county. John and Jacob are business men of Adams County, and the entire family are people of unquestionable reputation. Mr. Dull's only sister, Rebecca J., became the wife of Jacob Klipper. To Mr. and Mrs. Dull two daughters have been born: Katy E. and Mary A., and a more courteous, social family can not be found in Franklin Township. Mr. Dull was elected constable in 1883, and re-elected in 1884, filling the office with ability. In 1885 he took the contract for carrying the United States mail between Arendtsville and Gettysburg, which position he still holds. Not an act of dishonesty has ever been attached to his public or private record, and all that he has was honestly earned by himself and his faithful wife. Honesty, sobriety and energy have brought with them legitimate results, and in a home of their own resides this family, who are worthy to rank among the best in Franklin Township. After the death of his wife, Joseph, father of our subject, went west, where he married again and became the father of two daughters and one son, but whose names and location are unknown.

EDWARD F. HARTMAN, farmer, P. O. Arendtsville, was born on the old Mansion farm January 19, 1849, a son of Eli and Elizabeth (Bear) Hartman, who were parents of three children: Edward F., Leah E., wife of Amos A. Rebert, and Lydia A., wife of Henry Little, a buggy-builder of this township. The early history of the Hartman family is an interesting one, and may be read in the sketch of Noah Hartman. Eli was a farmer, and lived on the Mansion farm, now owned by his son, which has been in possession of the Hartmans since 1749, and where five generations were born. The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Hartman occurred March 5, 1886, she being aged sixty-six years. Eli Hartman leads a retired life in Gettysburg. The Hartmans have been noted agriculturists, and have devoted special attention to such pursuits. February 11, 1873, Edward F. Hartman married Miss Eleonora, daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth Spahr, the former of Adams County, where Mrs. Hartman was born. Mr. Spahr now resides near Mummasburg with his daughter, Mrs. John Staley, Mrs. Spahr having died in 1876. To Mr. and Mrs. Hartman four children have been born: Willis M., Ada E., Lydia J. and Edna E. Mr. Hartman has filled with great credit several important offices in his township, and has been for six years one of the directors of the school board of Franklin Township. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church at Arendtsville, and he was one of the charter members of Arendtsville Lodge, No. 325, K. P.

NOAH W. HARTMAN, nurseryman, P. O. Arendtsville, was born in Franklin Township, this county, in 1838. The first of this family to come to America was John Hartman, who emigrated from Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, about 1700, and settled with his young wife in Northumberland County, near the Tulpehocken Church. He reared a family, among whom was a son, George, and a daughter, Regina. One day, the mother, accompanied by her son George, started to the mill ten miles distant, leaving the father and the other children at home. During her absence the Indians made an attack, burned the house and killed the entire family, except Regina, whom they carried off, together with Susan Swartz, the daughter of a neighbor. They were taken west of the Alleghenies and remained in captivity twelve years before they were reclaimed. When peace was declared a general exchange of captives was made at Carlisle. Regina's mother and her brother, George, crossed the Susquehanna on horseback and brought her long lost daughter to her Northumberland home. George subsequently married Susan Swartz, who was captured at the same time as his sister, and became the father of twelve stalwart sons. John Hartman, one of the sons, emigrated from Northumberland County to Northampton County, where he enlisted in the Revolutionary Army, and served to the end of the war. He came to Adams County in 1786, and became the father of John Hartman, grandfather of our subject. He lived where Isaac Starner now resides, married Annie Blocher and reared a family of seven children, one or whom, Henry, was the father of Noah W., our subject. Henry was born in 1803, in this county, and in 1831 married Sally A. Raffensperger. During their married life they resided in Franklin Township. He died in 1860. His widow still survives, nearly seventy-four years of age. They were the parents of thirteen children, eight of whom are living: Ephraim, Catharine, Margaret, Noah W., John F., Annie E., Sarah and Solomon. Noah W., our subject, was married in 1863, to Rebecca, a daughter of Peter and Annie Ketterman. He was at that time engaged in the nursery business, and they began life on the farm where they now reside. They have six children: Clement A., Mary E., Milton E., Edgar W., Calvin and Annie

S., all of whom still reside with their parents. Mr. Hartman has fifteen acres in fine cultivation with every variety of tree and plant indigenous to our soil. The nursery returns a fine revenue and is the only one in the township. He was a charter member of the Arendtsville Lodge, No. 325, K. of P., of Arendtsville, and was nominee of the Democratic party, in 1884, for representative. Clement A. has been engaged in teaching and will complete his education in the near future. The maternal grandmother Heintzleman, was a relative of Gen. Heintzleman, and her father owned a large tract of land in this township; the spot where the original cabin was built when the land was pre empted is marked by a large stone on the Jonas Orner farm, where there was an Indian shot by Mr. Heintzleman off of a grapevine, and was buried near by. Our subject's great-grandmother received a State pension as the widow of a Revolutionary soldier, the act authorizing the payment being passed in the Pennsylvania Legislature in the year 1855. His great-grandfather Hartman was married in 1775, in Northampton County, Penn., to a Miss Ritter. The Indians were numerous and used to congregate around their cabin. The Heintzlemans all lived to a ripe old age and were a noted family in this and Franklin County.

THEODORE KIMPLE, farmer, P. O. Graeffenburg, was born in Coden, Bavaria, Germany, November 17, 1831, and is the only child of John and Elizabeth (Hile) Kimple, who immigrated to America in 1837, and settled near Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn., where they remained three years; then removed to Adams County, and to the farm upon which their son now resides. The father also purchased a saw and grist-mill, which was re built by his son in 1885. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and during his life his business affairs were such that regrets were many when his death occurred in 1877. His widow survived until 1884, when she died at the age of seventy-seven years. Theodore was married July 7, 1856, to Miss Helena Miltenbarger, who has borne him twelve children, of whom John, Henry, James, Theodore, Francis, Catherine, Margaret, Elizabeth and Jennie are living. John married Annie McKendrick, Henry married Mary Brady, James married Annie Dillon, and all are residents of the near neighborhood. The parents are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Kimple is now completing a term as school director, in which he takes great interest. During their residence in this township he and his wife have been devoted members of St. Ignatius Church, and rank highly as people of worth and piety. Mr. Kimple owns valuable property, and is one of the enterprising men of his section. His sons manage the mill and farm, which return a fine revenue, under the supervision of their father.

DR. ISRAEL P. LECRONE, Arendtsville, was born in Dover Township, York County, Penn., in 1849, a son of John P. and Annie M. (Upp) Lecrone, who were parents of eleven children, five now living: George E., Mrs. Annie Holtzapple, Mrs. Mary Simon, Mrs. Clara Bowersox and our subject. The Lecrone family came from Switzerland, three brothers arriving here from that country about 1697; one settled in Franklin County; one in the Shenandoah Valley, and one in York County, the doctor being a descendant of the last referred to. The father of our subject is still living at the age of eighty-three years. He has in his possession a silver medal given to his grandfather for bravery during the Revolution, and which was the only compensation he received for eighteen months' service in that struggle. This family were among the early settlers of York County and have been noted agriculturists. Dr. Lecrone received his classical education at York Academy; was a student of Dr. John Ahl, and matriculated at Jefferson Medical College in October, 1869. He was an office student of the renowned Dr. W. H. Pancoast, and graduated in March, 1871. He remained with his preceptor several months, and then located at Bermudian, where he married Miss Rebecca J. Pence, and remained there five years. He then removed to the pleasant village of Arendtsville, where he has a practice equaling that of any physician in the western part of the county. He has gained an enviable position among the faculty and is a man of note in the community. His only daughter, Florence, died in childhood. The Doctor is a consistent member of the Lutheran, and his wife of the German Baptist Church.

HANSON P. MARK, undertaker, Arendtsville, was born in Baltimore, in 1853, a son of Nicholas and Christian (Beamer) Mark, both of whom were born in Adams County. The father kept the first general store in Arendtsville when there were but two houses in the place. During the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Mark, in Adams County, three children were born and two in Maryland. Our subject is the only survivor on both sides of a family who were among the early settlers. His grandfather, Mark, donated the site for Mark's German Reformed Church on the Baltimore Pike near Gettysburg, where he owned a farm and kept a hotel, known as "Mark's Tavern." When Hanson P. was fifteen years of age he was employed as a clerk by Daniel Miller & Co., of Baltimore, wholesale dry goods merchants, with whom he remained five years, and obtained a practical idea of business. Close application, however, impaired his health, and he took a trip to Europe to recuperate. Six months later he returned to his former position and remained one year, when his physicians advised him to reside in the country. Twelve years ago he came to Arendtsville, and in 1882 purchased the good-will of the undertaking establishment of ex-Sheriff Jacob H. Plank. Mr. Mark is a graduate of the Cincinnati School of Embalming, and was also a matriculant in other schools of a like character. He was the



John G. Byers

first professional embalmer in Adams County, and does a general practice in the county, frequently assisting elsewhere. He is still unmarried and is heir to the patrimony which was left by his parents. Nicholas, his father, was a man widely known not only in Adams County, but throughout this State and Maryland, and was one of the wholesale head of Stonebraker, Mark & Miller, grocers, of Baltimore. Our subject is a charter member of Good Samaritan Chapter, No. 266, R. A. M., of Gettysburg, and is also one of the deputy postmasters of his village. In connection with the undertaking business he carries on the furniture and upholstering trade, the only place of its kind in Arendtsville. He was one of the first members of the Funeral Directors' Association, of Pennsylvania, organized May 23, 1883.

REV. MILTON H. SANGRÉE, P. O. Arendtsville, Penn., was born in 1832, near Smithsburg, Washington Co., Md. Of his ancestors little is known. It is supposed they were originally Huguenots from the south of France and spelled the name Saintgries, forced to flee from that country to America on account of religious persecution. Michael, the grandfather of Rev. Mr. Sangree, was born in 1759, and located in York County, on the banks of the Susquehanna, twenty miles below Columbia. His wife, nee Miss Burkholder, bore him the following named children: Jacob, Christian, Jane, Esther, Abraham, Elizabeth, Joseph and Benjamin. The last named died young. Elizabeth married a Mr. Mondorff and had one child, Mary. During boyhood the sons were fishermen and thus helped to support the family. Later they all learned the milling business and followed it for many years. Abraham was the father of our subject, and was engaged in milling near Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md. In 1830 he married in Smithsburg, Washington Co., Md., Miss Margaret Tritle, and five years later moved to Huntingdon County, Penn. Our subject and Arietta were born near Smithsburg, Md.; Amanda, Luther and Linda M. in Pennsylvania. Mr. Abraham Sangrée was one of the kindest of men, and was rendered comparatively poor by reason of his charitable nature. He had an extensive library and gave his children a practical education. His death occurred March 28, 1868, and that of his widow, December 20, 1885. Milton H., for ten years prior to his marriage, was engaged in teaching, merchandising and farming. October 6, 1856, he married Miss Jane E. Hudson, a daughter of George and Rebecca (Hubbard) Hudson, of Three Springs, Huntingdon Co., Penn. After marriage he engaged in various occupations until his enlistment in February, 1865, in Company K, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, of which company he was commissioned second lieutenant, and served until honorably discharged. In June, 1871, he completed a theological course at Mercersburg, and the same month was licensed to preach. The following year he raised $17,000 for the endowment of Mercersburg College. His first charge was in Everett, Bedford Co., Penn., from 1872 to 1878, and the following spring he removed to Alexandria and remained until 1884, when he was called to assume the pastorate of the Reformed Church at Arendtsville. To his efforts is mainly due the erection of the handsome brick church which was completed and dedicated May 9, 1886. As a pastor of earnestness and zeal, Mr. Sangree has few peers, his congregation respect and love him and are a unit in speaking of his satisfactory ministration. His children are rapidly completing their education. Rev. Henry H., the eldest, was married, in 1885, to Miss Helen Hoke, of Hanover, Penn.; he is a graduate of Mercersburg College and Union Theological Seminary, New York, and is now pastor of the Fairfield charge, Reformed Church, in Adams County; Ernest B. graduated at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, and is a teacher of elocution and oratory at the military academy of Michigan; T. Chalmers is a druggist in Philadelphia; Frances N. is the wife of E. C. Fahrney, M. D., of Hagerstown; Margaret completed her classical education at Birmingham, Penn., and her musical education at the Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass.; Hope, Allen and George still attend school. The family is a most pleasant and interesting one. The circle is unbroken and harmony dwells therein.

GEORGE W. SCHWARTZ, farmer, P. O. Cashtown. The great grandfather of this gentleman came from Germany, and settled in York County, where he married and reared a family. He had three sons: Jacob, Philip and John. The first named, the grandfather of our subject, was born in 1783. He married Mary M. Geiselman, of East Berlin, and, about 1808, settled near Abbottstown, in Berwick Township, upon the farm now owned by John Mummert. After residing there several years during which time his children Michael, Ruphena, Jacob, Mary M., Daniel, Elias, Moses, Elizabeth, Lydia and John were born, they moved to a farm near Gettysburg, upon which two more children were born, Margaret and Henry. There the father remained until he discontinued farming, when he and his wife moved to Gettysburg, and later to a small farm near Littlestown, where they remained until their death, he being about eighty and she seventy-seven years of age. They died within a few weeks of each other, but both lived to see the country well developed, but the close of the war had not come. Eli and Margaret are the only members of this large family who do not reside in Adams County, and seven are yet living. Eli is a minister of the Lutheran faith, at DeSoto, Ill. Moses Schwartz, the father of George W. Schwartz, was born in 1817, received a practical education at the common schools, and chose the vocation of farming. In 1832 he married Mary E. Duttera,

of Union Township, this county, and began married life on the farm now owned by Samuel Schwartz; five years later he purchased the farm; then, nine years afterward, purchased a farm near Littlestown; nine years after that he purchased a large farm near Cashtown, to which he removed, and in 1871 he purchased his present farm and a residence in Cashtown. To him and his wife seven children were born, three now living: George W., Elizabeth (wife of McLean Miller) and Emma J. (who resides with her parents). Our subject was born October 10, 1847, and is from choice a farmer. March 2, 1876, he married Harriet E. Loahr, and their domestic life was begun upon the farm adjoining the village of Cashtown, the last farm purchased by his father. One daughter, Mary E., died in infancy. Mrs. Schwartz's father, Samuel Loahr, was born in Gettysburg, son of Jacob and Catherine (Zeigler) Loahr, who afterward lived on a farm from which the first cannon was fired, in front of their house, at the beginning of the battle of Gettysburg.

NOAH SHEELY, farmer, P. O. Cashtown, was born in 1838. His grandfather, Andrew Sheely was born in this county and married a Miss Diehl, of York County, whose family history appears in sketches of the Diehls. Jacob, their eldest son, a farmer, was born in 1812, in Mountjoy Township, on the Mansion farm, now owned by John Hartman. He married Mary Hartman, about 1832, who bore him ten children: Andrew, Agnes, Aaron (the present county superintendent of schools, and who wrote the chapters on Natural History and Education for this volume), Noah (subject), Catharine, Ephraim, Jacob, Daniel, Eli and Mary. Jacob kept a hotel on the Baltimore Pike, near Newman's tavern, for a number of years, in company with his brother-in-law, Jacob Hartman. He afterward purchased a farm in Mountjoy Township, and later moved to another purchase near by; thence came to Franklin Township, and purchased a large tract of land, most of which he improved, and on which he remained during his life. Two of his sons have been for many years practical teachers of Adams County, and all of them have a practical business education. In 1866 Noah married Rebecca McElwone, of Union Township. In their present home they began housekeeping, and in the stone mansion their eight children were born. Our subject has accumulated a large property, and is one of the representative farmers of Franklin Township. His children inherit a name that has been familiar for more than a century in Adams County, and one which has been associated with enterprise and education continually. Mr. Sheely is the largest fruit grower in Adams County, having 2,000 fruit-bearing trees, 700 York stripe, 1,000 York imperial, 300 of varieties—all winter apples.

HON. EDMAN W. STAHLE, P. O., Mummasburg, was born in the borough of York, Penn., July 28, 1819, to John and Sarah (Small) Stahle, who reared a family of twelve children: Jacob S., Edman W., Catharine, Sarah, Henry J., James A., Barbara, William, Ellen, Isabel, Virginia and Agnes. The sons have all been men of distinction. Jacob S. was a graduate in law, a prominent lawyer of York; at eighteen years of age captain in the Pennsylvania militia, and died a bachelor, with the rank of major-general; Henry J. has been the editor and publisher of the Gettysburg *Compiler* for forty-three years; James A. was a merchant tailor, of York, and when the war broke out formed Company A, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and returned after his term of service a colonel by brevet, and for twenty years was deputy collector of internal revenue for York County; William was a druggist of York, and was noted as an orator in both English and German, was also a prominent Mason; Edman W., who is a finished printer, learned the trade in the office of the York *Republican*. He was at the same time editor of the *Democratic Press*, of York, and afterwards of the *Columbia Spy*, at which time he was clerk along with Thomas A. Scott, in the collection office on the main line of public improvements at Columbia. In 1843 he came to Gettysburg and took charge of the *Compiler* for three years, when he was appointed deputy sheriff; in 1850 he went to Washington, and, in company with A. Boyd Hamilton, took the contract for printing the proceedings of the Thirty-second Congress and the government printing, and two years later assumed the superintendency of the State printing office at Harrisburg. In 1854, tired of public life and desiring to live at ease, he purchased his present farm and settled into an easy-going existence, but the people were not yet ready to allow him to retire, and, in 1871, he was appointed a commissioner to help adjust the claims of the people of Adams County for damages received during the war. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Legislature, serving in 1875-76. He was chairman of the printing committee and is the originator of the present laws regulating the public printing of the State, conceded to be the best of any State in the Union. Previous to and succeeding his election as representative, Mr. Stahle was elected to and has filled nearly every office in the township, elected alike by Republicans and Democrats. In 1842 he married Margaret Haughey, of Columbia, who bore him five children: John H., married to Sarah J. Spahr; Francis R. S., killed February 9, 1865, while on picket duty at Hatcher's Run; Sarah C., a prominent school-teacher, of Franklin Township, and Mary, the wife of Henry J. Brinkerhoff, Jr.; Edman died during childhood. Mrs. Stahle died in 1871, and in 1873 Mr. Stahle married Mary McGrew, a teacher in the High School of Gettysburg, who bore him three daughters: Teena W., Louisa B. and Jane McGrew—the last deceased. As a public man Mr. Stahle has been one of the most prominent in Adams

County in his day, as a private citizen his acts are above reproach, and his associations have given him a knowledge of the political and business world possessed by few. Courteous, sound and generous, his house has been for many years as noted for its hospitality as he is for his Democracy. Jacob Stahle, his grandfather, served as a captain during the entire Revolutionary war, and was in charge of some of the boats which carried Gen Washington's army across the Delaware. His great grandfather came from Neufchatel, Switzerland, with the Palatinates, in 1683. John Stahle, father of E. W., was a volunteer during the war of 1812, was mustered out of the service at York, and remained there engaged in mercantile business, and later was appointed register and recorder, to which office he was afterward elected for two successive terms.

DR WILLIAM C STEM, P. O Cashtown, was born October 27, 1824, and is the eldest of eight children born to Reuben and Susan Stover Stem. His grandfather, Peter Stem, came from Maryland in 1816; his wife was a Miss Wilson, who bore him a number of children, some of whom were born in Adams County, and settled in Liberty Township on the farm now owned by the McIntyre heirs. Reuben, the father of Dr. Stem, was born in 1804, and is yet living. He was by trade a miller, but later engaged in the hotel business. Our subject spent his boyhood days on the farm and attended the academy at Emittsburg each season, until his education was so far advanced that he then taught several terms in the public schools prior to his study of medicine. He studied three years and practiced nine months, in addition, before attending medical college. He matriculated at the Philadelphia Medical Institute in 1849 and located in the autumn of 1850, in his native township, where he remained until 1856, when he located permanently in Cashtown. He married in November, 1854, Eliza Watson, daughter of James and Mary Gibson Watson, of Adams County. Mrs. Stem's father was a native of County Derry, and her mother of County Tyrone, Ireland. The latter had married James Hindman prior to immigrating to America and her marriage thereafter to Mr Watson. Doctor and Mrs. Stem are parents of twins, Anna M. L. and James Calvin, born July 26, 1855. A coincidence regarding their birth is that their mother was a twin, and her brothers, James and John Watson, were fathers of two pairs of twins. James Calvin completed his education at the Gettysburg Normal School, studied medicine under his father, and graduated, in 1878, from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He located at Lewisberry, York County, in 1878, and in 1880 married Mary Paup. Dr. W. C. Stem has practiced thirty-seven years in Adams County, and has gained an enviable reputation among his brethren, as well as an extensive business throughout the county. He has also made some important discoveries in medicine, which promise to revolutionize the treatment of convulsions and all diseases of the nervous system. As a reader and philosopher, Dr. Stem has few equals in Adams County, he is also well informed in civil engineering, and has done a large amount of surveying in his neighborhood. He is looked upon as authority in legal as well as medical matters, and his thorough education is an important factor in the welfare of the community. During the Rebellion, the quartermaster and clerks of Hill's division, with Gen. Heathe in command, were encamped on the Doctor's lot, while the headquarters of Gen. R. E. Lee were in the adjoining field. On Thursday, while the battle of Gettysburg was in progress, Gen Lee came with his staff, and they pitched their tents in the field adjoining our subject's place, at about 11 o'clock, and then Gen. Longstreet with his staff came about a quarter to twelve, visiting Gen. Lee, and all moved away toward Gettysburg about half an hour after, after which Lee's headquarters were at the stone house near Gettysburg. The Doctor's office was full of wounded Confederates after the battle, and both he and his wife did all in their power to make them comfortable, being charitable alike to both friend and foe.

GEORGE SWOPE, farmer, P. O Cashtown, was born near New Oxford, Adams County, in 1828, a son of Henry and Margaret Swope, who came from Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, about 1800, and made their first settlement in this county. They reared a family of four children: Maria and Jacob, born in Germany, and Catharine and George, born in Adams County. By trade Henry was a carpenter, which he also taught his son Jacob, who followed it until his death. Maria married Henry Kehm, and had two sons. Jacob, a German Reformed minister, and Henry, a physician. Jacob Swope married a Miss Huffman and reared six children. Catherine died unmarried. George, our subject, married, in 1845, Anna Nary, and began home life in Oxford. At the time of his marriage he was a poor man, but full of energy. His life had been one of toil, but he learned by practical experience how to invest his hard earned savings to the best advantage. Success came year by year, and in 1865 Mr. Swope found himself possessed of a bank account of $2,500, every dollar of which had been honestly earned. With his wife and family, consisting of George, Elijah, Anna M., Louisa M. and Emma C., he immigrated to Brooklyn Township, Lee Co., Ill., where he purchased a quarter section of fine land. Eleven years brought with them a fortune, and Mr. Swope sent to Adams County $10,000 cash and made a purchase of the well known Stoeckleger farm, for which he paid over $15,000. He has made extensive improvements, and the farm is now looking its best. His son, Charles died prior to their removal to Illinois; Louisa died there, the two sons and other daughters reside on the Illinois farm and are doing well. Mr. Swope has a mind well stored

with information on historical and theological subjects, and few farmers have a better library or time to peruse such choice literature as may be found with Mr. Swope. He is a prominent member of the Reformed Church, and for a long time has been one of its trustees. He is noted for his honesty, integrity and justice. Politically he supports Democratic principles.

OTHO W. THOMAS, M. D., Arendtsville, is a native of this county, and was born in 1849 to William L. and Sarah (Overholtzer) Thomas, both of whom were natives of the same county. The grandfather, John Thomas, was also born in what is now Adams County. Thus the family were residents of this section long before the county was organized, and while it was yet a part of York County. William L. Thomas and wife had a family of five daughters and five sons: Oliver J., Delila A., Otho W., Elizabeth, Upton S., Howard D., Alzanah, Ephraim C., Alice and S. Gertrude. Otho W. received his classical education at Gettysburg, and studied medicine under Dr. E. Melhorn, of New Chester. In 1872 he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, graduating from that eminent medical college in 1874. April 6 of that year he located in Arendtsville, where he has since enjoyed an excellent practice among the best people of this section. In 1875 he married Annie M., daughter of Moses and Lydia (Deardorff) Raffensperger, who are both representatives of noted and old families of this county. To Dr. Thomas and wife four sons and one daughter have been born: Arba C., Herbert M., Nannie, O. L. Benton and U. Dale. The Doctor has not only pursued his profession with profit, but has also gratified his taste for scientific literature by purchasing a library that has few superiors among medical men in any county or State. As a physician he enjoys distinction, not only in his own county, but throughout the State, being a member of both the County and State Medical Associations, and his success is such as might be expected from one who devotes his entire time and attention to medicine and surgery.

HIRAM W. TROSTEL, merchant, Arendtsville, was born at York Springs, this county, in 1846. His grandfather, Abram Trostel, came from Germany while still single, and settled west of York Springs. He purchased a farm and mill property, which is still standing and is yet known as the "Trostel Mills." He married Catherine Brough, whose family history dates back prior to the organization of Adams County. The young couple commenced life as pioneers in that region, developed the farm, and reared a family of six children, as follows: Andrew, Abram and Jacob (twins), Lizzie, Betsy and Isaac B. Of this family only one, Abram, the father of Hiram W., is living. He, Abram, learned the trade of a miller with his father, and afterward managed the Trostel Mills eighteen years. He then purchased a farm near York Springs, upon which was a saw-mill, a grist-mill being added later. This he managed for twelve years, and then purchased another farm, erected handsome buildings and in a few years purchased a residence in York Springs, where he still resides. About 1835 he married Eliza, daughter of Jacob and Eliza Pensyl, and to this union were born Henry J., George H., Sallie, Hiram W., Lavona, Mary and Lizzie (twins). Mrs. Trostel died in 1852, and Abram then wedded Caroline Ernst, whose death occurred three years later. His third wife was Mrs. Yount, of Gettysburg. Hiram W. was educated at York Springs, and for four years clerked for Griest & Bowers, merchants of that place. In October, 1875, he was married to Hannah E. Bream, who has borne him four children, three now living: Allen B., Ira W. and Stella R. In the spring of 1876 Mr. Trostel came to Arendtsville, where his father had purchased a fine residence property and store-room, which has since been enlarged. The same spring our subject purchased a large stock of merchandise, and at this date is one of the most enterprising merchants of Adams County, and carries, perhaps, as large a stock of general merchandise as will be invoiced in the county. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

HENRY WILDESIN, farmer, P. O. Arendtsville, was born in Franklin Township, this county, October 20, 1823. Samuel Wildesin emigrated from Germany, and settled first in York. Jacob, his son, afterward came to Adams County, and settled in Franklin Township, on the South Mountain. He was thrice married; first to Miss Becker, who bore him four children: John, Susanna Jacob and Eve. The second wife was Betsy Carbaugh, who also became the mother of four children: Samuel, Peter, Mary and Lydia. The third wife was a Miss Tressler, who had one son (George) and two daughters, and who survived her husband several years. John, the eldest son by the first wife, was the father of our subject, and was born in York County February 2, 1794. He married Susannah Potter, and by her had two children: Henry (our subject) and Eliza E. (married Jacob Schlosser and bore him five children, three now living). Henry was reared on a farm, and, October 31, 1848, married Julia E. Fisher, whose parents, Abram and Elizabeth (Benner) Fisher, were also old residents of Adams County, and some of their name are men of note. They reared a family of seven children: Susannah M., Julia E., Catharine J., Sarah H., Samuel, and Abram and Isaac (twins). Sarah Walter was the second wife of Abram Fisher, and bore him seven children: Delilah, Thomas, George, Elias, Henry, Hannah and Lydia A. Of the fourteen direct descendants nine are yet living. Mr. Wildesin has served as school director, and was for many years an elder in the German Reformed Church, of which both he and his wife are members. Four children have

blessed their union: George and an infant son (both deceased), John A. and Susannah E. living and both married). John married Margaret Pitzer and they reside near his father. Susannah E. is the wife of Aaron M. Hoke, one of the prominent farmers of this county. Her father, Abram Fisher, died in 1885, at the advanced age of ninety-one years, the last of a noble family.

HENRY W. WITMORE, merchant, Mummasburg, was born near Emmittsburg, Md., November 12, 1811. In August, 1822, his parents moved to near Bigletville, and in April, 1823, took up their residence in the frame building still standing opposite the store of our subject. They had one daughter, who died in infancy. The latter was a shoemaker, which trade Henry W. learned from him, and together they worked at it. For forty years the father was better known in this part of the country than any other man of his day. His death occurred after the marriage of his son, our subject, with Henrietta Rex, which took place May 3, 1838. She was born in 1811, and died April 18, 1854. To this union was born one son, who died in infancy. His second marriage took place November 22, 1855, with Miss Lucy A. Crum, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Jacob Zeigler. She was also the mother of one son, who died in infancy. Mr. Witmore erected his present residence in 1856, and his mother lived several years in her new home prior to her death. In 1840 Mr. Witmore formed a partnership with Caspar Stick, in the grocery and produce trade, and established a store in Mummasburg, eight years later this partnership was dissolved, and, with the exception of one year, Mr. Witmore has since been engaged alone in mercantile trade. During the second administration of President Lincoln he was commissioned postmaster, which position he has retained to the present time. He was a great sufferer by the war, his store being completely gutted by the Rebels, and he had much other property taken. Commencing life with less than $50, he has from that beginning amassed a competency, and during the lifetime of his aged parents kept them in case, as became a dutiful son. Both he and his wife are members of the Reformed Church at Arendtsville, and are people of the sterling worth. For sixty-three years Mr. Witmore has been a representative business man of Franklin Township, and to day is, perhaps, the oldest man in the county engaged in active business.

MRS. AVILLA M. WOLFF, of Cashtown, is the widow of Rev. David W. Wolff, who in his day was one of the most prominent ministers of the gospel in Adams County. He was born near Carlisle, in Cumberland County, November 29, 1829. When he was yet a child, his parents, Henry and Sarah Wolff, moved to the vicinity of New Chester, in Adams County. Here David grew up with his brothers and sisters, early feeling within him the Divine call to the ministry. Fearing himself mistaken, he frequently sought solitude in the woods near his home, there to pray for Divine guidance. About this time his uncle, for whom he was named, begged him to come to Ohio, "to be made something of." David's parents thinking this a good opportunity, he was sent, but remained only a short time. "Go preach My Gospel" still sounded in his ears. He returned home and took a preparatory course at New Oxford, then entered Marshall College at Mercersburg, Penn. This college was moved to Lancaster, and combined with Franklin College, the new institution taking the name of Franklin and Marshall College, and from here he graduated in 1853. He then took a theological course at the German Reformed Seminary, at Mercersburg. He graduated in 1856, and was then licensed and ordained to preach by the Synod of the German Reformed Church. His first labors were in Paradise charge, where he assisted his brother, Rev. George Wolff. His first charge was at Danville, Penn., whither he removed in 1857, later he had charge of Catawissa, Schuylkill Haven, and then served as chaplain in the United States Army, during the civil war. In 1866 he took the Conowago charge in Adams County, with his residence at Arendtsville. December 27, 1870, he married Miss Avilla M. Mickley, a daughter of one of the first families of Adams County. Her great-grandfather, Martin Nickley, purchased land in Adams County shortly after the Revolution. He was a soldier during that struggle, and at that time resided near Germantown. He had a son Daniel, whose son Charles, is the father of our subject. Charles was born in Adams County, in May, 1820, and married, in May, 1842, Jane Green, whose father, John Green, was at that time proprietor of the Cashtown Hotel. Mrs. Wolff is the only daughter, but there are two sons—Green and Lemuel. Mrs. Wolff was educated at Palatinate College, Myerstown, Penn. Four children: Henry H. (deceased in infancy), John N., Mary C. and Sarah J., blessed their union. Rev. Mr. Wolff died March 16, 1876, at Carlisle, where he had gone to receive medical attention. His charge at the time of his death was in Petersburg, Clarion County, having been stationed there in 1873. He was a man of renown, just and true, leaving behind a name which is a source of pride to his children.

CHAPTER LIV.

FREEDOM TOWNSHIP.

HON. JEREMIAH MORROW. Freedom Township was the birth-place and boyhood home of Hon. Jeremiah Morrow, the first representative in Congress from Ohio, a United States senator and twice governor of that State. The grandfather of Gov. Morrow was a Scotch-Irish covenanter, who immigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, a generation before the Revolution, and died in this township in 1758. His father, John Morrow, was a county commissioner of York County in 1791-92-93, an intelligent farmer and a member of the Associate Reformed Church. He died in 1814. The farm he owned consisted of 235 acres, and was after his death long known as the James McCleary farm. Here the future statesman was born October 6, 1771. He was the eldest son and the second child in a family of three sons and six daughters, all of whom became residents of Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Mary Lockhart. After receiving the best English education to be had in the schools of that day in the vicinity of Gettysburg, he immigrated to the territory northwest of the Ohio, arriving in the Miami country in the spring of 1795. After surveying land and opening a farm between the Miami Rivers, he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, and entered upon the political career which made him one of the most distinguished men in the early history of Ohio. A county and a town in Ohio were named in his honor. He died at his home on the Little Miami in 1852.

G. W. SCOTT, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Freedom Township, on the farm where he now resides, July 26, 1831, a son of William M. and Jane (Kerr) Scott, natives, respectively, of Adams and Fulton Counties. The father, who was a farmer, of Scotch-Irish descent, reared a family of seven children, four of whom survive, and of whom G. W. is the third. Our subject was reared on the farm, educated at the country schools, and from youth up has followed agricultural pursuits. In 1863 he married Florinda Jane, daughter of E. R. A. Moor, a farmer, of Scotch-Irish descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Scott eight children were born, five of whom survive: William L., Mary M., Harvey A., Jane K. and Hugh J. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has served his township as assessor, tax collector and school director. He is a Republican in politics. In 1863 he enlisted in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry; enlisted a second time, and served until the close of the war in Company E, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was present when Gen. Lee surrendered. For several years Mr. Scott was an active member of the I. O. O. F. He is the owner of a farm of 180 acres, where he still resides.

A. F. WHITE, associate judge, P. O. Fairfield, was born on the farm where he now resides, in Freedom Township, this county, February 8, 1846, and is a son of Andrew and Joanna (Ross) White, natives of Adams and Westmoreland Counties, respectively. The father, a farmer, who died in 1862, was of English descent. The mother was of Scotch origin. They had a family of four children, of whom A. F. is the youngest. Our subject was educated in the country school, and also attended, for one term, the preparatory department of the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and from youth up has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and now owns 195 acres of land. In 1870 he was united in marriage with Mary M., daughter of Hon. James H. Marshall. The Marshall family is of Scotch descent. Mrs. White's father served two terms in the Legislature, and was at one time county commissioner. To Mr. and Mrs. White the following named children were born: Mary (deceased), Jennie, James, Charles. Our subject and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has held the offices of assessor and justice of the peace, serving in the latter office for seven years. In 1883 he was appointed associate judge of Adams County, was elected in 1884, and holds the office at present. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; has passed all the chairs in his lodge, and has been a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. His brother, William R., was a member of the Legislature, and now resides in Liberty Township, this county. His sister, Martha J., married William T. Reid, of Hamiltonban Township. His other brother, J. Harvey, was educated at Gettysburg and Yale Colleges, graduating from the latter; read law with Robert McCreary; and was admitted to the bar at Gettysburg about 1864. He practiced a few years, and then went to Pittsburgh about 1867-68, and has there been very successful. He served as adjutant of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry.

CHAPTER LV.

GERMANY TOWNSHIP & BOROUGH OF LITTLESTOWN.

DAVID B. ALLEMAN, printer, Littlestown, was born in Hanover, York Co., Penn., in March, 1858, and is a son of Rev. M. J. Alleman, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. He received an academic education in Hanover, and finished his studies at York Collegiate Institute. In January, 1881, he returned to Littlestown from Maryland and started a job printing office, and on the 21st of the following April issued the first number of the *Littlestown Era*, a seven column folio, weekly paper, with a subscription list of 250. In 1882 the paper had met with such favor that it was enlarged to an eight column folio, and in 1883 it was again enlarged, this time to a six column quarto. The gentleman's untiring energy and zeal in forging the paper ahead resulted in gaining an unprecedented circulation in 1885. About this time the necessary close application to editorial duties caused a weakening of his eyes to such an extent that it became painful for him to read common print farther away than four or five inches. His eyes becoming gradually worse, he determined to dispose of *The Era*, which he did on January 30, 1885, to A. S. Goulden, and soon thereafter, August 8, 1885, the establishment was burned, with all its contents. In 1882 Mr. Alleman went, as a delegate, to the Independent Republican Convention, which met at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, and is much interested in State and National politics. He was married, April, 1881, to Miss Lizzie Ferg, a daughter of Adam Ferg, a prominent iron manufacturer of Tremont, Penn. They have but one child, Burton A. M., born February 5, 1882; another child, Charles, was born January 1, 1884, and died August 7, of the same year. Mr. and Mrs. Alleman are members of St. Paul's Church, at Littlestown.

SIMON S. BISHOP, justice of the peace, notary public and farmer, Littlestown, was born on a farm, adjoining the southeastern part of Littlestown, February 10, 1817. He is a son of Philip Bishop, Jr., a son of Philip Bishop, Sr., a native of Lancaster County, who bought the farm (where our subject was born) of 183¾ acres, in 1809, for $2,300. Philip Bishop, Sr., died in 1831, and Philip, Jr., in 1856. Our subject was reared near Littlestown, and in 1841 began keeping store there, in a building that still stands just opposite the Catholic Church. After conducting this store three or four years he sold out, and in 1845 bought forty acres of the old homestead, where he now resides. Since the above date he has been engaged in farming and attending to the duties of the various offices he has filled as a Democrat. In 1865 he was elected a justice of the peace, is the present incumbent, and has filled the office ever since the above date, with the exception of four years. During his official career he has tried between 600 and 700 different cases. In 1867 he was elected burgess of Littlestown, and in 1868 was commissioned as a notary public by Gov. Geary, again commissioned by Geary; once by Gov. Hartranft; and, lastly, twice by Gov. Pattison, under which commission he is now serving. Squire Bishop was married in September, 1842, to Catherine Stonesifer, a daughter of Solomon and Susan (Swope) Stonesifer, old settlers of this county, and both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop have one child, Laura Virginia Bishop, who lives at home with them. Mr. Bishop was a member of the United Brethren Church for forty years, and a trustee of the said church, built by his grandfather, Philip Bishop, Sr., and deeded to trustees for a preaching place for the United Brethren Church and other purposes. About this time the pompous presiding elder of the United Brethren Church had grown a little too big for his boots, thought he ought to have entire control of the church property, and, by his under officials, made demands on Mr. Bishop for the title papers, which were, however, refused. They then resorted to litigation, in which they also failed. Mr. Bishop is at present trustee; holds the title papers, and will hold them; but since the agitation he, with his family, have worshiped elsewhere.

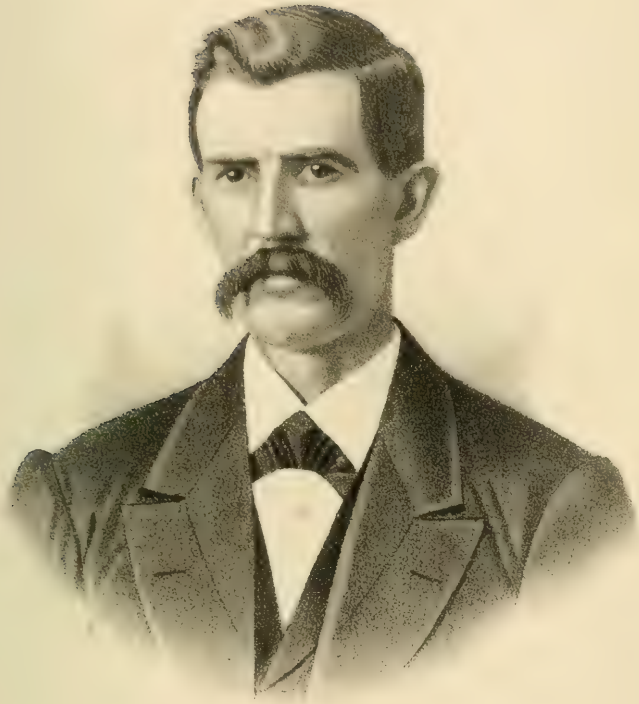
THADDEUS S. BLOCHER, carriage manufacturer, Littlestown, was born in Butler Township, this county, in May, 1836, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Hartzell) Blocher, the former a native of Lebanon County, Penn., and the latter of Butler Township, this county. Thomas Blocher was a saddle and harness-maker, and for many years served as justice of the peace. His wife died in Bendersville in 1879, and in 1880 he also passed away at the same place. Our subject learned the harness and saddle trade with his father, and in 1858 he bought a half-interest in the harness shop of Mr. Yount at Littlestown, and two years later bought out Mr. Yount's interest and continued the business until 1864, when he sold out and bought a half-interest in the coach-making business with Isaac

Sell. In 1880 he bought the entire business, and is still carrying it on. His factory occupies the site of the first coach factory ever established at Littlestown by Mr Rahter. Mr. Blocher at present employs twelve hands, and keeps ten hands the year round. He manufactures annually upward of seventy-five fine buggies and carriages, valued at from $100 to $350 each. The factory has the reputation of producing the best and most durable class of fine work. Mr. Blocher is a Republican, and has been elected to and served in every office in the gift of the borough of Littlestown, except that of justice of the peace and constable. He married, in 1858, Eliza E. Bishop, a daughter of Jacob Bishop. Mr. and Mrs. Blocher have eight children: Clarence W., Harry F., Emma J. Charles L., Mary E., Howard G., Edith M. and Edgar T. Mr. and Mrs. Blocher are members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church. Mr. Blocher's factory is one of the most important industries of the town, and he is known throughout this and adjoining counties as an enterprising and reliable business man and citizen.

JOHN G. BYERS, farmer, P. O. Kingsdale, was born October 26, 1827, in Westminster District, Carroll County, Md., a grandson of Gabriel Byers, a native of Germany, who came to America and settled in Maryland (a farmer and cooper by occupation), and died there at an old age; of his family of seven children, Michael, born in Maryland, was a farmer and cooper and a good mechanic; served his country in the war of 1812, and died in Maryland, aged eighty-four years. Michael Byers married Margaret Duttera, also a native of Maryland, a daughter of John Duttera, and who died in her forty-third year, the mother of eleven children—seven sons and four daughters—all now living but three. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and learned the cooper's trade in early life; came to Germany Township, this county, in 1854, and has been successful financially, having 189 acres of land here and a large farm in Maryland. He was married in his old home, December 1, 1853, to Miss Eliza Ann Getty, born January 2, 1830, daughter of Henry and Anna (Wilburn) Getty, of German descent. The children now living of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Byers are Jacob William, Harry L., Mrs. Ethelia H. Basehoar and Minnie N. Of these Jacob W. was educated at Gettysburg, Penn., and shortly after graduation was ordained to the ministry in the Lutheran Church, and is now in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, where he is pastor. Mr. and Mrs. Byers are members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject has been assessor, school director for nine years, and supervisor. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party.

JAMES H. COLEHOUSE, retired, P. O. Littlestown, was born October 18, 1823, a son of Henry and Mary (Knouff) Colehouse, the former a native of Germany and the latter of this county. Henry was a shoe maker by trade, but during the many years he lived in Adams County he followed farming, owning eighty acres adjoining Littlestown, where he lived. He died in 1878, aged eighty-two years; his wife died some years before, aged eighty years. They were parents of five children. Our subject learned the trade of a shoe-maker with his father, with whom he remained until his twenty-fourth year. He was married, October 22, 1846, to Susan Bittinger, who was born June 18, 1826, a daughter of Frederick Bittinger. In 1847, in company with William Yount, he engaged in the boot and shoe business, and continued it until 1860. He then opened a general store, which he conducted four years, when he sold out and became interested in the grain and produce trade for three years; then engaged in buying and shipping hay, and finally returned to the general store, and in the spring of 1885 sold his interest to his partner and son-in-law, George S. Kump, and retired. He is now principally employed in building on and improving his real estate in the borough. He is a Republican, and has held the offices of burgess, councilman, etc. Mr. Colehouse was a charter member and stockholder in the Littlestown Savings Institution, and a director several years; also an original stockholder and director in the Littlestown Railroad. To this enterprise he contributed $400, and on the erection of St. Paul's Lutheran Church building he donated $500. He and his wife are members of the above named church. They have a family of three children: Rufus A., born September 2, 1847 (married to Margaret C. Young); William H., born January 8, 1855 (married to Rebecca Mehring); and Mary C., born February 28, 1858 (married to George S. Kump).

DANIEL CROUSE (deceased) was a native of Germany Township, and a son of John Crouse, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., who died August 30, 1807, and is buried at Christ Church. Daniel was married to Barbara Laudabaugh, November 8, 1832. He was a tanner by trade, and carried on the business for over forty years in Littlestown, accumulating a fortune of upward of $75,000. He was a very powerful man, physically, retaining his strength and activity to the last. During the later years of his life he had retired from business, and passed much of his time in hunting and fishing with his old associates and comrades, who, like him, have all passed away, and are spoken of elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Crouse was an ardent Republican and a warm supporter of the Union cause during the Rebellion. He was a member of the Reformed Church, and one of the most prominent and active business men of his day—a striking example of what is generally termed a "self-made man." Beginning life with scarcely any money, by frugality and perseverance he left a large fortune to posterity. He helped more than one person to get a home, and him they, whom he so befriended, or their children or



Henry A Welty

grandchildren, have to thank for his beneficence. He took an active part in building up and improving the town, and also the Littlestown Railroad, and was a director in the Littlestown Savings Institution at the time of his death. He died November 25, 1880, at the age of seventy five years, having nine children—four sons and three daughters living, and all married and well to do in life. He was buried in Mount Carmel Cemetery, and a large monument, erected at a cost of $800, marks his grave.

WILLIAM F. CROUSE, retired, is a substantial and representative citizen of Littlestown, and was born one-half mile south of the borough, January 22, 1834, a son of Daniel Crouse, whose sketch appears above. He learned the tanner's trade with his father, and June 6, 1854, married Sarah Louisa Bishop, the only surviving child of Christian Bishop (deceased). April 1, 1856, he opened a general store on the northeast corner of the public square in Littlestown, and conducted the business for twenty five years in this town. He then auctioned off his stock, and has since been out of mercantile trade. He has been principally engaged in building on and improving his property, which at present consists of eight or ten houses and stores, some twenty lots in the borough, and a farm in the township. He was an original stockholder and a director in the Littlestown Railroad, and voted for its extension to Frederick; was a charter member of the Littlestown Savings Institution; was its first secretary, and has been a director and the secretary of same for upward of ten years, which incumbencies he still fills acceptably. He was the first burgess ever elected in Littlestown; was a charter member of the Mount Carmel Cemetery Company, and its secretary and treasurer for a number of years. He drew the plans from which the large brick public schoolhouse was built in Littlestown, and when a member of the school board in the borough was appointed by that body building-director, and was building-director of the large public schoolhouse in the borough, also three schoolhouses in the township. During the war of the rebellion he and Alonzo Sanders were appointed by the township, and, after the incorporation of the borough, by the borough to act for it in filling its quota under the draft. This duty was discharged to the satisfaction of the citizens. He was formerly a member of the United Brethren Church; helped to re-build its edifice in 1862, and contributed $200 cash and a summer's labor, and is at present a trustee. He was also a teacher for one term in the town and one term in the township, and, in fact, it would be hard to name any enterprise of a public character in Littlestown during the past twenty-five or thirty years with which he has not been prominently identified, and to which he has not generously contributed. Mr. and Mrs. Crouse had nine children, one being deceased: Mary Jane, now the wife of Dr. S. B. Weever; Bishop A. C., Elmer O., Horace A., Vinton A., Romaine V., Ivy B. (deceased), Myrtle M. and Etta F. L.

EDMUND CROUSE, Littlestown, was born in that place August 9, 1838, a son of Daniel and Barbara (Laudabaugh) Crouse, both old settlers, whose sketch appears above. In 1861 Edmund opened a dry goods store on the lot now occupied by Mrs. Hinkle's jewelry store. Subsequently he moved his business to two other stores, and remained in the dry goods business eleven years, and during the last two years carried on a clothing store. In 1871 he bought the tannery business of his brother, Augustus, on the same premises where his father had established a tannery, which he conducted for over forty years. At present this establishment employs the year round two or three hands, and tans about 2,000 sides annually, consisting of rough oak and finished kip, calf and harness leather, valued at about $6,000. Besides his tanning business Mr. Crouse is also interested with Mr. George Z. Gitt and Mr. Rufus Hartman in a fruit canning factory, in a large building on his land, erected for that purpose in 1883. This enterprise has proved a success. During the two seasons of three months each it has been operated, employing some days 100 hands, including children, and canning goods valued at $10,000 per season. They contemplate operating the factory during the season of 1886. Mr. Crouse has served as member of the Littlestown Council several terms, and part of that time was president of that body; has also served on the school board, etc. He is a member of the Reformed Church, but contributes liberally to the support of religious matters in other churches, as well as his own, and is known as a thoroughly enterprising citizen. He married, February 1, 1863, Susanna Rebecca Mehring, a daughter of David and Susan (Bullington) Mehring. Mr. and Mrs. Mehring died in Germany Township, near the Maryland line, when Mrs. Crouse was but six years old. Our subject and wife have two children: Theodore Luther, attending Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Penn., and Edward M., born March 4, 1868, living at home and engaged in the meat business at Littlestown. Mrs. Crouse and sons are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN DIEHL, farmer, Littlestown, was born December 16, 1809, in Codorus Township, York Co., Penn. His great-grandfather came from Germany and settled in York County, where his son, George, was born, carried on farming, and died, aged about forty years. George Diehl married Eve Livingston (who died in York County when about eighty years of age), and had the following named children: George, David, John, Charles, Jacob, Adam, Mrs. Sheeley, Mrs. Diehl and Ebert. Of these, Adam Diehl, who was born in York County, Penn., died in Woodsboro, Md., aged thirty years; he, too, was a farmer; married a Miss Crebbs, who died in York County, Penn., aged about forty, and has seven

children: George, Jessie, John, Ephraim, Adam, Elizabeth and Leah. Of these, John was educated in York County, where he was reared on the old homestead; married Miss Lydia, daughter of Frederick Ramer, and who died October 18, 1883, aged seventy-one years, the mother of eight children: Mrs. Sarah J. Frock, Mrs. Lydia Sheeley, Henry and Howard (living), John (who died, aged eighteen years), Eliza Ann (who died, aged one year and a half), Mrs. Alice R. Weikert (who died, aged twenty years; had one daughter—Emma—now the wife of Horace Crouse) and Eliza (who died, aged fifteen years). Our subject moved to Union Township, this county, after marriage, and still has a farm of 201 acres of good land there, and as a farmer was successful. In the spring of 1865 he came to Littlestown, this county, where he now resides. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics is a Democrat. Since Mr. John Diehl moved to Littlestown he was engaged in the grain business from 1866 to 1867 (about eighteen months), and, in partnership with other men, owned the foundry at Littlestown about seven years, when he sold out his interest.

WILLIAM DUTTERA, SR., retired, P. O. Littlestown. The Duttera family is of German origin and the first ancestor of our subject in America was Michael Duttera, who bought 100 acres of land thirty miles from Philadelphia over 150 years ago. He was a zealous member of the German Reformed Church, and one of the founders of what is now known as Christ Church, in Union Township. He reared a family of children in York County, where he died at a good old age. The following are the names of his sons: Conrad, John, Philip and Michael. Conrad was born in York County, and when a young man came to Adams County and bought a farm in Union Township, about two miles north of Littlestown, where he built a house in 1772, and lived there the balance of his long life. This house is still standing, and is occupied by Edwin Slifer. He had a large family of children, as follows: Julian Margaret, Conrad, Elizabeth, Mary Margaret, John, Frederick, Julian, John Michael, Anna Mary and George. The last named, George, was born in Union Township in 1775, and lived on the old homestead until he died in 1864. He was a highly respected and honored citizen, a prominent member of the Reformed Church, and a member of the building committee on the rebuilding of Christ Church edifice. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Weikert, who bore him nine children, of whom John, Elizabeth, Julian and George are deceased, and Catherine, William, James, Mary and Rufus are still living. His first wife died in 1830, and he married for his second wife Lydia Stonesifer, by whom there were two children: Harriet (deceased) and Sarah, who still survives. William Duttera, a son of George and Elizabeth (Weikert) Duttera, was born in Union Township October 20, 1815. When between the age of seventeen and eighteen he began to learn the tanner's trade in Carroll County, Md. Having completed his trade, he returned to Littlestown and started a tannery about the year 1836. This business he carried on for upward of forty years, and in 1881 gave up the business to his sons, and since then has lived partially retired, attending only to his property and two farms, adjoining the borough of Littlestown, of 188 acres of land. Mr. Duttera is a Democrat, and has served his township in nearly all of its local offices. He is a member of the Reformed Church, of which he has served as trustee and treasurer for many years, and is one of the respected and substantial citizens of the county. He has been twice married, first to Louisa Kohler, March 23, 1837; she bore him six children: Amos, George K., Louisa C., William S., Worthington A. and Charles H. Mrs. Louisa Duttera dying May 19, 1885, Mr. Duttera then married, November 19, 1885, Agnes J. Kohler.

CHARLES H. DUTTERA, farmer, P. O. Littlestown, was born July 9, 1859, at Littlestown, and is the son of William and Louisa (Kohler) Duttera. He was educated at the home schools of his native place, and was employed until twenty-one years of age on his father's farm during the summers and in the tannery in the winters. About the time he became of age he formed a partnership with his brother, Worthington, and took charge of the tannery business from which his father retired. The brothers remained together until February 1, 1884, when Charles H. bought his brother's interest and has conducted the business ever since. He uses no bark in tanning except rock oak bark, and tans annually about 2,400 sides of leather—principally rough leather—but to some extent also calf, kip and upper, the average value of leather tanned in his establishment being about $8,000 per annum, giving work the year round for four employes. Mr. Duttera also farms 119 acres of the homestead. He married, October 12, 1880, Miss Emma L. Rebert, a daughter of Edward Rebert, of Union Township.

PIOUS P. FINK, farmer, P. O. Littlestown, was born May 5, 1818, in Germany Township, Adams County, Penn. The great-grandfather of this gentleman came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania, near the Shorb family. His son, Henry Fink, was a mechanic and farmer, and died in this county in the house where Pious P. was born, south of Littlestown. Henry Fink was married to Magdalena Henry, who bore him ten children: Benjamin, Anthony, Henry, Joseph, Jacob, David, Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, Mrs. Catharine Sanders, Mrs. Mary Stein and Mrs. Sally Schriver. Of these, Joseph, a farmer by occupation, was a successful business man, and did a great deal of good; he served as justice of the peace for many years, filled minor township offices and acted as commis-

sioner of Adams County. He married Esther Parr, he died on our subject's present farm, aged seventy one, and his wife departed this life aged seventy seven years. They had four children: Pious P., Joseph, Sylvester Henry and Mrs. Margaret L. Spalding. Pious P. Fink was reared on the farm, and married in October, 1843, Miss Matilda M., daughter of John and Mary (Beecher) Shorb. To this union were born seven children: Mary, Johanna, Sarah E., Lucinda, Agnes, Anastasia (who all died, aged, respectively, nineteen, forty, five, fourteen and thirteen years. Sarah E. was a sister in St. Joseph's Convent, at Philadelphia, the two sons, Joseph J. and Basil P., are yet living. Mr. and Mrs. Fink are members of the Catholic Church. In farming Mr. Fink has been very successful. In politics he is a Democrat.

FINK & SHORB, grain dealers, Littlestown. This firm has been in existence under its present proprietors, J. J. Fink and John A. Shorb, since 1880, and does an extensive business in grain and produce of all kinds, averaging from $80,000 to $100,000 per annum.

Joseph J. Fink, of the above firm, was born in Hamilton Township, this county, near East Berlin, September 28, 1850, and is a son of Pius P. and Matilda (Shorb) Fink. When he was but two years of age his mother suffered from a severe attack of typhoid fever, and to remove him from the chance of taking the disease, he was taken by his uncle, Joseph L., and his aunt, Sally A. Shorb (brother and sister, both unmarried), which resulted in his being reared by them until his fourteenth year with all the care and tenderness that could have been bestowed upon him had he been a son instead of a nephew. When fourteen years old he became a student at Calvert College, New Windsor, Md., where he remained two years, and later attended, for eighteen months, St. Charles College near Ellicott City, Howard Co., Md. On his return home he occupied himself on his father's farm for several years, and February 27, 1873, became a partner with his uncle, Samuel J., in the grain business at Littlestown, in which he continued until his uncle's death. Mr. Fink is a genial gentleman and one of Littlestown's reliable and substantial business men.

John A. Shorb, also of the above firm, was born in Mountpleasant Township, this county, October 17, 1855, and is a son of Samuel J. and Catherine (Parr) Shorb. He was reared on the farm until the age of eleven years. His father then engaged in business at Bonneauville, where he remained three years; thence moved to Littlestown, and here established the business to which Fink & Shorb have succeeded. John A. obtained his education partly in the Adams County schools, but when fifteen years of age was sent to Calvert College, New Windsor, Md., where he studied for two years, and afterward completed his studies at St. Francis College, Loretto, Penn. He then returned to Littlestown and was employed in his father's business until 1877, when he became a partner with a one-third interest. The firm then consisted of Samuel J. Shorb, Joseph J. Fink and John A. Shorb. On the death of his father, Samuel J., in 1880, the business was continued by John A. and his remaining partner.

HAMILTON W. FORREST, farmer, P. O. Littlestown. The ancestors of the Forrest family were of English descent. The grandfather, Jonathan Forrest, was one of the pioneer preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Maryland, but when the break occurred in the Methodist Church and he had to decide between the M. E. and the M. P. Churches, he cast his vote with the latter and preached its doctrines till his death. He had a circuit of six weeks, always traveled on horseback, and his labors were blessed with good results. The text preached at his funeral was "Mark the upright, and behold the perfect man, for the end of that man is peace." His influence for years was felt by all who knew him. He was married in Maryland, and reared six children: Charity (married to John Whittle), Sarah (died single), Millie (married to a Mr. Harn), Susanna (married to a Mr. Hays), these two married and moved to the Cumberland Valley; Nelson (who remained at the old homestead, which joined the old stone chapel, well known in Methodist history, and there reared a family of five children and died, his descendants are yet living in Carroll County, Md.), and Jonathan C. (Nelson and Jonathan C. married sisters). The last named was born in Anne Arundel County, Md., was a farmer and a justice of the peace for nineteen years, refusing a re-election. He led a life of honesty and uprightness, presenting a living example to his posterity. He died at the home of his son, Hamilton W. He was married, in 1817, to Lydia Cassell, born in Baltimore, Md., daughter of John Cassell, and of German extraction. She died in this county, on the farm to which her husband had removed in 1818, shortly after they were married. To Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan C. Forrest were born nine children: Mary D., Ann W., Eliza E., Eveline C., John N. (deceased), Hamilton W., Lydia A., Hanson F., Upton F. Of these Hanson F. was educated at Concord University, Concord, Vt., and is a member of the Vermont Conference. Hamilton W. was born March 12, 1828, in Germany, and was reared on a farm, attending school in this county, but is mainly self educated. In early life he taught school (from eighteen till thirty five years of age), and then devoted his attention to farming his property adjoining his father's old homestead. He was married, March 30, 1858, to Miss Louisa M. C., daughter of J. Michael and Mary A. Kitzmiller, descendants of the old pioneer family of that name, who settled on Conowago Creek in this county, while the Indians were still roaming over the country. Divine

service was often held in their house by preachers of various denominations. They were true pioneers, hospitable, friendly to the Indians, and known far and wide for their honor and many virtues. The names of the eight children, now living, born to our subject and wife are John W., H. Judson, Annie L., Emory H., Granville L., Emma L., Eddy G. C. and Fletcher B. John W. was educated at Dickeson Seminary, Williamsport, Penn., fitted himself for the ministry, and has preached two years successfully. He belongs to the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Hamilton W. Forrest has never meddled with politics, but has given his voice to help the cause of Prohibition. He has held many high offices in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been exhorter for over thirty years, assistant class-leader, Sunday-school superintendent, class and circuit steward, delegate to annual conference, etc., and seems to have inherited many of his ancestors' good qualities of head and heart.

CHARLES P. GETTIER, M.D., merchant, Littlestown, is a native of Carroll County, Md., born near Manchester, January 8, 1847, son of Peter and Ann E. (Gallagher) Gettier; the former was a farmer. When about sixteen years of age our subject began reading medicine with Dr. J. F. Weaver, of Manchester, and subsequently attended medical lectures at the University of Maryland, Baltimore City; later he attended the Homeopathic College at New York City, from which he graduated in March, 1867. In April of the same year he came to Littlestown, and soon had a large and successful practice. Having always had a desire to visit the West, he closed out his business in 1871, intending to locate at some western point. He visited Missouri, but pushed still farther west until he reached San Francisco, Cal., and shortly after located at Suisun City, Solano County, that State. There he began the practice of his profession, and one year later was appointed physician in charge of the Solano County Hospital, but still attended to his private practice, which had become large and remunerative. He also owned an interest in the largest drug store at that place. In 1878, having been very successful, financially, he sold out and returned with his family to Littlestown, prepared to take a long rest, and enjoy the fruits of his industry; but, being of an active, energetic temperament, he found it impossible to abstain from work. In 1881 he became a partner with the Hon. Ephraim Myers in the general merchandise trade, and still retains an interest in the business. He is a popular and active worker in the interests of the Democratic party in his neighborhood where he wields no small influence. He is a member of Suisun Lodge, No. 43, F. & A. M., and is now interested in organizing a chapter at Gettysburg, to be known as Good Samaritan Chapter, No. 266, of Pennsylvania. Although a young man, and receiving no financial assistance as a start, he has amassed a competency. He was married July 1, 1869, to Elizabeth Myers, a daughter of the Hon. Ephraim and Lucinda (Bittinger) Myers, and they have four children: Harry E., Mabel, Lizzie and Ethel.

O. S. HARNER, teacher, P. O. Kingsdale, was born September 24, 1857, in Myers' District, Carroll County, Md. His grandparents, Samuel and Hannah (Bauers) Harner, were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. They were potters by occupation, and had five children. Samuel died in Maryland and Hannah in Pennsylvania. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Samuel Messinger, a fuller by occupation, was only three years old when he was brought to America. The father of our subject, James A. Harner, Sr., was born August 3, 1826, in Germany Township, this county, and is now a farmer in Carroll County, Md. He married Anna E. Messinger, born in Carroll County, Md., daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Shuyler) Messinger, and to this union were born seven children now living and one deceased: Granville R., O. Samuel, James J., Maggie T., Henry (deceased) Susannah E., John N., and Addison A. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated at Littlestown, Penn., and at Taneytown, Md., and now teaches school in the winter. He was married November 28, 1878, to Sarah C. Menchey, born December 2, 1855, daughter of Ephraim and Catharine (Rohrbaugh) Menchey. To Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Harner have been born three children: Alverta May, born July 31, 1880; Emma Blanche, born July 5, 1883; and Charles Cleveland, born February 12, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Harner are members of St. John's Lutheran Church, of which he has been an officer. He has served as township auditor, and is now a justice of the peace. Politically he is a Democrat.

DR. JOHN W. HICKEY, Littlestown, was born near Emmittsburg, Md., May 21, 1855, and is a son of James D. Hickey, a professor in Mount St. Mary's College. The Doctor, in 1876, began the study of dentistry with Dr. Thomas of Littlestown, and after completing his studies was examined by the Pennsylvania State Dental Examining Board, and was given a certificate as a thoroughly qualified surgeon-dentist. In 1878 he opened an office at Littlestown for the practice of his profession, and has been studiously and successfully employed ever since. His office is furnished with the best instruments and inventions of modern times for doing the best class of professional work. He is well and favorably known throughout the vicinity for the excellence and fine mechanical finish of his dental work. He married, in October, 1882, Clara W. Keeport, and has his office and residence on Baltimore Street.

JAMES NATHANIEL KELLY, farmer, P. O. Kingsdale, Adams Co., Penn., was born at Silver Run, Carroll Co., Md., August 9, 1833, a grandson of Patrick Kelly, a native of Ire-

land, who immigrated to America before the Revolutionary war, and farmed in what is now Heidelberg Township, York Co., Penn., where he owned two farms; he died at an advanced age, and has many descendants. His children were John, Jacob, Patrick, James, Thomas (who settled in Botetourt County, Va.), Mrs. Nancy Bowman, Mrs. Sarah Dubbs, Mrs. Mary Millheim and George W. The youngest, George W., was born in York County, Penn., in 1795, was a farmer and miller by occupation, and settled in Carroll County, Md., where he married Mary Ann Williams, born in Frederick County, Md., June 15, 1800, the second daughter of William Williams, a native of England, who served all through the Revolutionary war under George Washington. William Williams was married to Rebecca Slife at the age of fifty; had one son who served in the war of 1812, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary Ann (who was the only one of the three who married). To George W. Kelly and wife were born five sons and one daughter: Mrs. Sarah Morelock, Emanuel, John, George, James N. and Thomas. George W. Kelly died in 1845, aged about fifty years, and his widow in 1884, aged eighty four. Our subject, the fourth born and eldest surviving son, was educated at an academy in Frederick City, Md., under Prof. Nathaniel Vernon, but completed his studies in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Penn. He then followed the profession of teacher in the schools of Carroll County, Md., and York and Adams Counties, Penn., and was very successful. He was also a clerk and salesman in a mercantile house for some time in Maryland. He married (and settled in Adams County, Penn.), October 29, 1857, Ellen Harner, born in this county March 2, 1835, daughter of Michael Harner (born in Frederick County, Md., December 15, 1800), and Elizabeth (Mearing) Harner, born August 13, 1806. To this union were born three daughters and four sons: Laura Ellen, Sarah, Louesia, Emma Catharine, James Hamilton, Joseph Ellsworth, Eugene Sylvester and Austin Augustus. Laura E. and Sarah L. died in infancy. The family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Kelly enlisted, September 6, 1864, as a private in the Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Fort Steadman and Petersburg, Va.; he was honorably discharged at the close of the war. In the spring of 1866 our subject moved to the Mansion farm, which he had purchased from the Mearing estate, in Germany Township, where he has since been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising, and in settling up estates and various other businesses of trust. He is an entirely self made man. He is a very upright and conscientious business man. In politics Mr. Kelly is a stanch Democrat.

JOSHUA SEWELL KEMP, physician and druggist, Littlestown, was born March 29, 1835, in Baltimore County, Md., and is a son of John and Eleanor (Caples) Kemp, the former a farmer by occupation. He remained with his father until twenty-two years of age, in the meantime completing his literary studies by attending the Franklin Academy at Reisterstown, Md. When twenty-two he began reading medicine with Dr. J. L. Gibbons of Pikesville, Md., and subsequently was graduated at the medical college of the University of Maryland, March 10, 1858. That same year he began to practice at Trenton, Baltimore Co., Md., and in 1860 located at Littlestown. In July, 1862, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was with it at the battles of Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run and Chantilly, and in several skirmishes. In November, 1862, on account of sickness, he resigned and returned to Littlestown, where he has been in constant practice since, and from February, 1885, has also carried on a drug store. The Doctor was married, July 20, 1859, to Miss Susan Algire, daughter of George Algire, of Baltimore County, Md. They have three children: Scott Bernard, C. McK. and Lorain. The Doctor affiliates with the Democratic party, and has served in local offices in the vicinity. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.

HENRY S. KLEIN, lumber dealer, Littlestown, was born at New Cumberland, Cumberland Co., Penn., July 29, 1835, a son of John B. Klein, who died in 1843. The widow moved to Harrisburg, where Henry S. lived until he was twenty-three years old. Our subject learned the trade of a brick-layer, at which he worked six years. He married, December 3, 1857, Mary Ellen Horner, a native of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Penn., and a daughter of James Horner. Henry S. Klein and family settled at Littlestown, March 3, 1859, and he at once established himself in the lumber and coal trade and has successfully conducted that business up to date. He is a Republican, and, though not an office-seeker, he has been elected and served Littlestown in the offices of burgess, councilman, school director, etc. He has twice built substantial residences in town and has done much in various ways toward improving its interests, and is one of the substantial and respected business men. Mr. and Mrs. Klein have the following children: Eliza Dora (now the wife of Capt. J. C. Delany, librarian of the Senate at Harrisburg), Mary Sidney (living at home), John Henry (a druggist in Baltimore), Charles Benard (a jeweler in Littlestown), and Jessie Berghaus (attending school and living at home); Anna Bertie died at two and one-half years, and Paul St. Clair when but sixteen months old.

JOHN F. KRUG, grain dealer, P. O. Kingsdale, was born December 28, 1849, in Meyers' District, Carroll Co., Md., son of John Krug and grandson of George Krug, whose father was a native of Germany. John Krug, who was born in Lancaster County, Penn.,

moved to Carroll County, Md. (where he farmed), but now resides in Hanover, York, Co., Penn. He married Susannah Willet, born in Maryland, daughter of George and Eliza (McKinney) Willet, and who died in March, 1862, the mother of eight children of whom five are now living: John F., George W., David D., Mrs. Mary Bortner and Mrs. Lucinda Hershey. John F. Krug was a farmer in Oxford Township in early life, but came to Germany Township in 1877, and in partnership with George F. Krug (postmaster at Kingsdale) bought out the business of Amos Klinefelter, in Kingsdale, on the Frederick & Pennsylvania Railroad, where they are yet in the grain and grocery business and are also dealing in phosphates, having a brand of their own. Our subject was married September 25, 1874, to Miss Mary E. Sheffer, born in York County, Penn., daughter of Michael Sheffer. Their children, five in number, are Alverta S., Minnie M., Linda M., Charles E. and Estella. Mr. and Mrs. Krug are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM H. LANSINGER, merchant, Littlestown, was born January 27, 1827, in York, Penn., son of John Lansinger and grandson of Jacob Lansinger. His great grandfather, of French lineage, came to America when quite young and settled in Philadelphia, where he died. He had two sons, Nicholas and Jacob. The latter, a shoemaker by trade, married a Miss Strunk, and lived most of his life in Philadelphia, but the year before he died moved to Littlestown, this county, where he departed this life at the age of eighty-four. He was the parent of five children: Jacob, John, William, Joseph and Elizabeth, who attained maturity. Of these John, a native of Philadelphia, also a shoemaker, lived many years in York County, Penn., but finally moved to Littlestown, this county, where he died aged seventy-three. He had been twice married, first to Rebecca, daughter of Henry Neff, and who died near York, Penn., aged thirty-three, the mother of three children, who attained maturity: William H., Jacob and Barbara. William H attended the common schools at Littlestown, and here has followed his father's trade nearly all his life (he was three years in Clarke County, Va., where he also engaged in shoemaking). Our subject was married in this township to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Cump, and by this union has three children living, Henry N., Seward and Rebecca B. Mr. Lansinger and family are members of the church. He has been a Republican all his life, and has held different offices of trust, among which was that of chief burgess of Littlestown for two terms.

LEFEVRE FAMILY. The LeFevres in this county are of French extraction, descendants of the old Huguenot LeFevres, who left their native country to enjoy religious liberty. Joseph LeFevre, of the third generation in America, was a native of Lancaster County, Penn., and was the first of the family to settle within the confines of Adams County. In 1806 he bought and settled upon upward of 300 acres of land in Union Township, and during his life was principally engaged in superintending his large farm and in conducting a hotel on the same, at what is now known as LeFevre's Station on the railroad. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Susan Bowman, were both members of the Reformed Church, and were highly respected for their many good qualities of head and heart. They had nine children, whose names are herewith given: Benjamin, Joseph, Isaac, Amos, Enoch, Elizabeth, Catharine, Susannah and Lydia, all now deceased, including the parents.

ENOCH LEFEVRE (deceased) was a son of Joseph, the pioneer of the LeFevre family in Adams County. He was a native of Lancaster County, and was for over fifty years a resident of Adams County. He lived and reared his family on the old homestead in Union Township, where his father, Joseph, settled. He married Catherine S. Schriver, a daughter of John Schriver, and by this union the following named children were born: Isabella, who married W. E. Krebbs, of Littlestown; Rev. W. D., of Stovestown, Penn.; Joseph H., an attorney at law, Littlestown; James A., of Littlestown; Emma E., married to Isaac Loucks, of Hanover; Anna E., who married George B. Myers, of Littlestown, and Enoch S., of New Oxford, this county.

JOSEPH H. LEFEVRE, attorney at law, Littlestown, was born in Union Township, this county, March 7, 1839 and is a son of Enoch LeFevre, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Joseph H. finished his education at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster City, Penn., and graduated from that institution in the class of 1863. He then read law with Hon. D. McConaughy, of Gettysburg, Penn., was admitted to the bar in 1867, and began practice at Littlestown. A few years afterward he moved to Pittsburgh, and became interested in the shoe business; he continued the same until 1876, when he returned to Littlestown, and here has since resided, and followed his profession. He is a decided temperance man; politically a Republican. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1879, and served five years. May 18, 1878, he married Julia C. Gutelius, a daughter of Samuel Gutelius, of this county. They have two children: Jeannette and Cecil. Mr. LeFevre is a member of the Reformed Church, of Littlestown, and was the prime mover in making the Littlestown congregation an independent charge, separating it from Christ Church February 8, 1881. Since that time he has been a deacon in the Redeemer's Reformed Church.

JAMES A. LEFEVRE, bank cashier, Littlestown, is a son of Enoch LeFevre. At the age of sixteen he became a student at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster City, and after five years' study graduated from that institution. Subsequently he kept a hardware store at Littlestown for upward of three years, and at the organization of the Littlestown Savings institution was elected its cashier, a position he has held ever since. Mr. LeFevre was married in 1866 to Alice Mehring. They have nine children living: Walter M., Nevin B., Alice S., James A., Carrie B., Edwin L., Claud M., Annie R. and Lulu. One child, Bessie, died aged six months. Mr. LeFevre lives on and owns 163 acres of the old homestead, at LeFevre Station.

ISAAC LYNN, farmer, P. O. Littlestown, was born August 12, 1808 in Middleburg, Md. His grandfather, Henry Lynn, came from Germany and settled in Maryland, where he farmed, and there died. He had married in Germany and was the patent of four sons and two daughters. Of these, Jacob, a farmer, was born in Maryland (where he died, aged sixty-two years), he married Catharine Jacobs, by whom he had five children: Isaac, Henry, Mary, David and Susan. Of these Isaac went to school in his native place. He has been a successful agriculturist, and farmed with his father till 1835, when he was married and went to Emmittsburg, Md., where he followed agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1878, when he sold his farm of 142 acres and moved to Littlestown, this county, and here he intends to remain the balance of his life. He was married, in April, 1835, to Miss Catharine Troxel, a daughter of Adam Troxel. She died June 13, 1882, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Lynn is a member of the Reformed Church, and has been an exemplary citizen and good neighbor, esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact. He has been a hard working man; starting in life with nothing, he has by his own exertions gained a comfortable competency.

WILLIAM McSHERRY, farmer, P. O. Littlestown, was born in that place April 14, 1821, a son of James, who was a son of Patrick McSherry, a native of Ireland. William McSherry, when thirteen years of age, became a student in Mount St. Mary's College, in Maryland, from which he graduated in 1840. In 1844 he began reading law with Gen. James M. Coyle, of Frederick City, Md.; was admitted to the bar in 1842, and practiced law at Gettysburg from 1842 to 1846. Hon. James Cooper, subsequently United States Senator, was a partner with him during a part of that time. In 1847 our subject was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on the Whig ticket, and in 1849 was elected again to fill a vacancy caused by the election of Gen. James Cooper to the United States Senate, was again elected as representative in 1851; and was elected in 1862 and 1874 to the State Senate, serving both terms. He has been his county's unanimous candidate for Congress on several occasions, but it being the smallest county in the district, did not receive the nomination in convention of conferees. In 1882, contrary to his own expressed wishes, he was run as an independent Democrat against the regular nominee, and, although defeated, received 1,100 majority in Adams County. During all his official life he served with marked ability. He was for years president of the Littlestown Railroad Company, and has during his whole life been an active promoter of all useful enterprises in his community and county. He is now, at the age of sixty-five years, in robust health, and to all appearance in the prime of life. He is the owner of several valuable farms, to the management of which he devotes the most of his time. He is still frequently called upon by his fellow-citizens for legal advice and counsel, which is freely given without price, as he has not followed the regular practice of his profession for years. During his legal practice he was noted for never advising parties to go to law, but rather counseled an amicable settlement, which he often effected.

WILLIAM A. McSHERRY, P. O. Littlestown, was born in Mountpleasant Township, March 25, 1824, and is a son of Patrick and Mary (Fisher) McSherry, both of whom were natives of this county, but now deceased. Patrick was a farmer, served a long time as public school director, and was a quiet unpretentious, good citizen. William A. remained on the farm until he was eighteen years of age. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for twenty years, though for ten years of that time he also taught school during the winter season. In 1850 he established himself in a general store at White Hall, and remained there for thirty-one years, and in the meantime erected some ten buildings in that place, including a hotel. In 1881, he came to Littlestown and opened a general store, which he still conducts, and also a clothing store in the borough, but intends to consolidate the two under one roof, in the spring. He married, in 1851, Miss Amelia Hull, of Carroll County, Md., who has borne him three daughters and one son.

JOHN MEHRING (deceased), was a native of Germany Township, this county, born in 1809. His first marriage was with Amy Shoemaker, who bore him eight children, viz.: Catherine, Margaret, Isaiah E., Jonathan F., Ellen C., John O., Emma M. and Lydia. His second marriage was with Harriet Sell, a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Graves) Sell, by which union there were three children: Solomon D., Alverta Matilda, now the wife of Harry Myers, and Harriet R., wife of W. H. Colehouse. All of the eleven children are yet living and all are married. Mr. Mehring was a farmer all his life and owned two places, one of 135 and another of 146 acres, as well as other property. He was a firm

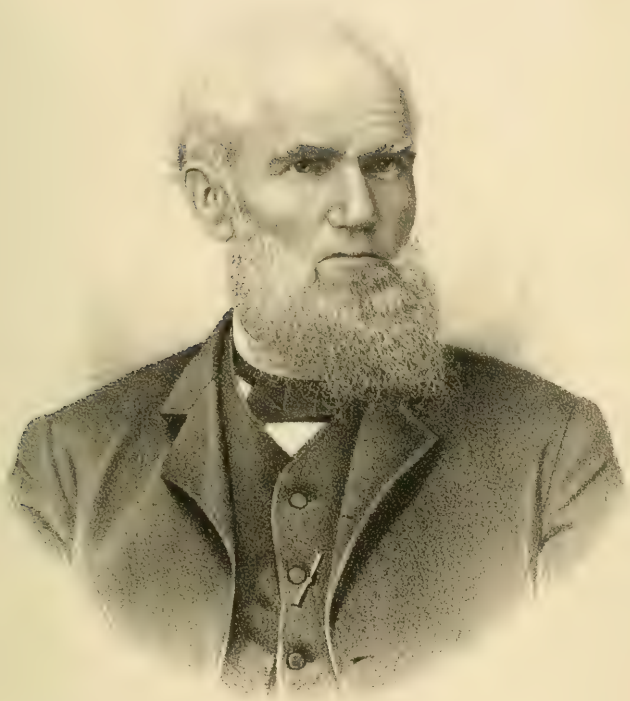
Union man during the war, and supported the Government by his means and influence. He was a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, in which he was nearly always an official and one of its chief supporters. He died June 16, 1865; his widow still resides in Littlestown.

SOLOMON D. MEHRING, carriage manufacturer, Littlestown, proprietor of one of the most important industries of Littlestown, was born in Adams County in 1854, and is a son of John and Harriet (Sell) Mehring. At the age of sixteen he began to learn carriage making with Sell & Blocher, of Littlestown, and on completing the same worked in various places at his trade until 1875, when he formed a partnership with a Mr. Hesson, and carried on the carriage-making business for three years at Littlestown. They then dissolved partnership, and Mr. Mehring engaged in manufacturing carriage wood-work exclusively for two years. In 1880 he commenced the manufacture of carriages in shops at the west end of Frederick Street. The business growing rapidly, however, he was obliged to have better facilities for carrying it on, and in 1885 he erected an elegant new brick residence, and near by a large two-story brick building, 31x70 feet, for a carriage warehouse, while the upper part is the paint shop and finishing room. Adjoining this building are the wood-workers and blacksmith's shops. He employs from twelve to fifteen hands the year round, and makes a specialty of the manufacture of fine buggies and carriages, the buggies averaging in price from $100 up, and the two-horse carriages from $175 to $250. He allows nothing but the best material to be used in their construction, thus his customers are assured that they will receive good honest value for their money. The business done for the past few years amounted to thousands of dollars annually, and is constantly increasing. Mr. Mehring was married, November 11, 1874, to Miss Emma J. Fleiger, who has borne him five children: Charles R., Claud E., John W., Robert L. and Emma Edna. Mr. and Mrs. Mehring are both members of the Lutheran Church.

L. T. MEHRING, hardware dealer, Littlestown, was born in Carroll County, Md., November 18, 1836, a son of Daniel Mehring (now deceased), who was a prominent farmer and who owned six different farms in that county, which he gave to his children. Our subject lived with his father until his twenty-second year, and obtained a good education at the subscription schools of the vicinity. Mr. Mehring is the pioneer of the regular hardware business in Littlestown, to which place he removed in 1866, and has been continuously in that trade up to the present. He carries a stock averaging the year round about $5,000, and which consists of all kinds of iron, steel, cutlery, glass, and everything that can be found in a well-conducted, first-class hardware store, the average sales amounting to $12,000 annually. Mr. Mehring's residence and store is a first-class brick structure, fitted with all modern improvements, and heated throughout by steam, and at a fair valuation would be worth about $6,000. He has also several valuable building lots and a farm of 123 acres of highly cultivated land, valued at $70 per acre. He built, in 1885, a large public hall, called "The Littlestown Opera House," capable of seating 400 people, and in many other ways has helped to build up and improve the town. He is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and took a prominent part in building the present church edifice. He was one of the first deacons under that organization. December 17, 1857, Mr. Mehring married Julia A. Bittinger, and seven children have been born to this union: Flora B., wife of Louis W. Kobler, a coach-maker in Abbottstown: Mary L., a highly accomplished musician, who is teaching music in the vicinity; Frederick B. H., who died at the age of three years; Harry W., now employed in the Elgin, Ill., watch factory; John M., who died at the age of one year; Levi Daniel and Howard H. Levi D. is preparing for the ministry, and expects to enter the sophomore class at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Penn., in the fall of 1886. Howard H., the youngest, is thirteen years old.

GEORGE MYERS (deceased) was one of the substantial and well-known citizens of Adams County. He and his wife, Susannah (Bender) Myers, were natives of this county. Mr. Myers, during his early manhood, and while living at Arendtstown, served as major in the militia, and in fact, during his long life, took an active part in all public affairs, although studiously engaged in his various occupations of farmer, merchant, etc. In 1853 he was elected county commissioner on the Whig ticket, and served three years. He was one of the three who purchased the ground for the present court house, and on the building of the Littlestown Railroad he was among the most active, aiding by means, some $1,500, and influence, in bringing it to a successful completion. Soon after his marriage he engaged in merchandising for nine years at Arendtstown and three years at New Chester. He then bought a farm in Germany Township, and his interests, principally, from that time were there and in Littlestown Borough up to his death. During the last seven years of his life he was engaged in merchandising in Littlestown, in partnership with his son, Ephraim. In 1857 he was taken sick with dropsy in the breast, and though cured of the disease, died in 1858 from apoplexy, leaving an estate worth $20,000.

HON. EPHRAIM MYERS, merchant, Littlestown, a son of George and Susannah Myers, was born in Reading Township, this county, between Berlin and Petersburg, September 29, 1823. He passed his earlier years on his father's farms and in his stores, and January 1, 1846, married Lucinda Bittinger, a daughter of Frederick Bittinger, of Germany Township. The following April he became a partner with his father in a general



R. L. Weiss

store at Littlestown, and at the termination of this partnership, in 1853, he bought the lot he now occupies and kept store until the fall of 1857, when he sold his stock of goods to George Stonesifer and Samuel M. Study. Previous to and at this time he had become largely interested in the building of the Littlestown Railroad, and individually sold most of the stock, from the proceeds of which the road was built. He was a director for five years, and was then elected president of the railroad, a position he held twelve years. Under his presidency and supervision a charter was secured against much opposition from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from the State of Maryland, and the road was extended to Frederick, Md. It is generally admitted that had it not been for the energy and business tact of Mr. Myers and his board of railroad directors this much needed improvement would have been long delayed. During these years, although actively engaged in the railroad matters mentioned, he built a warehouse and carried on an extensive grain and produce business in partnership with Dr. E. F. Shorb, for four and a half years. He then sold his interest to T. B. Klein, and in 1861 was elected county commissioner on the Republican ticket by a majority of 176 over his Democratic opponent, John Duttera. His term of service was during three years of the war, during which time he was an ardent supporter of the Union cause, both by means and influence. Probably no man in Littlestown has taken a more prominent part in its business and public enterprises than Mr. Myers. He was one of the first movers and advocates to incorporate Littlestown as a borough. He was the founder of Mount Carmel Cemetery; was also a charter member and stockholder in the Littlestown Savings Institution, and has been a director, with the exception of two years, ever since. he also takes an active part in promoting the educational interests of the vicinity. In religion he is a Lutheran, and in the erection of the St. Paul's Church in the borough contributed $1,500 toward its completion. He now owns and carries on the most extensive general store in the place, in a large three-story brick block, 64x70 feet, the finest in the town. This he erected in 1866, at a cost of $13,000, occupying part of it as a dwelling, and recently built adjoining this property another elegant brick residence, at a cost of $4,000, now occupied by his son Harry and family. These buildings were made from plans drawn by himself, and are models of convenience; in fact, he never employs an architect in the erection of any of the many buildings of different descriptions that he has built, including two barns on his farms that cost $3,000 each, but was his own architect and superintended their erection personally. Although engaged in merchandising he is still the owner of three farms, near Littlestown, containing 128, 165 and 90 acres, respectively, all highly cultivated land, valued, respectively, with improvements, at $150, $125 and $85 per acre. Mr. Myers is at present a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and is the first Republican elected to that office from this county in twenty-five years. He was elected in 1884, by a majority of 156, while the Democratic President, Mr. Cleveland, received 450 majority. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have had a family of seven children, five living, all married and away from home. As one of Littlestown's most active and enterprising citizens, whose public improvements and private enterprises will long show evidences of his handiwork, Mr. Myers will be remembered, even after he will have ceased to be an actor in the busy life. As a railroad man few are better or more widely known throughout Pennsylvania and Maryland.

JAMES W. OCKER, butcher, P. O. Littlestown, was born September 6, 1844, in Taneytown District, Carroll Co., Md., son of Joseph Ocker, who was born in Germany Township, Adams Co., Penn. The family is of German extraction. Joseph Ocker, who died in Maryland, April 17, 1885, aged seventy-three years, was a stone mason by trade, married Miss Maranda, daughter of Abraham Kuhns, and had three children: James W., Joseph A. and Mrs. Mary A. Krug. Our subject went to school in Maryland and engaged in farming in early life, but has followed butchering for a number of years; was also a stock-dealer. He came to Littlestown in the spring of 1881, and here married Miss Martha Fleiger, in January, 1882; their children are named James and Edward. Mr. Ocker is a member of the Reformed and his wife of the Lutheran Church. He is one of the wide-awake business men of Littlestown. Politically he has been identified with the Democratic party.

SAMUEL H. REBERT, hardware dealer, Littlestown, was born in Conowago Township, September 29, 1861, and is a son of Samuel Rebert, now deceased. In 1882 he opened a hardware store on Frederick Street, Littlestown, and one year later moved to his present location on Baltimore Street. He keeps a full line of hardware and carries a stock averaging $5,000 the year round, with sales of upward of $10,000 per annum. He is an energetic and enterprising business man, a substantial and honored citizen; an ardent Democrat, he takes an active part in promoting the interests of his party in his section, though never seeking or holding any office. Mr. Rebert was married December 29, 1885, to Laura B. Hesson. Our subject and wife are members of the Reformed Church.

WILLIAM RITTASE, farmer, P. O. Littlestown, was born September 12, 1823, in Union Township, Adams Co., Penn., son of John and Catharine (Poe) Rittase, natives of Witkenstein, Ballenberg, Baden, South Germany, and who came here while young, settling near Hanover, Penn., where they farmed, but later moved to Union Township, this county, and here died. They had six children that attained maturity: Jacob (deceased), Christine,

William, Maria, Ishmael (deceased) and Mary Ann. Our subject lived in Union Township till 1856, when he bought a farm in Germany Township, where he now resides. He has engaged in farming (has 120 acres of land), and operates a saw-mill. He was married in May, 1851, to Miss Margaret Bittle, born in Adams County, Penn., daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Wikert) Bittle. She died here February 9, 1881, the mother of nine children, all living: William F., Adolphus, Emma, E. Nelson, Elmer H., Ella E., Lilly, Harvey, Minnie. Our subject's second marriage was with Clarissa Overder, *nee* Kitzmiller. Mr. and Mrs. Rittase are members of the German Reformed Church. Politically he is a Democrat. He has held nearly all the township offices such as assessor, supervisor, etc., which shows with what respect and esteem his fellow-men hold him. Few men have lived in the township who are so well known for honesty or integrity as is Mr. Rittase. He now does all his threshing by water-power on his farm.

RAYMOND S. SEISS, M. D., Littlestown, was born between Emmittsburg and Graceham, Md., June 7, 1835, a son of John and Eliza (Schuyler) Seiss, the former a native of Graceham, and the latter of Lancaster City, Penn. The Doctor was reared on a farm, and in the meantime attended the schools of the vicinity. At the age of twenty-two he began a two years' course of classical studies under the Rev. Edward Ronthaller, and continued some few months; afterward, under the instruction of his brother, Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D. D., LL. D., now of Philadelphia. In August, 1848, he began reading medicine with Dr. William Zimmerman, of Creagerstown, Md., and afterward graduated at the University of Maryland in March, 1852. He began practice in Graceham, where he married, March 12, 1852, Angelica S. Gernand. In 1853 he moved to Union Mills, Carroll Co., Md., and March 23, 1855, settled at Littlestown, where he has practiced his profession, without intermission, ever since. After the battle of Gettysburg he dressed the wounds of and attended many of the Union soldiers, a large number of whom were brought to his office for surgical treatment. He was appointed, in 1863, and served as surgeon of the enrolling board for the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania until March 18, 1864, when he resigned. He was appointed a notary public, by Gov. Hartranft, April 21, 1874, and has retained the office ever since. The Doctor was one of the prime movers in incorporating the borough of Littlestown, when it received its charter, and has been elected burgess ten different times, and is the present incumbent. To the Doctor's energetic administration is largely due most of the grading of the streets and other public improvements, as his maxim always was "for the benefit of all rather than a few." He was the nominee of the Republican party, in 1872, for the Legislature, but was defeated by 262 votes, the regular Democratic majority in the county being 600. The Doctor is a member of the Adams County, the State and the National Medical Societies, and was president of the Adams County Medical Society for three terms. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. Dr. and Mrs. Seiss have had a family of six boys, four of whom are living: Milton H., Franklin H., M. D., Elmer W. and John A. The Doctor is actively engaged in practice, and also owns and operates a drug store; is very comfortably situated, financially; and enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him, and of the entire community, in which he has lived for upward of thirty years.

AMOS SHEELEY, shoemaker, Littlestown, was born in September, 1828, in Mountpleasant Township, this county, and is of German extraction. His grandfather, Nicholas Sheeley, a farmer of Mountpleasant Township, married Elizabeth Rife, and both died in that township. Of their four children, John, a farmer by occupation, married Sarah Blank; he died at the age of seventy-five and his wife when seventy-three. They had twelve children, all of whom but two are living. Of these Amos was educated in the common schools, in early life learning shoe-making, which he has followed ever since. He has lived for nineteen years in Littlestown. Mr. Sheeley was united in marriage with Miss Abigail, daughter of Daniel Geiselman, and by this union has four children: Alice Lydia (wife of A. Degroft), Hamilton, Mrs. Isabella Shriner, Mrs. Emma A. Randall. Mr. and Mrs. Sheeley are members of the United Bretheren Church. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party. He has been a good citizen, and has served as a member of the town council.

JOSEPH A. SHORB, M. D. (deceased), was a native of York County, Penn., and a physician of over thirty-five years' practice in the borough of Littlestown. He was a member of the Catholic Church, and took great interest in religious matters. As a citizen and as a physician, no man probably was more widely or favorably known during his lifetime in Adams and surrounding counties. He died in 1855. He and his wife, Louisa J. Davis, a daughter of Dr. Ephraim Davis, of Littlestown, were the parents of thirteen children, only two of whom are now (1886) living. Dr. Edmund F., of Littlestown, and Joseph A., Jr., of Hagerstown, Md.

EDMUND F. SHORB, M. D., Littlestown, was born at that place November 21, 1825. When about fourteen years of age he became a student at Mount St. Mary's College, and remained there three years. He then commenced reading medicine in his father's office, and at eighteen years of age began attending lectures at the University of Maryland, from which he graduated, his diploma as physician, being dated 1846. He began and continued practice at Littlestown for twelve years, when he gave it up on account of failing health.

He was then engaged in the grain and produce business six years, when he sold out. After three years' rest he opened a hardware store and continued that business for eight years, when he again sold out, and after five years retirement in 1884, bought his present stand and opened a drug store, at the same time resuming the practice of medicine. The Doctor was formerly a Whig, but since the days of Know-nothingism, has acted with the Democratic party. He was elected and served three years as auditor of Adams County, and has held various local offices, once as burgess of Littlestown. The Doctor was married January 3, 1874, to Ellen B. Heath, a daughter of the late Judge Robert Heath, of Edenton, N. C. Our subject and wife have had two children: Mary G., now attending St. Joseph's Academy at Emmittsburg, and Joseph Robert, who died in 1880. The Doctor is probably, by residence, the oldest practicing physician in Adams County.

H. T. SLAUGHENHAUPT, photographer, Littlestown, was born April 17, 1846, in Taneytown District, Carroll Co., Md., and is of German extraction. His grandfather, Jacob Slaughenhaupt, was a chair maker near Taneytown, Md., and there died at a ripe old age, his wife, who was a Miss Newcomer, died there also. They were parents of the following children: Samuel, Catharine, Anna, Barbara, Susan and Margaret. Of these Samuel, who was born near Taneytown, Md., died August 18, 1881, at Harney, Md., aged seventy-five, he was a shoe maker in early life, but farmed the last thirty-five years. He married Mary A. DeHoff, a daughter of Peter DeHoff, who was a captain in the war of 1812, and is the mother of ten children now living: Ellen C., Emily J., James D., Maryanda R., Sarah A., Samuel D., Mary E., Henry T., Albert L., and John William. Of these Henry T. was educated in the common schools, and at the Eagleton Institute. His early life was spent on the farm. At the age of twenty-two he learned photographing, which he has since followed. In February, 1875, he moved to Littlestown, this county, and has been here ever since. Mr. Slaughenhaupt was united in marriage, October 12, 1875, with Miss Mary E., daughter of Rev. Louis A. Wickey, who was a son of Dr. Louis Wickey, a native of Switzerland, who gained considerable celebrity during the cholera epidemic in early years, having possessed the only remedy, which was effectually used against the disease in Washington County, Md., and York County, Penn. This medicine is now made by H. T. Slaughenhaupt after the original formula. To Mr. Slaughenhaupt were born two children, Beulah E. and Louis Trueman. Mr. and Mrs. Slaughenhaupt are members of the United Brethren Church. He is a prohibitionist and an independent voter. For some years he has been a correspondent for a number of newspapers.

WILLIAM SLIFER, P. O. Littlestown, was born in Union Township, this county, July 15, 1820, a son of Jacob Henry Slifer, a native of Alsace, Germany, who paid the passage money for himself, wife and two children at Bremen, but the captain of the vessel absconding, they were left without sufficient funds to pay another passage. Jacob Henry was then obliged to make another contract with a captain to work, after his arrival in America, two and one half years in payment for the family's passage. This contract he carried out by working for John Winrod of Union Township, the above named period. He and his wife arrived in that township in 1817, the two children having died at sea, where they were buried. Jacob Henry was a weaver by trade, and after becoming free of the passage debt carried on the weaving business for eight years in Union Township. He then bought six and one half acres of land at Whitehall, Mountpleasant Township, and built a house and kept a store. He died very suddenly of palsy in 1834, leaving one child, William, our subject. Six years afterward his widow married Adam Doner, and subsequently moved West. William continued in the store, which became his sole charge after his mother's marriage. He married Mary Ann Hornberger, and soon after sold the store and began burning lime in Union Township. He followed this vocation for twenty-one years, and amassed a comfortable competency. He has been a life-long Democrat and has served the borough of Littlestown as its burgess, member of council, tax collector, etc. He is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church. Mr. and Mrs. Slifer have had eleven children, five of whom are living: Mary Ann E., John N., William J., Henry E. and Ella Virginia.

JOHN N. SLIFER, dealer in coal and phosphates, Littlestown, was born in Union Township in December, 1843, and is a son of William and Mary A. (Hornberger) Slifer. At the age of seventeen he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed five years. At the age of twenty-two he learned the lime business, which he followed five years. Then leased a lime kiln in Union Township. In 1870 he came to Littlestown and began dealing in coal, also continuing the lime business up to 1882, since then he has been exclusively engaged in dealing in coal and phosphates. In 1883 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, director of the poor for Adams County, which office he at present fills. He is also a member of the school board of Littlestown, has served as member of the council for several terms, and is a substantial, representative citizen. He and his family are members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, of which he has, on various occasions, served as an official. He was married, December 15, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Howard, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Bushman) Howard. They have but one child, Mary, born October 29, 1868.

JOHN SMITH, farmer, P. O. Littlestown, was born August 27, 1827, in Mountpleasant Township, on the Bonneauville & Oxford Road, where his grandfather, Charles

Smith, kept a still-house. Charles Smith, who stood high in this county, came from Germany; was a farmer, weaver, distiller and quite a business man, having many men working for him; he died on the farm above mentioned. By his marriage with Miss Weikert he had eight sons and three daughters. Of these children, Joseph Smith, who was born about 1792, and died in 1857, aged about sixty-five years, was a farmer; married Mary, daughter of Jacob Lawrence, and who died in 1867, the mother of twelve children. Of these John, our subject, farmed on the homestead till his marriage, when he came to Littlestown, this county, and followed agriculture here for four years for Hon. William McSherry. He acquired his education in the public schools; has been a farmer all his life, and now owns sixty-five acres of land, though he lives in Littlestown, where he intends to pass the evening of his life. He was married to Miss Anna, daughter of Jacob Weirick, and by her has three children now living: Edmund F., Mrs. Clara L. Smith and William A. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Catholic Church. He has ever been a Democrat, and has held the office of supervisor.

JAMES G. SPALDING, farmer, P. O. Littlestown, was born in Carroll County, Md., and is of English descent. His grandfather, Henry Spalding, was born in one of the lower counties of Maryland, and in the course of time settled in Frederick (now Carroll) County, Md. He married Annie Elder, and he and his wife died in Carroll County, Md. Their son, Henry, Jr., settled in Germany Township, this county, and married Maria Hughes, a native of Maryland, daughter of John Hughes. He and his wife died where our subject now resides. Of their children, nine in number, James G. is the eldest son. Our subject married Miss Lucinda M. Fink, who was born in this township, and died here in September, 1855, the mother of one son—William F. Mr. Spalding was married, on second occasion, to Agnes Hemler, a native of Mountjoy Township, this county, daughter of Henry Hemler, and to this union were born ten children, seven of whom are living: Lucinda, James D., Annie M. Cecelia, Eugene, Martin J., Mary R. and Sadie A. Mr. Spalding has been identified with the Democratic party all his life, and has filled important township offices, such as assessor and assistant assessor. He has a farm of 140 acres which he keeps in a high state of cultivation.

JACOB SPANGLER, JR., farmer, P. O. Littlestown, was born November 23, 1839, in Mountjoy Township, this county. The Spangler family were originally natives of Switzerland, and of the four brothers who came together from that country two settled south and two west of York, York Co., Penn. Rudy, one of the four, married, and had a family of five children, of whom Jacob was born April 27, 1803, in York County, and there married Elizabeth Detter, who was born May 25, 1807, daughter of Matthias and Susannah (Bobe) Detter. To this union were born ten children, all now living: Edward, Sarah, Samuel, Elizabeth, David, Jacob, Matthias, Susannah A., Barnhart and George William. Jacob Spangler, Sr., who has been a farmer all his life, in 1829 settled in Mountjoy Township, this county, where he farmed until he came to Littlestown in 1876, since which time he has lived a retired life. His son, Jacob, Jr., was educated in this township, was reared on a farm, but has lived in town since his father moved here, and is now taking care of his aged parents. He has been an exemplary citizen all his life. In politics he is a Democrat.

ALEXANDER STAUFFER, proprietor of the "Central Hotel," Littlestown, is of German extraction. His grandfather, Jacob Stauffer, a farmer of Jackson Township, York Co., Penn., who died there at an advanced age, was an old line Whig; married, and had five children. Of these Henry was born on the old homestead, where he still resides, aged seventy-four years. He was a farmer and distiller before the war. In politics he is now a Republican, formerly a Whig, and has held township offices of trust; is a member of the Lutheran Church. He was married to Margaret Glatfelter, who is the mother of six children: Mrs. Lucinda Jacobs, Mrs. Sarah Laucks, Henry K., Mrs. Isabella Jacobs, Benjamin F. and Alexander. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stauffer are both yet living. Our subject was educated in the schools near home and at York County Academy, York, Penn. At the age of nineteen he began teaching and taught school four winters. After this he engaged in farming on one of the farms of his father (who was also a successful agriculturist), in Dover Township, and there continued until April, 1884, when he leased the "Central Hotel" in Littlestown, which he bought out in the fall of the same year and has been keeping a first-class hotel here ever since. Mr. Stauffer was married to Miss Annie Mary, daughter of John Hoke. To this union were born Birdie Alex., Lillie Ann, Hattie Bell, Harry John and Jennie May. Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Republican.

MARTIN L. STAVELY, carpenter, P. O. Littlestown, was born May 10, 1827, in Meyers District, Carroll Co., Md. His father, Jacob U. Stavely, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, came to America at the age of seventeen and settled in Maryland, where he followed his trade (carpentering); married Lydia Cramer, born in York County, Penn., daughter of Henry Cramer, and who died March 1, 1886, aged eighty-six years, one month and eleven days, the mother of six children: Carolina, Martin L., Mary Ann, Rebecca, Matilda and Ellen, all now living. Jacob U. Stavely died February 12, 1868, aged seventy-three years. Our subject came to Germany Township, this county, at the age of seven

years, was educated here, and learned and followed his father's trade for forty years, but now lives on a farm. He was married March 6, 1851, to Helena E., daughter of David and Juliann Stadey) Snider, and who was born in Germany Township, this county, and died here July 10, 1858, the mother of five children: Jacob Calvin, Sarah J. (wife of Rolandos Wintrode), David R., Noah Wesley and Edwin (deceased). Mr. Stavely was married, on second occasion, to Martha Ann, daughter of Henry and Ann (Utter) Johns, and to this union were born nine children: George W., Mrs. Emma R. Greenholtz, Charles H., Ephraim R., Alice V., Louis Grant, Franklin R., Harvey E. (deceased), Samuel H. Mr. and Mrs. Stavely are members of St. John's Lutheran Church. He has filled the offices of inspector of elections, assessor and jury commissioner. Politically he is a Republican.

JACOB STONESIFER (deceased) was a native of this county, as was also his wife, Susan (Vance) Stonesifer. He was a miller by trade, a business he carried on for about six years during his early manhood, principally in Maryland, with the exception of a short time at milling in this county. During his long residence here, he was engaged in farming. He was of an energetic disposition and took part in various public affairs. Though never much of a politician, he voted with the Democratic party, and was elected to and served in several local offices. He was a member of the Reformed Church, and took an active part in its affairs, being deacon and elder for many years. His wife, Susan Vance, died in 1833. By her there were seven children. His second wife was Susan Meltzhimer, who bore him five children. He died in 1851, and his widow in 1854.

GEORGE STONESIFER, merchant, Littlestown, was born in what is now Union Township, this county, December 26, 1821, a son of Jacob and Susan (Vance) Stonesifer, both natives of this county. He was reared until the age of twenty-four years, on his father's farm, attending the subscription schools near Westminster, Md., and acquiring an education. From 1846 to 1857, he was engaged in a marketing business between Littlestown and Westminster. In 1857, he, in company with S. M. Study, opened a general store at Littlestown. In 1865 Mr. Stonesifer was elected assistant county assessor on the Democratic ticket, and sold his interest in the store. He served in the above office three years and a half, and in 1869, in company with S. P. Young, again began merchandising at Littlestown. Eleven months later he bought Young's interest in the business, and since then has been alone and continuously in trade up to date. He was one of the organizers of the Littlestown Savings Institution, a director for sixteen years, and is at present its president. He was a prominent promoter in building the Littlestown Railroad, a director for twenty years, and is now, and has been for the past ten years, secretary and treasurer of the railroad. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. When St. Luke's Church, St. Luke's Parsonage and St. John's Parsonage were built, he was a a member of the building committee on each and acted as treasurer for all, and took a general and active part in their erection. In 1846 he was married to Lucinda C. Swope, a daughter of Ephraim Swope of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Stonesifer have had ten children, four now living: Sarah C., Mary, Laura J. and Theodore H. Mr. Stonesifer is a substantial and energetic merchant and one of Littlestown's most honored citizens.

S. B. WEAVER, physician, Littlestown, was born in Manchester, Carroll Co., Md., December 10, 1847, and during his earlier years attended the Manchester schools, and later completed his classical studies at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster City. In 1869 he began studying, to qualify himself as a surgeon and physician, in the office of Dr. J. F. Weaver, at Manchester, and subsequently became a student in the Hahnemann Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in March, 1872, and the following winter located at Littlestown. He is a close student and hard worker, and has built up a large and lucrative practice, which requires his attention night and day. He is, however, a man of splendid physique, and capable of enduring a vast amount of physical labor. September 15, 1875, he married Miss M. Jennie Crouse, a daughter of W. F. Crouse, of Littlestown.

REV. ELIAS D. WEIGLE, A. M., pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheral Church, Littlestown, was born in Butler Township, this county, January 19, 1848, a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Guise) Weigle. Christian Weigle was a farmer, a native of York County, but for upward of fifty years a resident of this county, and died in Tyrone Township, October 2, 1879, aged seventy-two years. His widow, also a native of this county, is still living in Tyrone Township. The subject of this sketch remained with his father until he was twenty-one. He then attended school at Hunterstown for about four months, and on returning home he took charge of the school near his father's, where he had formerly been a pupil, and kept it one term. After the close of his school in the spring of 1870, he became a student at the Selinsgrove Missionary Institute, to prepare himself for college. After close application for eleven months he entered the freshman class at the institute, and, during the freshman and sophomore years, he became a tutor there, at the same time keeping up with his studies. In 1873 he entered the junior class at Pennsylvania College, and was graduated there in June, 1875, with the fourth honor of his class. He then accepted the professorship of mathematics and English at the Missionary Institute for one year, and, in the fall of 1876 entered the theological seminary at Gettysburg, and was graduated with his class in June, 1878, having supplied the St. Paul's

pulpit at Littlestown from January 20 until September, 1878, when he was ordained and became the regular pastor. While at Pennsylvania College he was a leading spirit in the literary societies, and was one of the orators at the biennial anniversary of the Phrenakosmian Society, of which he was a member February 22, 1874, and is still deeply interested in the college and its affairs, on which he keeps an affectionate eye. He contributes literary articles to the *Lutheran Quarterly*, and is a regular correspondent for several newspapers. During his ministry at St. Paul's he has also acted as secretary of the West Pennsylvania Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and continues to be a close student and careful reader of the literature of the day. He is at present a director in the seminary, Gettysburg, Penn. Mr. Weigle was married, October 16, 1879, to Hannah Bream, a daughter of William and Harriet Bream, and they have two children: Luther Allen and Harriet E.

SAMUEL WEIKERT, P. O. Littlestown, was born in Mountpleasant Township, this county, February 12, 1815. His father, George Weikert, was twice married; first to Miss Spitler, who died, leaving ten children: John, Elizabeth, George, Peter, Andrew, Henry, Catherine, Fanny, Mary and Jacob. He then married Mrs. Ann Maria Colestock, *nee* Lightner, who bore him four children: Margaret, Sarah, Samuel (subject), and William. Samuel Weikert, at the age of sixteen, went to Coler's flour-mill, in York County, where he remained for six years, four years in learning the business, and two in conducting it. He then followed milling in Conowago Township, this county, for seventeen years, and at Berlin, York County, five years. He came to Littlestown in 1860, and, in company with John Duttera, engaged in buying and shipping grain for several years. He has now given up active business and is living in retirement. In 1843 Mr. Weikert married Lydia Showalter, who bore him four children, three now living: Mary Josephine (wife of Alonzo Sanders), Charles E. (married to Mary Fink), and Emma (married to Luther Alleman). Mr. Weikert is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and contributed liberally toward building the edifice; has also officiated as elder in the church. He is a Republican, politically, and has served the borough in several local offices. His grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Weikert, were natives of Lancaster County, Penn., and many years ago settled in Mountpleasant Township, this county. They are both buried in St. John's graveyard.

SAMUEL P. YOUNG, retired farmer, Littlestown, was born January 18, 1818, in Union Township, Adams Co., Penn., a grandson of Peter Young, a native of Pennsylvania, who settled in Union Township (in the Shorb neighborhood). Peter Young married a Miss Burkhardt, by whom he had four children: Rachel, John, and two others. The grandparents died on the old homestead, and there their son, John Young, also died, aged eighty-four. John Young, who was also a farmer, married a Miss Oyster, who died leaving one child, John Young (also deceased). John Young was married on the second occasion to Mrs. Catharine McSherry, a daughter of Mr. Little, the founder of Littlestown, this county. She died on the old homestead aged eighty-four years. To this union were born two children: Mrs. Sally Felty (deceased) and Samuel P. Our subject was educated in this township, and for a time engaged in farming, but for the last two years has lived in Littlestown. He has been twice married, first to Margaret, daughter of Judge George Will, and who died the mother of nine children: William A., Eliza J., Mary C., Margaret, John A., Clara A. (deceased), Sally, Charles S. and Laura. Our subject was married on the second occasion to Miss Cecilia C. Will, another daughter of Judge Will. Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the Reformed Church. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.

WILLIAM YOUNT, dealer in boots and shoes, Littlestown, was born near East Berlin May 19, 1832, and for thirty-five years has been prominently identified with the business and other interests of Littlestown. He is a son of George and Sarah (Bender) Yount, both of whom were natives of Lancaster County, Penn., and both now deceased. In youth he learned the harness and saddle-maker's trade, and when twenty-one years of age opened a harness shop in Littlestown, which he conducted for seven years, sometimes alone and sometimes in partnership. For nine or ten years he conducted a general store; then engaged for two years in the grain business; but for several years past has kept a boot and shoe store, which he is still conducting, keeping a full line of goods, with sales averaging $4,000 to $5,000 a year. He also owns a boot and shoe store at Taneytown, Md., which is managed by his son, F. M. Yount, and is interested in another at Harrisburg, conducted by another son, Charles E. Yount. Our subject is a Republican, and has filled many offices in the gift of the borough and township, and at present is a member of the school board. He was appointed postmaster at Littlestown April 6, 1881, and held the office until September 7, 1885; was a charter member of the Mount Carmel Cemetery Company; was active in procuring the charter for Littlestown Borough, and is a stockholder, charter member and vice-president of the Maryland & Pennsylvania Mining Company, of Baltimore City, of which he is the agent at Littlestown. This company was chartered to do a general mining business and for other purposes, December 17, 1884. Mr. Yount is a member of the Methodist Church; served on the building committee of the church edifice, and contributed liberally to its completion, as well as to other churches in the vicinity. He was married, January 4, 1854, to Mary M., a daughter of Jacob Bishop, and

twelve children blessed this union. Francis M., born April 21, 1855, Charles E., born April 24, 1857, Sarah L., born June 2, 1859, Willie, born November 26, 1861, and died in infancy, Martha Jane, born June 18, 1863, Howard B., born May 21, 1866, died in infancy, John Wesley, born August 27, 1868, Mary Alice, born August 23, 1870, Clara, born March 17, 1873, Jessie C., born May 6, 1875, Edgar H., born November 4, 1877, and died July 19, 1878, and Ira N., born October 21, 1879.

CHAPTER LVI.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP & BOROUGH OF EAST BERLIN.

DR. SAMUEL MEISENHELDER (deceased) was born in Dover, York County, about 1818, a son of Jacob and Mary Meisenhelder. He was a student of Dr. Robert Lewis, of Dover, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1851. He began to practice his profession in Dover, came to East Berlin in 1851, located permanently, and remained until his death, which occurred September 2, 1884. His marriage with Josephine Lewis, daughter of Dr. Robert Lewis, of Dover, took place June 16, 1842, and four sons were born to their union, viz., Edmund W., Orphilla, Robert N. and Webster. Orphilla and Webster died in childhood. Edmund W. and Robert N. were both pupils of their father, and both graduated from Jefferson Medical College (Edmund W. in 1868, and Robert N. in 1870). Edmund W. was also a graduate in Pennsylvania College, of Gettysburg, where Dr. Robert N. also completed his education. Dr. Edmund W. formed a partnership with his father in the practice of medicine in 1868, and continued three years a resident of his native village. In 1870 he married Maria Baughman, of Baughmansville, York Co., Penn., and the next year located in York, Penn., where he still resides. In 1871 Dr. Robert N. formed a partnership with his father, which was continued until the death of the latter, since which event he has been in practice alone. In 1876 Dr. R. N. married C. Alice Lentz, daughter of John and Lavina Lentz, of Davidsburg, Penn. Two children blessed this union, John Elmer and Josephine Lewis. During the active professional life of Dr. Meisenhelder he has filled numerous official positions in his town, and is at present a member of the school board. His father was, during his life, the leading physician and surgeon of this part of Adams County, and his son follows closely in his footsteps, with, if possible, an increased practice, possessing the confidence of the public as a man of merit.

JOHN PICKING, P. O. East Berlin, was born September 3, 1806, and is the oldest native now living in East Berlin. His education was obtained in the schools of his native village, and after his father removed to Westmoreland County he was a teacher for a number of years in the "church schoolhouse" and also in the brick house now the residence of Adam Wolf. He was appointed by Gov. Wolf in 1832 clerk of quarter sessions, over and terminer, remained at Gettysburg until his term expired, and in 1838-39 was elected first justice of the peace in East Berlin, to which village he had removed. He was re-elected at the close of his term, but in consequence of an election in 1848 to the office of prothonotary, he returned to Gettysburg. In 1854 he was re-elected prothonotary, and in 1858 was elected transcribing clerk in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, and re-elected in 1859 to the same position. He purchased the property built by his father in 1860, and resided ten years in the old mansion, then, in company with his only child, Franklin B., he opened a clothing store in Gettysburg, which was discontinued in 1873, the death of Franklin B. occurring that year. Mr. Picking then returned to the place of his birth, where he has since led a retired life. Having served his State and county frequently and well, his name carries honor with it, to which he is justly due. The death of his wife occurred April 2, 1880. Mr. Picking is now over four score, and is hale and social. His father, Henry Picking, was born in Washington Township, York Co., Penn., April 26, 1774, a son of John and Justina (Fox) Picking; came to this county and married, about 1802 or 1803, Sarah, daughter of John Hildebrand, Sr., who lived across the Conewago, and was the proprietor of the tannery which had been for many years in his possession. Henry and his young wife came to East Berlin soon after their marriage, and he opened a general store in the house now occupied by William S. Hildebrand, later he erected a new store, now the property of Mrs. P. B. Kauffman, where he continued business until 1823. In February, 1826, he moved to Westmoreland County, Penn., and next went into the hotel business. In 1832 or 1833 he moved from Westmoreland County to the foot of Laurel Hill, Somerset Co., Penn., where his death occurred in December, 1841. His widow survived him twenty-seven years, and was bur-

ied in Somerset Cemetery. They were the parents of seven children: six sons, Samuel, John, Henry, Jacob, Barnet and William, were born here, and one daughter, Sarah, in Westmoreland County, Penn.

REV. DANIEL SELL, P. O. East Berlin, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., August 18, 1819, a son of John and Susannah (Kealer) Sell. His paternal ancestors were natives of Germany, his maternal of Switzerland. His early education was obtained at subscription schools, where the rod, instead of intelligence, governed, and where, by reason of repeated punishments, he was so intimidated that he was unable to recite, although master of his studies, which at that time consisted of orthography, reading, writing and arithmetic. Nothwithstanding that the teacher had called him "blockhead," yet in 1829 he stood at the head of his class, although only eleven years old. One year later he went to work at his father's forge, and during each succeeding summer developed his muscle by swinging the sledge, attending during the winters short terms of school. He worked for the money that purchased his first grammar, but was obliged to keep its purchase a secret from his father, who feared the knowledge it imparted "would make him crazy." When seventeen years of age Daniel had mastered, by his own exertions, the common branches, also German, and was employed as a teacher in the Wallace School, Frankford Township, Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1836, and for eight successive winters taught school. November 22, 1838, he was united in marriage with Frances M. Rice, an estimable lady, to whom he pays this glowing tribute: "To her I owe almost everything that I am, for to her exertions are mainly due my education and conversion, for she was a Christian when we were married, and through her was my conviction of sin hastened, and my conversion on Ascension Day, 1839, brought about." The wish of his revered mother was that her son should become a minister, and, aided by the counsel of his wife, Mr. Sell concluded to obtain a theological education. November 20, 1845, at that time the possessor of $250, he matriculated at the Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg, and in 1851 graduated from that college and seminary, and was assigned a charge at Rossville, York County. He founded the first Lutheran mission at Lock Haven in 1860, and other brethren, after the failure of his health, completed the work. Having been for thirty-five years regularly engaged in the ministry, Rev. Mr. Sell takes a just pride in stating that in all the years of his pastorate here (Paradise charge) no appointment was ever missed by reason of ill health, and his arduous toil in the ministry has not only brought with it excellent health, but a competency for his riper years. Seven years ago he was appointed to the Paradise charge, and has to-day the largest number of communicants (1,900) in the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of West Pennsylvania. Five children were born to his first marriage (two died in infancy): Edward H., a railroad conductor between Altoona and Harrisburg, married to Mollie S. Nicholas, of Pine Grove Mills, Penn., and reside at Altoona; Martha J., wife of B. F. Seibert, now residing at San Francisco, Cal., and Annie M., wife of N. S. Riggs, residing in Versailles, Morgan Co., Mo. The death of Mrs. Sell occurred in 1873, and the following year our subject married Caroline Williams, of New Kingston, Cumberland Co., Penn. She died in February, 1883, without issue. With the reward that comes to those who are just and true, Rev Daniel Sell stands at the head of the ministry in Adams County, by reason of his industry and zeal.

HENRY STOCK, farmer, P. O. New Oxford. John, the grandfather of this gentleman, came from Germany, and settled in Earl Township, Lancaster Co., Penn., November 14, 1787. He purchased of Leonard Mumma 155 acres and allowances, paying for the same £600. This warrant is yet in possession of our subject. John Stock was married to A. Mumma, and had fourteen children: Henry, Daniel, John, Peter, William, Nancy, Susanna, Mary, Elizabeth, Barbara, Lydia, Rebecca, Christena and Julyan. Of these, Henry, the father of our subject, was born in Earl Township, Lancaster Co., Penn. He was married to Elizabeth Haines, who was born in Carroll County, Md., and their children, Leah, Elizabeth, Sarah, Lydia, Christina, Mary, John, Jacob and Henry, were born on the farm near New Oxford. By trade he was a weaver, and for many years carried on that business in connection with his farm, and was a prosperous man. He purchased and removed to a small farm on the Oxford and Berlin road, where he resided only about two years, when his death occurred in 1862, aged seventy years. His wife died some years prior, in 1856, aged sixty-five years. Henry Stock, our subject, was born February 17, 1834, and has from choice been a farmer. He married Mary Duttera in 1857, and commenced housekeeping on the old mansion farm of his father. Emma L., Charles D. and John H. were their children born on the old homestead, and Samuel W., George W. and Mary J. were born on the present farm, which Mr. Stock purchased in 1879 from John Bupp, on the Carlisle Pike. In 1882 Mr. Stock was appointed overseer of the poor by Lite R. Mackley and James Reaver, to fill a vacancy, and at the expiration of his term was then elected to the same position for a term of three years. He has also filled other positions of trust with satisfaction to the people. His farm is finely improved, and his children are receiving such an education as becomes those of his means and sentiment.



C. V. Riley

CHAPTER LVII.

HAMILTONBAN TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT RALSTON BLYTHE retired farmer, P. O. Fairfield, is a grandson of David Blythe, who emigrated from Fifeshire, Scotland, in the first half of the last century, and settled on "Carroll's Tract," in Hamiltonban Township, this county (then York County), where he built a log house, which is yet standing. His wife was Elizabeth, a daughter of William Finley, a brother of the then president of Princeton College. Both died in the house he had built. David Blythe in 1831, and his widow several years later. The names of their children are James, Ann, Calvin, Samuel, Ezra, Tirza, David and Finley. Ezra was a member of the Assembly, afterward senator, and Calvin was a judge of the Mifflin and Dauphin Counties' Circuit, and afterward was collector of the port of Philadelphia. James, father of Robert R., was always a farmer, living at home until his marriage, when he removed to the stone house built for him by his father, where the subject of this sketch was born, and which he now owns. He was born in 1771, and died in April, 1857, in his eighty seventh year. He was married May 30, 1809, to Rebecca Slemmons, who was born in 1778, and died in 1845, in her sixty-eighth year. They were the parents of the following named children: Washington, married to Sarah Culbertson, removed to Alexandria, Va., where he died, and where his widow now lives; William, married to Eveline Webb, now living in St. Louis Mo.; Robert Ralston (first), who died in infancy; Robert Ralston (second), the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, wife of Robert McCormick, now living in Emporia, Kas.; David B., married to Margaret Finley, after whose decease he married a lady in Kirkwood, Ill., where he is now living. Robert R. was born July 6, 1817, and until eight years ago lived on the place of his birth. He worked for his father until his marriage, after which he and his brother, David B., farmed the place until the latter went to Fairfield to keep store, when Robert R. took the farm alone, and, after his father's decease, bought it. In 1878 he gave up active life, rented his farm, and retired to Fairfield. November 20, 1849, he was married to Sarah D. Hagey, who died January 8, 1858, leaving two children: Elizabeth, wife of James Cunningham, of Highland Township, this county, and Sarah Dinwidie, wife of W. D. Clark Marshall, of this township. January 8, 1861, Mr. Blythe married Rachel E. Culbertson, born May 8, 1842, in Franklin County, Penn., daughter of Hugh Culbertson, then living in Hamiltonban Township, Adams County, and to this union one child was born, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Blythe are members of Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an elder for twelve years.

DANIEL S. FREY, farmer, P. O. Fountain Dale, is a son of Christian Frey, who came from Germany about 1829 and settled in Hamiltonban Township, this county. He was born in 1811, and, with his wife, is now living in Fairfield. She was a Miss Mary A. Butt, born in 1806. Christian Frey followed weaving in Hamiltonban Township for over twenty years, then moved to Liberty Township, where he worked at his trade until 1852, at which time he bought the farm on which Daniel S. now resides and on which he continued to live until 1876, when he came to Fairfield. When he bought the farm of 239 acres, but a small part of it was subdued, and he and his sons cleared up quite a large tract, building a good stone house, barn, etc. Always a hard working, sober and careful man, he is now enjoying the fruits of his industry and thrift. He is an ardent Republican in politics, but rarely would accept office. Mr. and Mrs. Christian Frey's family were Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Bigham (both deceased), John, who died in the army, being a member of Company C, Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Adam, married to Mary Hershey, living in Kansas; Christian, married to Eliza Bishop, living in Liberty Township, this county; and Daniel S., the youngest, born June 19, 1850. When old enough, our subject was put to work on the farm, which has always been his home, and which he bought on his father's retirement. December 14, 1875, he was married to Miss Mary Etta Martin, daughter of Samuel Martin, of Liberty Township, this county, where she was born May 4, 1853. Her father died in 1884; her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Frey have two children: Gertrude Irene, born December 28, 1876, and Charles Samuel, born August 6, 1883. Our subject and wife are members of the Reformed Church at Fountain Dale. In politics he is a Republican.

JOSEPH GELBACH, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, is a son of John Gelbach, who emigrated from Wittenberg, Germany, in 1818, when twenty-two years old. When Prussia was at the feet of Napoleon, John Gelbach served in the army of the conqueror, but when

his country asserted herself he was in her armies and was in the memorable battle of Waterloo, when but nineteen years old. His future wife accompanied him to this country, and they were married on landing at Baltimore. He worked as a blacksmith and his wife in the house of George Trostle, at Marsh Creek, for a year, to pay for their passage. Afterward they lived near the Monocacy until he bought a house and lot, one mile west of Fairfield, where he worked at his trade until 1839, at which time he bought a farm one mile east of Fairfield and built the house in which Joseph lives. Several years later he built a house in Fairfield, in which he and his wife passed a peaceful old age. He was a man of noted piety, identified with the Reformed Church from early life. He was born March 16, 1796, and died March 28, 1879. His wife, *nee* Maria E. Filgel, born in Prussia February 14, 1794, died December 25, 1884. They had seven children: George, deceased in 1883, who lived in Baltimore thirty-six years and was three times married—first to Christiana Herring, next to Julia Smith and then to Susan McDowell, all of the city of Baltimore, latter of whom survives him; John, who died in 1844, aged twenty-two; Joseph, our subject; Mary Ann, who died in 1844, aged twenty; Elizabeth, now wife of Peter Shively, of Fairfield; Samuel David, who died in 1848, aged eighteen; Sarah Eliza, who died at the age of three years, in 1840. Our subject was born March 21, 1828, and was about twelve years old when his father bought the farm he now owns, and worked for his father until his marriage, when they (he and his father) farmed the place on shares. Our subject then bought, in 1871, this farm. September 23, 1851, he was married to Eliza Jane Raffensberger, who was born February 11, 1833, and to this union eleven children were born, all now living: John Winfield, born July 26, 1852, married to Millie Musselman, and they are living in Fairfield; Anna Mary, born December 8, 1853, wife of John Frank Hartman, of Mummasburg; Laura Catherine, born September 16, 1855, wife of Ephraim Swope, of Fairfield; Eliza Jane, born April 30, 1857, wife of Robat Ogden, living in Kansas; George Washington, born March 11, 1860, single, also in Kansas; Alice Naomi, born April 23, 1863, wife of Ed Weikert, of Bonneauville; Fanny Lucila, born October 23, 1864; Minnie Hermione, born November 22, 1866; Clara Elizabeth, born December 10, 1868; Charles Edward, born February 11, 1872, and Lida Grace, born May 3, 1875 (the last five are living with their father). The mother of this numerous family died suddenly October 4, 1883. A good Christian wife and mother, her death was a great loss to her husband and family. Mr. Gelbach has held several township offices, and has been director of the poor for the county. He is ruling elder in the Reformed Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH W. KITTINGER, farmer, Fairfield, is a son of Joseph Kittinger, who was born in Lancaster County, of Swiss parents, in 1799, and died in Highland Township, this county, in 1882, where his widow now lives with her son, Jacob L. When Joseph was eight years of age his father moved to Buffalo, N. Y., and when he was sixteen years old he was sent to Franklin County, Penn., to learn the trade of a weaver, at which he worked nearly all his lifetime. Later in life he bought and stocked the farm which his sons worked. He was a self made and self-educated man, fitting himself for a teacher, which profession he followed in winter for many years. He was strictly temperate, and, though never an office seeker, took a warm interest in public affairs. In politics he was an ardent Republican. His wife was Susanna Wortz, of Franklin County, born in 1802. Three of their children died quite young, and five are now living: Tirzah, wife of George Plank, of Franklin Township, this county; Ephraim, married to Mary Cromer and living in Hanover, York County; Joseph W.; Benjamin (first married to Christiana Hulsinger, who died shortly after, then to Amanda Diehl; lives in Mountpleasant Township, this county); and Jacob L., married to Mrs. Evadne, widow of Walter Wellington, of York, and living on the home farm. Joseph W. was born April 25, 1838, on the home farm, where he lived until his marriage, when he rented the old Musselman place for two years, and after that the John Waugh farm, on which he lived for seventeen years, when he bought his present place, of over 150 acres, near the "Company Mill." His farm shows the results of intelligent care and good management. December 16, 1862, he was married to Hannah M., daughter of Daniel and Martha Plank, of Highland Township, this county. Her father died February 13, 1884, and her mother is now living near Gettysburg. Mr. Plank had been register and recorder of the county; was also a teacher, and for the last twenty years of his life kept the gate-house on the Chambersburg Turnpike. Mr. and Mrs. Kittinger have five children: Minnie May, born December 19, 1863, married to Cyrus Grant Musselman, son of Joseph, of Hamiltonban Township; Effie Lauretta, born May 12, 1866, William Emory, born January 1, 1869, John Waugh, born November 13, 1872, and Martha Plank, born September 11, 1875, living with their parents. Mr. Kittinger is an ardent Republican in politics, and has held many township offices. He has been for the past three years tax collector, and for the two years previous was collector of school tax. He and his wife and three of his children are members of the Lutheran Church, Fairfield, in which he has been deacon for nine years.

ANDREW MARSHALL, SR., retired farmer, Fairfield, is a descendant of James Marshall, who came to Hamiltonban Township, this county, from Ireland, and settled on "Carroll's Tract," where his family were born and reared, and where he died. The prop-

erty is yet in possession of his descendants. The family of James Marshall were James, Samuel, John, Andrew and Elizabeth, all now deceased. Andrew, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born on the tract near the present residence of Andrew Marshall, Sr., in 1782, and died near his birthplace in 1852. In 1830 and 1831 he was a member of the Legislature. He was prominent in the settlement of estates, having the confidence of the people, and, as long as he was able to attend to the duties, was a director of the Gettysburg Bank, he was for years an elder in the Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church. His wife, Mary, a daughter of Benjamin Reed, was born in Hamiltonban Township, this county, and died in November, 1864. Their children were James, who died young; Benjamin, born in 1845, married to Sarah Knox and died in 1872, his widow is still living; James, second, born in 1823, and died in 1885, married to Rebecca Marshall, a cousin, who lives on the old homestead with her son, Andrew, Jr., the third son, was born November 18, 1818, and lived on the farm until 1852. After reaching his majority he, with his brother James, farmed the home place until his father's death, in 1852, when James took the farm alone, and Andrew spent the three following years mainly in the West, locating in Fairfield, this county, in 1855. In 1858 he bought the farm which had belonged to his Uncle John, and, on the death of his brother Benjamin, bought his farm, now owning both. In 1860 he bought a property in Fairfield, which has ever since been his home. September 22, 1859, he was married to Helen M., daughter of Samuel Knox. Her great grandfather was one of the first settlers in Hamiltonban Township. When he came here the Indians were numerous in this place and he was truly a pioneer. The family is a noted one. The grandfather of Mrs. Marshall was a physician, her Uncle John, a noted minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, and one of the founders of the American Tract Society, died in 1858, and his son, Dr. James Mason Knox, is now president of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn. Mrs. Marshall's father was born in 1794, and died in 1845, in the place where he was born. He was an unassuming man, attending well to his home duties. His daughter, Helen M., was born March 11, 1829, and on the death of her parents came to Fairfield, this county, where, September 22, 1859, she was married to Mr. Marshall. They have two children, James B., born January 1, 1864, who, after getting a common school education, went for over three years to the State Normal School, at Millersville, and is now with an uncle in the commission and flour business, in Baltimore, Md.: Maggie R., born May 9, 1872, at home with her parents. They have also another child, who is as dear to them as their own, the orphan daughter of Mrs. Marshall's sister, Euphemia, wife of E. Thomas Rhinehart, of Baltimore, and who died when her child was but ten days old. This young lady's name is Mary Helen, born March 3, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have been life long companions. Born within sight of each other's homes, there sprang up between them an affection which fitly culminated in marriage. They are members of Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Marshall is a trustee. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN MICKLEY, deceased, was one of the best known residents of this county. His grandfather, John Mickley, came from France and settled in Lehigh County, Penn., and latter's son, John, Sr., was born February 19, 1769, in Northampton County, Penn. He, John, Sr., was married to Margaret Biery, born July 2, 1778, also in Northampton County, and after that event removed to Franklin Township, this county, where he carried on blacksmithing. Having accumulated some means he bought a farm in Hamiltonban Township, this county, and built the house, which his son, Daniel, now owns. He died March 2, 1855, aged eighty-six, his wife having preceded him February 5, 1852, at the age of seventy-three. They had ten children: John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Daniel, Margaret, Hester, Mary, and twin-ends, David, Martin and Harriet. Three are now living, Daniel, David and Martin. The subject of this sketch was born March 4, 1796, in Franklin Township, this county, and was always a farmer. For three years after his father's death, he and his brother, Daniel, between whom the farm was divided, lived together. February 12, 1857, he was married to Harriet Heintzelman, also a native of Franklin Township, born December 26, 1830, and for two years after their marriage they lived on the homestead, but in 1857 removed to the house they had built on his share of the farm, where his widow, her son and youngest daughter now live. He died on his farm February 23, 1882, when lacking but a few days of eighty-six years of age. They had five children: Mary Margaret Josephine, born April 6, 1858 (wife of Samuel Baumgardner, of Franklin Township, this county); Harriet Rebecca, born March 1, 1860 (wife of Latimore Myers, of Fairfield, this county); Sarah Jane, born November 25, 1861 (wife of William Culp, of Hamiltonban Township); John, born September 10, 1864, and Emma Florence Ellen, born June 25, 1868 (living with their mother). In his life Mr. Mickley was a popular man, by reason of his many sterling qualities. An ardent Republican in a strong Democratic county, he was twice elected to the important office of county commissioner, and the year he was married came within a few votes of being elected to the Legislature. He and his wife were members of the Reformed Church, in which for many years he was an elder and deacon. Universally respected for his upright character, he died, regretted not only by his family, but by all who knew him. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Mickley has successfully carried on the farm herself. She is an energetic business woman,

enjoying the respect of her neighbors. Her son, who will inherit the farm, is a young man of good character and habits.

JOSEPH MUSSELMAN, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, is the oldest living member of this family in Hamiltonban and adjoining townships. His father, John Musselman, was born near New Holland in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1783, and came to this county in 1804, settling on "Carroll's Tract," near Fairfield, where he bought two farms, one being for his brother David (who, however, went to Canada instead of coming here, so John kept both farms), and on one of these the subject of this sketch lives. John at one time sold this farm to a relative, but bought it back in 1847. He went on a visit to Canada on horseback, and returned in company with Joseph Kittinger. He married Mary Reiff, born in 1788, a daughter of David Reiff, and they lived and died on the farm now occupied by their son Peter. John Musselman died September 15, 1852, aged sixty-nine, and his widow March 15, 1857, aged seventy one. They had twelve children, one of whom died quite young. The sons, who were all farmers, were David, who died October 18, 1872, aged sixty-seven; Christian, who died at the age of fifty-seven; John, who died at the age of sixty-one; Isaac, who died a young man; Joseph, our subject; Jacob, who died in 1884, aged sixty two; Daniel, who lives on the farm at Fairfield; and Peter, who lives on the home farm. The daughters were Elizabeth (deceased wife of George Trohn), Martha (deceased wife of John Hartman), and Mary (wife of Emanuel Harr, of Lancaster County). The father of this family accumulated a large property, and left to his heirs eight improved farms and several pieces of mountain land. Joseph, the subject of this sketch, was born February 1, 1821, on the home farm, and on his marriage moved thence to the farm, where he has since resided. In 1874 he was married to Hetty Martin, who died in 1858, aged thirty-eight. They had six children: John M., born June 21, 1848, a merchant in Fairfield, this county); Susanna E., born September 21, 1849 (wife of Joseph Creager, also of Fairfield); Mary, born February 22, 1851 (deceased); Elizabeth H. (wife of John Kugler, living in Kansas); Sarah J., born July 31, 1855 (wife of Harvey Bream); and Joseph W., born April 28, 1857 (married to Nannie Plank, and living on his father's farm). In 1859 Mr. Musselman married, on second occasion, Evaline McCleaf, who was born in 1828, and to this union three children have been born: Laura Jane, born September 29, 1859 (at home); Henry Clay, born September 18, 1861 (died March 25, 1863); and Cyrus Grant, born July 19, 1864 (living with his parents). Mr. Musselman is a member of the Mennonite Church.

DAVID R. MUSSELMAN, merchant, Fairfield, is a son of David Musselman, a brother of Joseph under whose name will be found a history of the ancestors of the family. David Musselman was born on the homestead in Hamiltonban Township, this county, January 25, 1805. He stayed on the farm until his marriage, when he was thirty years, of age, when he bought the farm now owned by Samuel Walter, where all his family were reared, and where he died October 8, 1872. He was highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and was their representative in all the offices of the township. His wife was Esther, daughter of Joel Bair, of Lancaster County, born October 8, 1816, and died May 3, 1877. Their nine children are all living: Henry, who has been twice married (first to Lizzie Dunn, of Washington County Md., and afterward to his present wife, *nee* Louisa Shutt; they live in Hamiltonban Township, this county); John B., also twice married (first to Mary Kugler, and after her death to Margaret Schumaker; they also live in Hamiltonban Township); Joel B. (married to Nannie, daughter of J. Stuart Witherow, also in Hamiltonban Township); Mary E., wife of G. W. Baumgardner, of Carroll County, Md.); Aaron, (married to Annie E., daughter of Robert Watson, live in Fairfield, this county); Amanda A. (wife of Daniel B. Riley, of Hamiltonban Township); Martha S. (wife of John K. Marshall, of Fairfield, this county); H. Evanna (wife of W. T. Harbaugh, also of Fairfield, this county) and David R., the third son. Our subject was born on the homestead, near Fairfield, March 11, 1842, and lived on the farm until 1867, teaching school, four winters. In that year he bought the interest of C. F. Hinkle in the store of Wortz & Hinkle, and continued in mercantile business until 1883, since which time he has not been engaged in any occupation. December 21, 1871, he was married to his cousin, Jennie Musselman, born January 28, 1849, daughter of Jacob Musselman, who died June 25, 1884. They have one child, Clarence Jacob, born September 29, 1872. Mr. Musselman takes considerable interest in public affairs, and has held several township offices, being now a member and secretary of the school board. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church in Fairfield, in which he is a deacon. He has been secretary and librarian of the Union Sunday-school since April 27, 1868. In politics he is a Republican.

AARON MUSSELMAN, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, is a son of David Musselman, who was a brother of Joseph, under whose name is given a history of the ancestors of this well known family. A sketch of David Musselman is given under the name of David R., an elder brother of our subject, who was the fifth son. Aaron Musselman was born July 22, 1847, on the farm now occupied by Samuel Walter, and lived there until he was twenty-four years old, when he removed to Fairfield with his mother, his father having died some time before. In the spring of 1877 he went to Kansas, and some months after moved to the Indian Territory, coming home in December of the same year, and then clerking for

his brother David R., for three years. He is now farming a place in the neighborhood of Fairfield, renting his own farm near the mountain. He and his wife are prominent members of musical circles. He has been for twenty years leader of the choirs of both the Lutheran and Reformed Churches in Fairfield, and on the organization of the band in that place, in 1869, became its conductor, filling that position for eleven years. Mrs. Annie Musselman was for twelve years a teacher of instrumental music, and all of that time organist of the Reformed Church, and for three or four years also in the Lutheran Church. She is a daughter of Dr. Robert Watson, of Fairfield, and was born January 16, 1856, at Funkstown, Franklin County, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Musselman have had three children: Margie Lelia, born January 20, 1881, died in infancy; Edna Luella, born December 13, 1882 and David Clyde, born April 26, 1886. Mrs. Musselman belongs to the Reformed Church. Mr. Musselman has held several responsible township offices; is a member of Valley Home Lodge, I. O. O. F., and also of the Lutheran Church. He bears an excellent reputation as an upright man and a good citizen. He is a Republican in politics since he first voted, voting for Gen. Grant in the fall of 1868, casting his first vote in that year.

PETER MUSSELMAN, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, is a younger brother of Joseph Musselman, under whose name is given a sketch of the ancestors of this well known family. The descendants have inherited the characteristics of their ancestor, whose frugality, industry and good management enabled him to give his children a good start in life. Peter, the subject of this sketch, the youngest of John's family, was born July 8, 1829, in the house in which he now lives, on the home farm, which he inherited, and in which his whole life has been spent. The house is a substantial stone structure, built in 1822. Here his father and mother both died after rearing a numerous family. The scene around it differs from what it was when John Musselman first came here. It was then covered with heavy woods, with but few roads. When he was married to Mary Reiff, in Cashtown, this county, he had to proceed there on horseback, there being no wagon road between the two places. Now the valley is full of fine farms, in an excellent state of cultivation, good roads leading in every direction, and a prosperous community, living where but few people could then be found. The subject of this sketch worked on his father's farm until the latter's death, when he and his brother, Daniel, lived together on it for four years. Daniel was married, but Peter was single, and on the latter's marriage the former removed to a farm, which he owns, adjoining Fairfield, Peter owning the home farm. October 2, 1856, our subject was married at Harrisburg, Penn., to Elizabeth, daughter of Christian Musselman, of Lower Allen Township, Cumberland County, Penn., where she was born July 10, 1831. Her father and her husband's father were distant cousins. Mr. and Mrs. Musselman had seven children, one dying in infancy. Thos living are Sarah Matilda, born April 14, 1858, married to David A. Mickley, of Franklin Township, this county. Mary Elizabeth, born November 1, 1859, wife of J. Mahlon Weikert of Cumberland Township, this county. Fanny Elvira, born September 1, 1861, living at home; Christian Peter, born October 28, 1863, married to Allodial Brown, living in Cumberland Township. Emma Louisa, born December 1, 1866; and Martha Rebecca, born January 30, 1874, living with their parents. Mr. Musselman has given his entire time and attention to his farm, which is one of the best in the township. In politics he is a Republican.

ADAM C. MUSSELMAN, merchant, Fairfield, is a son of John Musselman, brother of Joseph, under whose name appears the genealgy of the older members of the family. John Musselman was born November 12, 1809, and lived on the home farm until his marriage, when he removed to a farm at that time belonging to his father, in Liberty Township. In 1836 he was married to Susan M. Myers, born June 21, 1819, daughter of Adam Myers, who lived in this county, near Hanover, York County. They had eight children, Adam C., born February 8, 1838, Susan M., born in 1840, wife of M. P. Shields, now living in Michigan, Mary E., widow of James McCreary, living in Gettysburg; Laura, wife of E. M. Yount, living in Herndon, Va.; Amanda A., who was the wife of Wilson McCleary, both deceased. Alice, wife of Albert Sadler, of Somerset County, Md.; Amos S., married to Ella Hostetter, living in Grand Rapids, Mich.; and Fannie J., deceased wife of Rev. S. E. Smith, pastor of the Lutheran Church at Elvira, Clinton Co., Iowa. The father of this family was a man of note. He was a major in the State militia, was county commissioner, a member of the Legislature, to which he was elected in 1856, and one of the principal promoters of the Lutheran Church in Fairfield, which he aided largely in building. He died October 25, 1875, lacking a few days of being sixty two years old. His wife was a consistent Christian, who brought up her family in a manner which has left its impress upon their habits and character. She died November 28, 1872, aged fifty three years. The subject of this sketch was born February 8, 1838, on his father's farm, and after obtaining a common school education, attended Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, three terms. He remained on the farm, and taught school one winter term. November 17, 1859, he was married to Lucinda Nunnemaker, born February 7, 1838, daughter of John Nunnemaker, then of Liberty Township, this county, and who died in Fairfield in September, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Musselman have had ten children, five dying in infancy; the five surviving are J. Elmer, born March 28, 1862, a graduate of Pennsylvania College

and now a teller in the First National Bank of Gettysburg; Howard A., born July 5, 1855, a graduate of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, at Baltimore, and a clerk in his father's store; Carrie L., born October 19, 1869; Morris M., born July 13, 1873; and Alice Jeannette, born January 27, 1879. Mr. Musselman continued farming until 1867, when he bought the interest of J. V. Danner, in the store of Danner & Shields, in Fairfield; April 1, 1882, he bought Mr. Shields' interest, and has since carried on business alone. In 1885 he built a commodious store, rendered necessary by his increasing trade, the result of enterprise and integrity. He has been for twenty years past justice of the peace, elected five consecutive terms; is a member of the Valley Home Lodge, No. 740, I. O. O. F.; is a prominent member of the Lutheran Church, as is also his wife, and has been for more than twenty years superintendent of the Sunday-school. In politics Mr. Musselman is a Republican.

BENJAMIN JOSEPHUS REED (deceased) was born in the same house in Hamiltonban Township, this county, in which he died in August, 1870. His grandfather, James Reed, was one of the earliest settlers in this part of the county, where he took up a large tract of land, now divided into several farms, on one of which the widow of our subject and her four daughters now live. Benjamin Reed, son of James, was born on the tract, and came into possession of the farm on which Mrs. Reed now lives. He married Sarah Jack, and had two sons: James, who died young, and Benjamin Josephus (the youngest of the family) and four daughters: Margaret, Nancy, Polly and Sarah. None of this family is now living. The subject of this sketch married Arabella E. McClellan, who was born near Fairfield, and they had eleven children, three of whom are deceased: David C., born August 27, 1844, and died August 20, 1852; Joseph A., born October 14, 1841, died February 5, 1862, and John M., born January 18, 1840, died February 15, 1885. The living are Elvira, born March 30, 1835, wife of Alexander Kyner, living near Shippensburg, Cumberland County, Sarah, born March 25, 1827, living with her mother; William S., born May 10, 1829, married to Martha White, living near the old home; Benjamin, born January 26, 1831, married to Molly Seifert, living in Hamiltonban Township, this county; Mary, born April 10, 1833, living with her mother; Charles M., born January 15, 1836, married to Mary E. Peters, of Hamiltonban Township, this county, living near the home place; Eliza B., born January 20, 1838, and Margaret P., born July 4, 1847, are living with their mother. The father of this numerous family never left his birthplace, except during the war of 1812, when he served in the army. He was contented with his lot, and never aspired to office or to place of any kind. His aged widow is now living with her daughters, awaiting the summons to join him on the other shore, and her children are making her last days as pleasant and comfortable as possible. She has always been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is sustained in her last days by the hope of eternal life to come.

DANIEL B. RILEY, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, is, on the paternal side, of Irish, and on the maternal side of German, extraction. His grandfather settled in Hamiltonban Township, this county, and the latter's son Barnabas, father of Daniel B., was born here in 1799, where he died in 1880. Barnabas Riley was a carpenter by trade, at which he worked the greater part of his life. He also cultivated a farm in Liberty Township, this county, which he bought. He built the Maria Furnace Works, in Hamiltonban Township, and the Caledonia Iron Works, in Franklin County, Penn. He was an industrious man, of good character, and a deacon in the Lutheran Church for many years. In 1869 he removed to Fairfield, this county, in which place he died. His wife, Mary Sheets, was born in Freedom Township, this county, in August, 1805. They had ten children, of whom two died in infancy. The others were named Adeline, wife of Rev. William Gerhardt, of Martinsburg, W. Va.; Isadore, deceased wife of John Nunemaker (deceased), of Liberty Township, this county; Allah, wife of John Butt, of Highland Township, this county; Margaret, who died at the age of seventeen; Paxton H., married to Harriet Musselman, and living in Liberty Township, this county; Trimper, married to Malinda Sprenkle, and living in Franklin County; Lucretia, wife of Frederick Shully, of Hamiltonban Township, this county; and Daniel B., the youngest. Our subject was born September 14, 1848, on the farm in Liberty Township, where he worked until 1869, when he learned the trade of a saddler in Fairfield, at which he worked until the spring of 1885, when he rented the farm of Robert R. Blythe, where he is now living. December 27, 1870, he was married to Amanda A., daughter of David Musselman, of Hamiltonban Township, this county, and to this union three children have been born: Harry Johnston, born May 19, 1874; Howard Beaver, born September 25, 1876; and Ira Bair, born May 29, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Riley are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican.

ABRAHAM O. SCOTT, physician, Fairfield, is a great-grandson of Hugh Scott, who emigrated from the North of Ireland in the first part of the last century, in company with his brother, Josiah, and located in Lancaster County, a few years later coming to Highland Township, this county, on a farm now occupied by Washington Irwin. Hugh Scott had four sons and three daughters, and his son, Abraham, the grandfather of our subject, was born on the farm mentioned in 1756, and when about twenty years old went with his parents to what was then Westmoreland County, where his parents died. Re-

turning to this county he bought a farm in what is now Freedom Township, which he afterward sold, and then bought a tract adjoining, now made into four farms, one of which is occupied by his grandson, Washington. He was thrice married, and by his first wife, *nee* Jane McClean, he had four children; by his second, *nee* Jane Kerr, he had five; by his third, *nee* Margaret McMillan, there was no issue. The children's names in the order of their birth are Hugh, John, Margaret, Mary, George Kerr, William McClean, Abraham, James and Mary. William McClean Scott, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born January 9, 1793, in Freedom Township, this county, and on the death of his father he inherited a farm on which he lived until his death, which occurred August 15, 1852. He was married, in 1821, to Jane Kerr, of Fulton County, who was born December 22, 1794, and died in August, 1867. They had five children, four now living: Abraham O.; Margaret Rebecca, wife of John Cunningham, of Fairfield, this county; Geo. Washington, married to Florinda Jane Moore, now living on a part of the old homestead; Mary Jane, wife of Samuel Cobean of Cumberland Township, this county. Our subject was born February 21, 1825. He attended Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, and later Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, from which he graduated in 1850. He read medicine under Dr. David Horner, of Gettysburg, attended the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1853. He began practicing in Hunterstown, this county, but in 1855 he removed to Fairfield, where he has built up an extensive practice, and acquired the reputation of being a skillful physician. April 2, 1853, he was married to Jane R. daughter of Robert Wilson, of Highland Township, this county, whose father was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and by this union there are nine children, two of whom died young. The living are David Wilson, in Kansas; Mary L., wife of Charles A. Spangler, of Mountjoy Township, this county; Jeannette Rebecca, Jane Sherman, Clara Margaret, Fannie Stevens and Vivia Sumner, living with their parents. Dr. Scott is entirely devoted to his profession, and is held in high esteem as a man and a physician. He was a volunteer under President Lincoln's first call for troops. In politics he is an independent Republican.

PETER SHIVELY, hotel keeper, Fairfield, is a native of Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn. His grandfather, on his father's side, was born in Perry County, Penn., and on his mother's side his grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, who settled in Chambersburg after the war. His father, Daniel Shively, was born in Perry County, Penn., in 1780, and came to Chambersburg when a young man, living there until his death; he died in 1863 at the age of eighty-three. Our subject's mother, *nee* Elizabeth Hennaberger, born in Chambersburg in 1786, died there in 1861, aged seventy five. They had nine children: Catherine, widow of Emanuel Gipe, living in Harrisburg; Eliza, widow of William Deckert, living in Blairsville, Indiana Co., Penn.; Maria, widow of Benjamin Keefer, living in Chambersburg; William, married to Elizabeth Minafee, who died in the spring of 1886 he lives in Lafayette, Ind.; Indiana, widow of Louis Wamfler, living in Chambersburg, John, living in Chambersburg, Penn.; Peter, our subject; Susan, who was married to John McCleary, of Chambersburg, both deceased; and Mary Ann, who died when quite young. Peter Shively was born July 16, 1819, and in his youth learned the trade of a saddler, which he worked at only a few years. In 1841 he came to Fairfield, and kept hotel for three years, then the hotel at Gettysburg, known as the "Eagle Hotel," for three years, and then he returned to Fairfield, and bought the "Mansion House" property, which he has ever since conducted. March 19, 1845, Mr. Shively was married to Elizabeth J. Gelbach, born April 23, 1826, whose ancestry is given under the name of John Gelbach. Our subject and wife have had five children: Laura C., born May 24, 1846, wife of Joseph Sullivan, who is traveling in the West, while she makes her home with her parents she has two sons, one of whom, Charles, is now in the drug store of his uncle in Waynesboro, and Percy, with an uncle in the produce business in Monrovia, Md.); and the other children are Mary Elizabeth, born December 12, 1849, wife of J. Upton Neely, of Fairfield, ex member of the State Legislature; William M., born May 11, 1852, died November 21, 1859; George G., born March 20, 1854, married to Miss Jennie Shaeffer, of Lancaster (he is a physician and druggist in Waynesboro); and John Charles, born September 1, 1856, died December 7, 1859. Mr. Shively is a member of Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 336, A. F. & A. M., of Gettysburg; also a member of York Springs Lodge, No. 241, I. O. O. F., of Adams County, Penn. He is a member of the Reformed Church of Fairfield, to the erecting of a church building for which body he contributed liberally. In politics he is a Republican.

RUFUS C. SWOPE, retired tanner, P. O. Fairfield, is a grandson of Adam Swope, who came from Lancaster County to this county, locating two miles from Littlestown, and whose youngest son, Ephraim, was the father of Rufus C. Adam Swope lived on the farm until his marriage, when he removed to Littlestown, and engaged in building, contracting for masonry and bricklaying. He contracted for masonry work on Thaddeus Stevens' railroad, partly built in the "forties," but which, owing to political animosities, has never been completed. Col. Swope, as he was generally called, was colonel of a Pennsylvania Militia Regiment, and was widely known. He was married to Catherine Le Fevre, born in Lancaster County, Penn., but who came here with her parents. When

her father bought the farm he paid for it $40,000, all in silver dollars, brought in kegs by wagon, and it took several days to count it. Col. Swope was twice married; his second wife being Susan Keyports, now living in Hanover. He died in 1862. By his first wife he had eight children, of whom Rufus C. is one. Four died when quite young, and a son, Amos A., married in the western part of the State, removed to Florida, and died there in 1876. Two daughters still survive: Josephine, wife of P. H. Bittenger, of Hanover, and Lucinda C., wife of George Stonesifer, of Littlestown. By his second wife the Colonel had eight children also, all now living, and all married, except Luther, a professor of languages in Boston, Mass. John is an engineer on the Short Line Railroad; William is on a railroad in New Mexico; Eliza lives in York, Penn.; Margaret is in Westminster, Md.; Georgia is in Washington City; Ellie is in this county; and Emma is in Hanover, York County. Rufus C. was born August 20, 1822, in Littlestown. His mother died when he was thirteen years old, and he was then sent to learn the trade of a tanner with Daniel Crome, at Littlestown, where he stayed until he was nineteen, when he rented a tannery in that place, which he carried on until 1852, at which time he bought a tannery in Fairfield, which he ran until 1866, when he sold it. He has since 1868, been agent for the North American Lightning Rod Company of Philadelphia. In 1862 he was appointed, by Gov. Curtin, draft commissioner of this district, and delivered a regiment to the authorities at Gettysburg. In December, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln captain, assistant quartermaster, and remained in the service until August, 1866, being on duty in Washington for a year after the close of the war. In the fall of 1866 he was appointed internal revenue collector of the Sixteenth Congressional District, which position he held until March, 1867, when he failed to be confirmed by the Senate, in consequence of having identified himself with the Johnson administration. December 25, 1846, he married Miss Evaline C. Forrest, of Littlestown, born June 28, 1823, and they have had eight children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are Elvira Frances, born December 14, 1847, wife of Dr. J. Krumrine, and living in Irvington, Ind.; Granville H., born July 12, 1849, married to Emma Buckingham, of Gettysburg, and living in Baltimore; Augustus S., born August 26, 1850, married to Mattie Taylor, of Clearfield County, Penn., and living at Colorado Springs, Col.; Ephraim B., born March 24, 1854, married to Laura, daughter of Joseph Gelbach, of this township, and living in Fairfield; Clayton M., born August 15, 1856, single, living in Baltimore; and Edward McP., born October 18, 1858, married to Cora Stryker, and living in Petersburg, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Swope are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is likewise a member of the Union Sunday-school in Fairfield. In politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL WALTER, farmer, P. O. Fairfield. The grandfathers of the subject of this sketch were George Walter and Jacob Lady, both of this county, the former of whom lived and died in Franklin Township, this county; his wife was a Miss Settle. They had six sons and several daughters. One of the sons, William, the father of Samuel, was born in Franklin Township, this county, and died June 25, 1882, on our subject's farm. He married Mary Lady, who died in 1854, and they had eleven children: Jacob, married to Lucinda Stover (now living in Fairfield Township); George, married to Catherine Herring (living in Nebraska); Eliza, wife of Daniel Mickley, of Fairfield, this county; Hetty, wife of John Pitzer, of Gettysburg; Daniel and Catherine, both deceased; Samuel; Mary, wife of John B. Weikert, of Highland Township; William, deceased; Harriet R., wife of Charles Weikert, and Martha Jane, who died young. Our subject was born February 22, 1842, and worked for his father until November, 1864, when he was drafted into the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He took part with his regiment in several battles, including the siege of Petersburg, and a few days after that, at a place near there, called Sailor Creek, he was wounded in the left arm by a minie ball; was in hospital until the close of the war, and did not recover until long after. December 10, 1869, he was married to Regina Ellen, daughter of Henry Walter, of Arendtsville, Franklin Township, this county. They had three children: Minnie Myrtle, born September 5, 1869, at home; Mary Blanche, born August 2, 1872, at home, and William Henry Harrison, born January 29, 1881, died in infancy. For eight years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Walter lived on his father's farm, when he and his father bought the farm, on which he now lives, he afterward buying his father's share. It comprises 202 acres of fine land, with excellent buildings. He and his wife and eldest daughter are members of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE WATSON, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, is a native of this county, born February 7, 1829. James Watson, father of our subject, was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, August 1, 1768, and immigrated to this county, buying a farm at the foot of the Green Ridge. His wife, *nee* Mary Gibson, was also a native of Ireland. They had six children, one of whom died when an infant. The others were Robert (married to Hannah Mintzer, and living in Fairfield, this county), James (married to Elizabeth Carbaugh, and living in Hamiltonban Township, this county); John (deceased, married to Elizabeth Benschoof), Eliza (wife of William Stemm, of Cashtown, this county), and George, the youngest. Our subject lived on the home-farm until 1874, he having become its owner on the death of his father. At the time mentioned he sold it and bought the one (of over 150



Joseph L. Shark

acres) on which he lives, about a mile west of Fairfield. Here he erected a comfortable house and good outbuildings, and is bringing his farm into a fine state of cultivation. August 7, 1859, he was married to Mahala, daughter of James Smith, a native of Virginia, but at that time living in Hamiltonban Township, this county. They have ten children living, and one, George, who was accidently killed December 28, 1871, when seven years old, by the running away of a team. The living are James, born August 17, 1859 (married to Cora Herring, and living on a part of his father's farm); Margaret E., born February 6, 1861 (wife of Ephraim Sanders, of Hamiltonban Township); Eliza, born January 25, 1863 (wife of Franklin Wetzel, living below Emmittsburg, Md.); Emma C., born December 29, 1867 (wife of Henry Cleusman, of Franklin County, Penn.); Charles M., born February 2, 1869; Sarah Annie, born December 9, 1870; John, born December 30, 1872; Alice Gibson, born January 27, 1874; Susan Caroline, born July 9, 1877; and Robert W. C., born April 27, 1881. The six last named are living with their parents. Mr. Watson is strictly a farmer, giving his entire attention to agriculture. In politics he is a Democrat.

J. STEWART WITHEROW, farmer and surveyor, P. O. Fairfield, is of Scotch-Irish descent, his grandfather, John Witherow, having emigrated when a young man and settled in Frederick County, Md., shortly afterward returning to his old home, and bringing out the rest of the family. His children were John, William, David, Samuel, Jane, Sarah, Elizabeth and Margaret (all deceased). David, the father of J. Stewart, was born in Frederick County, Md., where he lived until 1812, when he and his brother, Samuel, bought a mill property on Marsh Creek, Cumberland Township, this county, where he lived for two years, when he purchased the farm where J. Stewart now lives. He retained his interest in the mill, but his brother having failed, his title was sold, and the purchaser claimed the entire property. This claim was resisted, and after forty years' litigation, was decided in favor of the heirs of David, who still hold the property. While at the mill, David Witherow was married to Nancy Walker. He died in 1847, aged sixty-two years, and his widow in 1873, aged seventy-six. They had six children: Harriet (who died unmarried), Joseph (married to Miss Ridinger; he is a farmer and owns property in Cumberland Township, formerly owned by his great-grandfather on his mother's side, his house being divided by the Mason and Dixon line), Washington (married to Mary Crooks, they live at the old mill), Elizabeth (wife of James J. Hill, of Path Valley, Franklin County), Sarah (wife of William G. Black, of Cumberland Township), and J. Stewart (born July 8, 1830, on the place where he now lives). Our subject learned surveying of his father, which he has practiced ever since, and has been for years the only surveyor in this locality. In 1856 he acquired possession of the farm, which he has also carried on. May 7, 1857, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Thomas White, of Hamiltonban Township, this county. To this union nine children were born, three dying in infancy, and the eldest son, Willie, when he was twenty years old. The survivors are Nannie E. (wedded to Joel B. Musselman, of Hamiltonban Township, this county); Mary C., H. Belle, Mattie W. and Flora W., who live with their parents. Mr. Witherow was county surveyor for three years, and is now county jury commissioner. He is a member of Valley Home Lodge, No. 749, I. O. O. F., of which he has been secretary for years, and he is likewise District Deputy Grand Master. All the family are members of Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, of which, for thirty years, he has been a trustee. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. WORTZ, merchant, Fairfield. The grandfather of this gentleman came from Lebanon County, Penn., and settled in Conowago Township, this county, near McSherrystown. He had seven children: Jacob, Peter, Marcus, Henry, George, Mary and Adam, all deceased, most at an advanced age. Marcus, father of George W., lived on his father's farm until after his marriage, and being the only son at home, was, during the war of 1812, exempt from military duty on account of his father's advanced age. He was a farmer, but for several years kept a boarding house in McSherrystown, which he afterward sold and bought a farm from his sister, Mrs. Stouffer, a widow, where he lived until a few years before his death, when, being afflicted with blindness, he sold the farm and bought a house in Hanover, York County, where he lived until his death. His wife, Elizabeth Herbst, was born in Carlisle, Penn., March 5, 1800, and died at York Springs, this county, May 16, 1882. She was a daughter of Rev. John Herbst, pastor of the Lutheran Church in Carlisle, and later in Maryland and in York and other counties in Pennsylvania. The children of Marcus and Elizabeth Wortz were Eliza Ann, born August 3, 1818, who became the wife of John Allabaugh, and after his decease married Michael Bushey, of East Berlin, this county, where they live; Julia Ann, born November 8, 1819, widow of Jesse D. Keller, of Conowago Township, this county, living in Hanover; Jacob M., born June 15, 1827, married to Maggie Shaeffer, both died at Glen Rock, York Co., Penn.; Amelia, born August 20, 1821, was wife of Jacob Musselman, of Hamiltonban Township, this county, both deceased; Sarah H., born July 4, 1833, wife of Daniel Musselman, of Fairfield, this county; Louisa E., born July 4, 1837, wife of Dr. D. Diller, of York Springs, this county; a son, who died at ten years of age; a daughter, who died when an infant, and George W., the youngest child. Our subject was born September 1, 1849, in McSherrystown, and lived on the farm (to which his father had removed) until he was sixteen years old, when he clerked for two years for John Busby in the house in

which he was born; two years for his brother in New Oxford; then farmed the home, place for four years, teaching in winter; farmed a year near Fairfield; then started a grocery, to which, in 1866, he added a dry goods store. He has made several business changes since then; was for three years running a steam saw-mill, where a board hurled by the saw against his face nearly killed him. He also, at different times, built twenty-eight houses in the town, adding largely to its growth and prosperity. In January, 1886, he bought back the business carried on in his own building, and is now engaged in merchandising. December 17, 1863, Mr. Wortz was married to Martha J. Myers, of York Springs, this county, born March 24, 1843. They have four children: Minnie F., born January 16, 1865; Harry L., born June 23, 1868; Alice R., born January 26, 1873, and Ella Gertrude, born October 2, 1875, all living with their parents. Mr. Wortz has been a school director for nine years, all of which time he was secretary of the board, is a member of Valley House Lodge, No. 740, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all the chairs, and of which he was secretary for several years; has also been District Deputy Grand Master. Mr. and Mrs. Wortz, their eldest daughter and son are members of the Lutheran Church, in which he was a deacon six years. In politics our subject is a Republican; is at present the judge of elections, which office he filled several times.

CHAPTER LVIII.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP.

DAVID BAUMGARDNER, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, was born in Adams County, Penn., July 1, 1839, and is a son of John and Mary (Angel) Baumgardner, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Maryland. David was three years of age when his parents moved to Carroll County, Md., where his father engaged in farming until his death. He lived on the homestead in Maryland until 1863, when he returned to Pennsylvania and located in Fairfield. Shortly after he moved to Franklin County, where he resided three years and then moved to Hamiltonban Township, this county, where he bought property and resided three years. He then bought a small farm in Franklin Township, on which he lived eighteen months and moved to his present place in 1872, where he owns thirty acres of land. He was first married, in 1854, to Catherine Wolf, who bore him four children: Louisa Adelaide, married and living in this county; John S., married and moved to Ohio; Catherine E., married and moved to Florida, and William D., married and moved to Ohio. Mrs. Baumgardner died in 1862, and our subject's second marriage took place in 1863, with Hettie Musselman, to which union five children were born: Amos M., Hettie V., Laura, Elmer J. and Samuel R. Mr. and Mrs. Baumgardner are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Republican. Our subject has one brother, named Samuel, and three sisters: Maria, Elizabeth and Susann. He was drafted into the Union Army in 1864, and August 6, of that year, he supplied a substitute at a cost of $830.

DANIEL BEARD, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Adams County, Penn., July 8, 1822, and is a son of George and Sarah (Minta) Beard, natives of Pennsylvania. His father, a farmer, died in 1843, and after his death the family moved to Freedom Township, where they resided for several years. Daniel went to Illinois and located in McLean County, where he lived for two years, and in 1861 he moved to where he now resides, where he owns thirty-three acres of good land. In 1861 he was drafted into Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment, and served under Capt. McGinly for nine months, during which time he participated in several skirmishes. He married, November 11, 1847, Barbara Kelly, who bore him eight children, three now living: Charles E., Virginia and Henry Foster. Mrs. Beard died March 29, 1882, and April 6, 1886, Mr. Beard married Catherine Haldeman. Mr. Beard is a member of the Lutheran and Mrs. Beard of the Presbyterian Church.

R. WILLIAM BREAM, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Cumberland Township, Adams Co., Penn., April 10, 1850, and is a son of ex-Sheriff Francis and Elizabeth (Slaybaugh) Bream, natives of this county. His father, who was the first Democratic sheriff of Adams County, elected in 1842, and serving one term, died in the spring of 1882; his widow still survives. Our subject was reared on a farm and remained with his parents until he was twenty five years old, when he married. After that event he engaged in the milling business at the Mineral Mills successfully for five years. In the spring of 1882 he moved to where he now resides in Highland Township, here owning a farm of 110 acres. He erected a large brick residence and a fine barn, and has one of the best improved places

ers the township. December 9, 1875, he married Lia B. Weirman, who has borne him two children Maude A. and Helen R. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church. In November, 1882, Mr. Bream was elected a member of the Legislature, serving through 1883, has been school director and secretary of the board, and has filled all his public offices to the satisfaction of the community. Politically he is a Democrat.

CHRISTIAN BYERS, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Hamilton Township, (now Highland Township), Adams Co., Penn., in the house where he now lives, December 18, 1840. His parents were Christian and Elizabeth (Reinecker) Byers, both natives of this county. His great-grandfather, Adam Byers, came from Lancaster County, and entered the farm where Christian now lives, his deed being recorded September 27, 1769; one-half penny per acre was the price he paid for the land. David Byers was the next owner of the farm, and lived on it until his death. It then came into the possession of our subject's father, who lived on it until 1866, when he moved to the upper end of the farm, where he lived until his death in April, 1871, and the property passed into the possession of our subject. It consisted of 120 acres, and has been in the Byers' name for 116 years. It is one of the oldest farms in Highland Township, and the house built by the grandfather 116 years ago is still standing. Christian remained with his parents until 1863, when he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, and served under Capt. McCreery. A short time after enlisting he was seized with rheumatism and left at the Relay House, Maryland, where he remained six months. He was detailed as cook, which office he filled one year. He participated in many skirmishes and served until the close of the war, and has since been engaged in farming. In August, 1864, he married Tillie A. Hammer, who bore him seven children, William H., Minnie L., Alberta P., Maggie G., Mervin C., Nellie K. and Fannie G. Mrs. Byers died May 22, 1882. Mr. Byers has held the offices of collector and election inspector, and is a prominent man in his county. He is a member of the Brethren Church. Mr. Byers has in his possession a wardrobe made by his great-grandfather 116 years ago.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM, merchant, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Adams County, Penn., January 9, 1847, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents, John and Margaret R. (Scott) Cunningham, are both natives of this county. His father followed farming until 1884, when he engaged in mercantile business at Fairfield, which still occupies his attention. James was reared on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he engaged as a clerk in Shippensburg for six months, was then employed for three years by Fonstock Bros., of Gettysburg. He then formed a partnership and entered into business at that place. The firm was known as Cobean & Cunningham, and they dealt in boots, shoes, clothing, hats, etc., continuing for two years. In the spring of 1869 our subject commenced farming in Freedom Township, and was thus engaged until 1881, when he moved to Fairfield, where he engaged in mercantile business until the spring of 1884; then sold out to his father and returned to the farm, where he remained until 1886. In that year he again entered mercantile business, on Marsh Creek, better known as Glenwood. He keeps a general stock of groceries, dry goods, hardware, boots and shoes, etc. He owns about eight acres of land adjoining his residence. March 17, 1874, Mr. Cunningham married Elizabeth F. Blythe, and five children were born to this union, four now living: Robert R. B., Bessie, Mary and Janet. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham are members of the Presbyterian Church.

HUGH A. McGAUGHY, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Cumberland Township, Adams County, Penn., January 5, 1813, and is a son of Hugh and Jane (McClure) McGaughy, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandparents were also born and reared in Adams County, and the farm has been in the McGaughy name since it was taken up, some 150 years ago, the deed of which was made out by William and Richard Penn. His father was a blacksmith, which trade he followed for about thirty years, then bought a farm and passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He died in 1841; his wife in 1836. Our subject remained at home until after the death of his parents. In 1857 he went to Washington County, Iowa, where he bought a farm and remained about two years; then sold out and returned to Adams County. In 1860 he bought his present farm of 158 acres, moved on it in 1866, and here he has since resided. In May, 1850, he married Martha, daughter of John and Jane Hall, and their union was blessed with six children, four of whom are living: William, Jane (wife of James Gordon), Martha and Nancy Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. McGaughy are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ISAAC PFOUTZ, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Adams County, Penn., October 16, 1827, a son of John and Rachel (Lahman) Pfoutz, natives of Pennsylvania. His father, who was a manufacturer, owned and operated the woolen-mill, which is situated on Little Marsh Creek. David Pfoutz, the grandfather, owned this mill many years before he died, and was the first woolen manufacturer in Adams County. Isaac was reared on a farm and worked a little in the factory. He remained with his parents and cared for them until they both passed away; the father died in 1880 and the mother in 1878. Mr. Pfoutz has been twice married; first in February, 1856, to Sophia Diehl, who bore him five children, two living, Margaret R. and Emma E. His first wife dying March

29, 1867; he next married, May 3, 1881, Sarah J. Jacobs, a native of Frederick County, Md. To this union two children were born, one now living, Mary E. In 1869, Mr. Pfoutz moved to his present place, and now owns 241 acres of good land and forty-four acres of mountain land. He has fine improvements and his surroundings show him to be an industrious and intelligent citizen. He has served for two years as director of the poor. Politically he is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

DANIEL K. SNYDER, miller, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in this county November 25, 1824, a son of George and Susan (Fair) Snyder. His father, also a native of Adams County, a farmer by occupation, served in the war of 1812, resided nearly all his life in the neighborhood of Bonneauville, and died in 1865. His mother was a native of Maryland, and died in 1859. Daniel K. was reared on a farm and remained with his parents until he was twenty years of age. He then learned the miller's trade, and worked three years in the mill; then learned the mason's trade, which he followed for nine years and taught school during the winter seasons. He married, May 30, 1866, Mary A. Deardorff, who has borne him seven children: Elizabeth M., Susan C., Sarah E., Agnes H., Georgie L., Jacob D. and Harry L. After marriage he went to farming in Franklin Township, this county, where he remained five years; then moved to Gettysburg, and after one year returned to Franklin Township, where he remained eight years. In 1879 he moved to where he now resides and bought the Gleenwood Mills, on Marsh Creek, which he has operated ever since; he conducts both a grist and saw mill. This mill is said to have been in operation during the Revolution, and ground food for the soldiers. Mr. Snyder owns eighty-three acres of land, which he farms in connection with his mill. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

GRANVILLE STULTZ, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Frederick County, Md., December 19, 1827, a son of Nicholas and Catherine (Crumb) Stultz, natives of Lancaster County. The parents moved to Maryland in an early day, where they remained until 1830; then returned to Pennsylvania, and resided three years in Cumberland Township, this county; then moved to Hamiltonban Township, where the mother died in September, 1863, and the father in July, 1865. Granville was reared on the farm and remained with his parents until twenty-four years of age, when he married and returned to Frederick County, Md. There he remained one year, when he located in Highland Township, this county, where he has since resided, with the exception of one year he spent in Liberty Township. In the spring of 1872 he moved to his present place, where he owns fourteen and one-half acres of land, and on which he has put all the buildings and improvements. In November, 1862, he was drafted, served nine months, and participated in some skirmishes. After his draft expired he was re-drafted and served until the close of the war. March 2, 1854, he married Margaret, daughter of Henry and Barbara (Valentine) Damauth, and their union was blessed with two children: Robert K. and an infant deceased. Mr. Stultz has held the office of supervisor, and has also served as the first township clerk of Highland Township, inspector and judge. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

EMANUEL G. TROSTLE, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Adams County, Penn., December 1, 1839, son of Henry and Jane (Pitzer) Trostle, natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a miller and blacksmith, but followed farming during the latter part of his life. Emanuel G. was reared on the farm until seventeen years of age, when he hired out on a farm for two years; then learned the shoe-maker's trade, which he followed until 1866. In 1868 he went to Lee County, Ill., and there remained six months; then returned to Pennsylvania, locating at Gettysburg, where he farmed and followed his trade for two years. He then abandoned his trade and devoted his time exclusively to agriculture. In 1880 he bought fifty-two acres of land, where he has since resided. In October, 1859, he married Mary Plank, a daughter of John and Hester (Mickley) Plank, and three children have blessed their union: Harry M., Ida M. and Minnie; they also have an adopted child —Oscar Mundorff. Mr. and Mrs. Trostle are members of the German Reformed Church of Gettysburg. He has held the offices of township judge, assessor and collector. During the war, while Mr. Trostle, his wife and child were residing on the Emmittsburg road, about three miles from Gettysburg, a rebel colonel rode up to him one evening, and advised him to leave the place as his life was in danger. Mr. Trostle, who was crippled at the time, and walked with the aid of a staff and crutch, told the colonel that he could not pass through his pickets. The colonel told him that he would take him through, and accordingly did so. The next morning, however, becoming uneasy about his household goods, he started back, accompanied by a friend, and got as far as the pickets when he was captured. He was taken to the battle-field, expecting to be paroled, but the firing opened before the parole could be made out. He was taken to Staunton, Va., walking the entire distance of 175 miles; was on the road six days, and for three days had not a mouthful to eat. He was detained in Richmond prison, Libby, Castle Thunder, Hell's Delight, and Salisbury, N. C.; in all twenty-two months. He had been reported killed, but his wife always held hopes of seeing him again. After his release he returned home, feeling better than he had ever been before.

JOHN WILSON, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Highland Township, Adams County, Penn., March 10, 1836, and is a son of William and Anna (Meredith) Wilson, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch Irish descent, the former of whom, born in July, 1801, has been a resident of this county all his life. Our subject was reared on the farm, and remained with his parents until he was nineteen years of age; then went to Cumberland County, where he remained two years, when he returned home, and shortly after hired out for the same length of time. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and served three years under Capt. Woodburn and William E. Miller. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and from Hampton, Va., to Harrison's Landing, Cold Harbor, Kelly's Ford and several others, and lost the sight of his left eye, by a shell bursting in his face; at Bull Run, October 14, 1863, he was wounded in the left arm by a charge, his horse fell, and part of Wade Hampton's division ran over him. He was again wounded, at Mine Run, November 28, 1863, and in June, 1864 was wounded in the right knee at Petersburg but in spite of his wounds he served in all the hard fought battles. He was discharged August 24, 1864, at Philadelphia, and returned home. Shortly after he went to Ohio, and remained one year; thence to Illinois, where he resided two years. In 1872 he went to California, and was absent nine years, three of which were spent in Nevada. He now makes his home with his parents. He was a brave soldier and has an interesting war record.

CHAPTER LIX.

HUNTINGTON TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF YORK SPRINGS.

CYRUS G. BEALES, P. O. York Sulphur Springs, was born near the York Sulphur Springs June 15, 1834. He was trained to the life of a farmer, and during his earlier years attended the schools of his vicinity and laid the foundation of a good practical education in the English branches, and later finished his studies at White Hall Academy, in Cumberland County. In 1854 he left the farm and took charge of a school near York Springs, and subsequently followed the calling of a teacher for eight successive sessions, one of them being for six months as principal of York Springs High or Graded School. He has always been an active worker and an influential member of the Republican party in his vicinity and county, and, in 1862, was appointed and served as United States assistant assessor of internal revenue in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District, until 1866, when he was removed for not endorsing the policy of President Andrew Johnson. While assistant assessor he was also appointed and served as United States inspector of cigars and tobacco for Adams County. He is an earnest advocate of the free school system, and is now serving as borough school director, an office that he has filled for the past twelve consecutive years. Since 1871 he has been a justice of the peace, and, as a slight evidence of the acceptable manner in which he filled the important trust, he was again elected in the spring of 1886, by sixty four majority out of eighty-four votes cast. In 1872 and 1874 he was nominated by his party for clerk of court, and in 1882 was nominated by it and ran as a candidate for the State Assembly from Adams County, and was defeated by only ninety-three votes, while the Democratic nominee for governor received a majority of 578. He has served twice as a delegate to Republican State Conventions, and in 1882 was a candidate for the nomination of Secretary of Internal Affairs. In 1880 he was appointed as alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, when Garfield was nominated. Mr. Beales has also served the public two terms as a juror in the United States Courts, at Philadelphia, and was notably and publicly commended by the presiding judge, Cadwallader, for his services on that occasion and for his prompt and energetic action in promoting the cause of justice. Mr. Beales is a charter member of Hebron Lodge, No. 465, A. F. & A. M., at York Springs; has served as master and is now its treasurer. He was one of the organizers and a charter member of the York Springs Building & Loan Association, and acted as its president for eleven years. It was chartered in 1869 and continued until 1881, and proved a success. He is now acting as a director of the Adams County Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Beales has the well deserved confidence of the community in which he resides; is constantly employed in his official duties, and attends to nearly all the legal business and settlements of estates, etc., etc., in the borough of York Springs and vicinity. He has been twice married; first in 1854, to Elizabeth Shaffer, a daughter of Jacob Shaffer, and by this union one child was born, now deceased; his wife died in 1860, and September 19, 1865, he married Susan R. Hoover, of Carlisle, a daughter

of Samuel M. Hoover. Mrs. Beales died April 1, 1877, leaving two children, Florence E., born September 19, 1866, and Mary Eva, born June 17, 1869, who both reside with their father at York Springs. Mr. Beales is a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. The Beales family is a very old one in Adams County, settling in what is now Latimore Township early in the eighteenth century. The first was Caleb Beales and his wife, Mary. He and wife both died in Latimore Township. Their son, Caleb, died in 1840, aged eighty years, married Lydia Walker a native of Chester County, Penn. A son of the last union was also Caleb, who married Evaline Godfrey, a native of Culpeper County, Va., and a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Settle) Godfrey. These three Caleb Beales and their wives all lived and died on the farm near York Sulphur Springs, in Latimore Township. The family were originally members of the Society of Friends, and those mentioned are buried in the Friends' burying ground, in Latimore Township. The Godfreys and Settles were Episcopalians and were all of pure English extraction. Caleb and Evaline (Godfrey) Beales were the parents of four children: Cyrus G., mentioned elsewhere; Mary C., who married Dr. I. W. Pearson, of York Springs; Lydia W., who died aged four years; and Charles W., of York Springs.

FRANCIS COULSON, farmer, P. O. York Sulphur Springs, was born October 22, 1818, and is a son of William and Susan (Lobach) Coulson. He was reared a farmer in Latimore Township, and at the age of twenty-two began to work for himself at different occupations. February 17, 1847, he married Catharine R., daughter of Moses and Rachel (Deardorff) Funk, and who was born and reared on the farm where our subject now resides. Her grandparents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Hull) Funk, settled on a farm one-half mile west of our subject's residence, and afterward moved to an adjoining farm where they died. The Funks were originally from Switzerland. Mrs. Coulson being of the sixth generation in America. To Mr. and Mrs. Coulson two children were born: Sarah E., born May 10, 1848, died April 20, 1864, and Nancy Jane, born August 20, 1849, died in infancy. Mr. Coulson has always been engaged in farming the homestead, which consists of 156 acres, two miles north of York Springs, and is a highly honored and respected citizen. Charles Coulson, his great grandfather, was probably born in England, and entered 606 acres of land, in 1749, in Monaghan (now Franklin) Township, York Co., Penn., which, at his death, in 1790, he bequeathed to his two sons, William and Francis. He is buried in the Episcopal Cemetery, three miles southwest of York Springs. Francis Coulson, the grandfather of our subject, was born, probably, in Franklin Township, York Co., Penn. He was twice married; first to Miss Margaret Neely, who bore him the following-named children: Jane Love, Charles, William, Mary and Francis. After his first wife's death he married Tamar Hendricks, but had no children. He had at his death, which occurred in 1835, 250 acres of land, part lying in York County, and part in Latimore Township, this county, which land he divided between his three sons, Charles, William and Francis. His son, William, the father of our subject, a farmer by occupation, was born just across the line, in York County. He married, about 1816 or 1817, Susan Lobach, a daughter of Andrew Lobach, of Latimore Township, this county, formerly from Berks County, Penn., and after his marriage he lived until his death on the other side of the road in Adams County. The Coulson name is strictly English and the family were members of the Episcopal Church. William and Susan (Lobach) Coulson had eight children: Francis, our subject; Mary A., still residing in Latimore Township; Tamar, who died single; Andrew L., who married and reared a family of seven children (is now deceased); Elizabeth, married to Joseph Manges, of York County, Penn.; John, who married and resides in Latimore Township, this county; Benjamin, who married a Miss Deardorff (both now deceased); George W., married to Mrs. Hubbs, *nee* Blair (is a widower with two children and resides in Philadelphia).

ARMSTRONG B. DILL, M. D., York Springs. The family from whom Dr. Dill is a descendant, in a direct line, were of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and came to America during a very early date in its history. They were Presbyterians and some of their descendants have occupied high positions of trust and honor in public office and in the different professions. John Witherspoon, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, president of Princeton College New Jersey, married a Mrs. Ann Dill, the widow of Dr. Armstrong Dill, of Dillsburg, York County, the place being named after the family. The first now known by name was a Capt. Matthew Dill, who obtained his official title in the early Indian wars, and lived in Carroll Township, York County, or at Dillsburg, where he was buried in 1735. His son, Col. Matthew Dill, was an officer in the Revolution, and seven of his sons and one son-in-law, named Johnson, served in the Continental Army. He died about 1816, and was buried at Fairfield, Adams County. Nothing definite is known of Col. Matthew Dill's seven sons, except Thomas and George. The former moved to Washington County, Penn., and several of his grandchildren became very prominent in the ministry, viz.: Prof. Henry Wilson, said to be one of the ablest Presbyterian divines in the State, also Revs. Calvin Dill Wilson and William R. Paxton, now of Princeton College, were descendants of the same family. The latter was a soldier in the war of 1812, and after serving through that struggle, while returning home, died of disease. He had two children: George and Matthew. Matthew, last named, was born at Dillsburg, about 1790, and was married

to Hannah Brawley. They had a family of thirteen children, only six living to reach manhood. Mrs. Jane A. Pike, of Lafayette, Ind.; Col. D. J. Dill, of Prescott, Wis., commanded the Thirtieth Regiment Regular Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and was the last provost marshal in Kentucky, enlisted and uniformed a company at his own expense at Prescott and they were mustered into the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He served four and a half years; Geo. A. Dill died March 24, 1886. William J. Dill died at Sandusky City, Ohio, in 1872. Dr. Armstrong B., Ellen E., who married William Clears of Prescott, Wis.; Matthew T., of Prescott, and John Wesly, who, while a student at Lafayette, Ind., aged about twenty, enlisted in an Indiana regiment, and died in the war for the Union, and was buried at Lafayette, Ind. Dr. A. B. Dill was born August 23, 1835, a son of Matthew and Hannah (Brawley) Dill, and was reared on a farm near Dillsburg, York County. He obtained his literary education in the schools of the vicinity and at a select school at Wellsville, in York County. In his twenty second year, he began reading medicine with Dr. William H. Coover, of Dillsburg. He attended Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, in 1859, and graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York, in 1865. On the 26th of March, 1860, the Doctor began practice at York Sulphur Springs, and has been in continuous and successful practice since. He is a Democrat, and was elected and served in the sessions of 1869 and 1870 in the Pennsylvania Legislature from Adams County. He has also served as president of the school board in the borough, and in various local offices. He married January 2, 1868, Emma J. Breechbill, of Schuylkill County, Penn., and they have eight children: Zula B., George McKendree, William Frost, Hannah Ellen, Matthew Thompson, Emma J., Hope and Alice Johnson. The Doctor and his wife are both members of the Methodist Church, and he has served in nearly all the church offices. He is one of the most substantial of its supporters in the community. Andrew H. Dill, a prominent candidate a few years since for governor of Pennsylvania, was a great grandson of Col. Matthew Dill, before mentioned. The Doctor is now very comfortably situated, the owner of two good farms, near the borough, and a residence in the town where he lives.

GEORGE W. EMMERT & BRO., general merchants, York Springs. This firm was established November 24, 1881, by George W. and Gilbert P. Emmert, sons of W. D. Emmert, one of the oldest merchants, if not the oldest, in Adams County, and who has been located for the past twenty-four years, as a general merchant, at New Oxford. Both of the brothers were trained to business in their father's store, and received the advantages of a good education at the schools of New Oxford. Bringing, as they did, the experience of years to their aid in establishing their present business, it at once became a success. They carry on their shelves, the year round, an average stock worth from $8,000 to $9,000, and the sales average upward of $16,000 per annum. This stock consists of everything that is generally kept in a first-class general store.

GEORGE W., was born September 7, 1853. He was employed in his father's store, at New Oxford, for fifteen consecutive years; was married May 13, 1884, to Alice R. Wortz, a daughter of David Wortz, a retired farmer of Hanover. They have one child: W. Roe. Mr. Emmert is a member of the Methodist, and Mrs. Emmert of the Lutheran Church.

GILBERT P., was born August 19, 1858, and on leaving school had six years' experience in his father's store. In 1880 he began to learn the trade of a hardwood finisher in the Ohio Falls car works, at Jeffersonville, Ind., where he remained nineteen months; was then employed in the shops of the Georgia Central Railroad, at Macon, Ga., and in 1884 accepted a position in the famous Pullman Palace Car Works, near Chicago, where he acted as foreman of the filling and finishing room at a salary of $900 per annum, having charge, on an average of from 140 to 150 men. This position he resigned, to engage in his present business, the day before the presidential election of 1884.

REV. LEONARD MARSDEN GARDNER, York Springs. Bernhard Gardner, who emigrated from Bremen, Germany, was the progenitor of all the Gardners who lived in the eastern part of Adams County. He resided the first half of the eighteenth century in Lancaster and Lebanon Counties, Penn. He had seven sons, all of whom, except the youngest, removed to what was then a part of York County, before 1800. (In that year this part of York County was included in the new county of Adams, then organized.) The Gardners took up their residence along the Bermudian and Conowago Creeks, reared large families; and left quite a number of descendants, many of whom are still found there. Jacob and John located in the village of Petersburg, now York Springs. Jacob carried on tanning a number of years, and was followed in that business by two of his sons. John was a wagon-maker by trade, and two of his sons, Benjamin and George, also followed that business in the same village for many years, but finally began the manufacture of carriages on a large scale, each having a separate establishment. In the latter part of his life George invented and patented a machine for hulling clover seed, which was in such demand that he disposed of his carriage factory and devoted his time to the manufacture of his patent. The only son of George is Rev. Leonard M., the subject of our sketch. He was born near Hunterstown, Adams County, October 10, 1831, but was reared in the village of Petersburg until his seventeenth year. He then served a three years' apprenticeship at the printing business in the office of the *Star and Banner*, Gettys-

burg, Penn., and later entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Penn., where he remained two years. In the spring of 1854 he entered the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His pastorates have been Mercersburg, Penn., Middletown and Liberty, Md., McConnellsburg, Penn., Hancock, Md., Lock Haven and Curwensville, Penn., Exeter Street, Strawbridge, Eastern Avenue and Franklin Street, in Baltimore city, and Ryland and Mount Zion, Washington, D. C., and, by special transfer, for three years at the old Liberty Street Church, Pittsburgh, Penn. He is at present pastor of the Franklin Street Church, in Baltimore. During the war he was an ardent Union man, and supported the Government in every proper and patriotic way in its effort to suppress the Rebellion. On the early morning of July 4, 1863, before the result of the battle of Gettysburg was known, a messenger from Gen. Smith, *en route* for Gen. Meade's headquarters, with important dispatches, met Mr. Gardner in front of his father's house, in York Springs, and asked for directions to get around the rebel army to Gen. Meade. Our subject volunteered himself as a guide, and successfully conducted him, by way of New Oxford, arriving on the battle ground at 6 P. M., and during the following week, in connection with the Christian Commission, was occupied in caring for and attending to the sick and wounded soldiers of both armies. The year following, as a member of the Christian Commission, he was with the Army of the Potomac, through the battle of the Wilderness, and until the army crossed the James River. The greater part of the time he was attached to the field hospital and exposed to the usual dangers consequent to marching and fighting. Of all the numerous progeny of Bernhard Gardner first mentioned, now numbering many hundreds, the Rev. Leonard M. is the only one who ever became a minister of the gospel, and, though only one from the flock, the Lord has made him a host. In the power of ministerial oratory and success as a preacher, he stands in the front rank. He owns a farm and homestead at York Springs; the house is kept furnished and ready for occupancy, and each summer and at other seasons, he returns to it for quiet, or engages in the agricultural pursuits necessary to its care, and returns after each vacation to his ministerial labors with renewed vigor. He was married December 24, 1856, to Miss Annie M. Rhodes, an estimable lady, formerly of Greencastle, Franklin Co., Penn., a daughter of William P. Rhodes. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have two sons: George W. and Leonard M., Jr., both now residents of Florida.

ARNOLD GARDNER was born in what is now York Springs, where he resides, in August, 1812, and is a son of Jacob and Joseba (Fahnestock) Gardner. When about twelve years of age he began to learn the tanner's trade in his father's yard, and in his youth obtained a good common school education. In 1838, in company with Charles Kettlewell, he rented the York Sulphur springs from the Robert Oliver heirs for six years, and at the expiration of the lease he bought one-half interest in the springs from J. Boggs, and conducted and superintended the same for nine years. Under his administration they became a success and a popular resort. He accommodated as many as 150 guests, and some seasons had to find accommodations for some of his patrons in the neighboring farm houses. At the end of the nine years he sold out his interest, and since that time has lived retired, with the exception of settling some estates occasionally. He has an elegant residence, erected by himself in 1859, a beautiful veranda alone costing $900; the yard and lawn are finely kept, and ornamented with pieces of statuary and works of art. Mr. Gardner is a thorough Republican, though never an office seeker. He was married, in 1844, to Elizabeth Shuler, of York. They have no children. Mr. Gardner has always been an advocate of educational and other interests calculated to improve the community, and contributes to all religious denominations, although not a member of any. Mrs Gardner is a member of the Lutheran Church.

ALBERT C. GARDNER, postmaster at York Sulphur Springs, was born at York Springs June 11, 1835, and is a son of William Gardner (elder brother of Arnold Gardner), an old merchant of York Springs, who began business there when eighteen years of age and continued until fifty-six years old, when he died. Part of the time he did a wholesale trade, and supplied many of the store-keepers in the small towns adjoining. He carried a general stock of everything, even to hoop-poles, and his sales in one year amounted to $50,000. He was probably the most successful merchant that ever did business at York Springs. Our subject, for five years after leaving college, was in the wholesale boot and shoe business at Philadelphia, and afterward in the straw goods trade, being in all very successful. He was appointed postmaster at York Sulphur Springs July 1, 1885, by President Cleveland's administration. Mr. Gardner has been twice married, and is very comfortably situated.

JOHN B. GROUP, retired farmer, P. O. Idaville, was born August 11, 1815, about one mile and one-half southwest of Idaville, in Tyrone Township, this county, a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Rex) Group, both natives of Adams County. The grandfather, Philip Grube, was a native of Germany, and settled in Tyrone Township prior to the Revolution. John B. was reared on the farm, and during his youth was quite delicate in health. He was educated in the schools of the vicinity, and at the age of twenty-four married, May 19, 1839, Mary Ann Haynes, daughter of John and Susan (Stock) Haynes. The following named children blessed this union: Howard Washington, William Mont-



Daniel Sell

gomery, Lucy A. S., Mary J., Jesse Lauger and Hiram Leander, living, and John B., Jr., deceased. In early manhood Mr. Group worked for five years for 50 cents by the day, and for three months each winter taught subscription school. When the free schools were established he was examined by the county board, given a certificate, and then taught for six or seven terms at $14 or $15 per month. At the age of eighteen he became a member of the Lutheran Church; but some four or five years later, becoming convinced that the doctrine of the Evangelical Association was more in accordance with the divine teachings, he joined that denomination. Since then he has always had a family altar and divine worship at his house daily. He has served for many years as class-leader, exhorter and steward of that church, and has been a trustee ever since the organization of the Zion Church congregation at Idaville. He and his wife and one other are the only ones now living of the first members of the congregation. Zion Church was organized in 1850, and on the erection of the first church edifice Mr. Group contributed $50 toward its completion, and has always been one of its chief supporters. He was formerly a Democrat, but now a Republican, and has served as township supervisor for five years, school director, judge of election, clerk, etc. He was always a friend of education, and when a school director favored the erection of the York Spring public school building. He is a strong advocate of temperance, and one of the oldest and best citizens of the township. The name was formerly spelled Grube, which, in German, signifies a digger of a wolf pit; it was afterward changed to Grupe, and is now spelled Group.

ABRAHAM MEALS, farmer, P. O. York Sulphur Springs, was born May 9, 1838, on the farm he now owns and occupies. At the age of nineteen he began to work for himself, and now owns the homestead of over 400 acres in Huntington Township. He is one of the most substantial and independent farmers of the county, is a friend to education, and during the past winter established a select school at his own house for the benefit of his children, and intends having it for the future. He is a Republican, was a firm friend of the Union, and during the war was once drafted, but procured a substitute, and afterward furnished another. He married, March 4, 1861, Hannah Shelley, a daughter of Benjamin and Catherine (Faus) Shelley, of Huntington Township. They are the parents of five girls: Katie A., Coro M., Lottie V., Hayesanna and Georgie. The family attend the Evangelical Church. Mr. Meals' mother resides with him and is aged seventy-two years; his father died in 1855. The first of the Meals family in America was William Meals, the great-grandfather, who, with his wife Margaret, came from Germany, and settled in Tyrone Township, Adams County, near Deals' Mills, prior to the Revolution. The grandfather of our subject, William Meals, married Elizabeth Hartzwell, and had a family of seven children: Mary (married to Adam Weigle), Henry, Margaret (married to William B. Gardner), Jacob, Elizabeth (married to George Guise), William (the father of our subject) and Catherine (who married Henry Harman). William, above mentioned, was married about 1836, to Leah Yeatts, of this county, a daughter of Simon and Barbara (Spangler) Yeatts. To this union four children were born, two living: Abraham, and Leah, who married Samuel Brown, who is now deceased, leaving two children.

MISS EMILY E. MOORHEAD, York Springs, was born January 14, 1824, to William and Esther (Kinyon) Moorhead. She was educated at the schools of York Springs; also was a pupil for a short time under the tuition of Dr. John H. Marsden; and finished her education at Lititz, Lancaster Co., Penn. Although never having intended to become a teacher, she took, in 1845, charge of her first school, and for twenty-five consecutive years followed that vocation, with the exception of fourteen months, and continued until her father's death in 1868. She taught for several terms in York Springs, three years at Tyrone, three years at Cottage Hill and other places, and since 1869 has lived retired in the house where her father died at York Springs. She is a very intelligent and affable lady, highly respected and honored by all. The first of the family to come to America were Robert Muirhead and wife, natives of the County Clare, Ireland, who arrived in this country about the year, or some time prior to, 1748. They entered 300 acres of land about three miles north of York Springs near the Carlisle Pike, and some of the receipts now in existence, in part payment for the same, are dated 1748. They had one child, James Muirhead, who was born upon the ocean, and who married Elizabeth Fletcher, and lived, like his father and mother, on the old farm in Huntington Township, where they died and were buried, and where he and his wife were also buried, in Leers graveyard, in the same township. They had eight children, as follows: Robert (who married Sally Brandon), Edward (who married Sally Parsel), Fletcher (who married Sally Livingston), William (who married Sally Proctor), John (who married Sarah Morrison), Mary (who became the wife of a Mr. Kelethan), Rebecca (who married a Mr. Richardson) and Elizabeth (who married William Proctor). John Moorhead (who married Sarah Morrison) had three sons as follows: James (married to a Miss Titsworth, had four children: William, John, Mary and Sarah), William (who married Esther Kinyon, daughter of Roger and Esther (Maxon) Kinyon, of Rhode Island; they had two children: Emily Esther, whose name heads this sketch, and Eliza Jane, who resides in Kewanee, Ill., the widow of Rev. William Lieber, a Methodist minister). Samuel Moorhead, the third son of John and Sarah (Morrison) Moorhead, married Sarah Holmes and had five children: Eliza Euridica (who

married Samuel Gray), John (who was thrice married, first, to a Miss Adams, then to her sister, and lastly to Mrs. Helen Hannah). Holmes (who died while a soldier in the Army), Sarah Jane (married to Samuel Thompson) and Morrison (who married Jennie Osborn). The Moorheads were originally Episcopalians, but the later generations have belonged to the Presbyterian Church.

DR. I. W. PEARSON, York Springs. The first of the Pearson family in America came over with William Penn in the seventeenth century, and were probably from England. The first to come to Adams County, as far as now known, was Elias Pearson, who with his family lived in Latimore Township. He had a son, Isaac, who reared a family in Huntington Township, where he died. Isaac, second, also had a son, Isaac, who married Mary, a daughter of William Wierman, of Huntington Township, and who generally was termed "Prince William," on account of the number of Williams of the same name. Isaac and Mary (Wierman) Pearson had three children: Charlotte; Martha (who married Joel Cook, and resides in Harford County, Md.), and Dr. I. W. The Pearsons were originally members of the Society of Friends. Dr. Pearson was born June 6, 1824, and is the son of Isaac and Mary Pearson, former of whom died when our subject was but four years of age, and latter when he was but fourteen, so that early in life the Doctor was thrown upon his own resources. He was educated in the common schools, and in 1848 began to read medicine with Dr. H. C. Metcalf, of York Springs, completing his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in the winter of 1849 and 1850, and in the latter year located at York Springs. He followed his profession in partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Metcalf, for four years, and since then has been in continuous practice, being at present (1886) the oldest practicing physician in the place. He is ex-president of the county and permanent member of the State medical societies. The Doctor takes an active part in public affairs, and generally votes with the Republican party. He has served in nearly all the offices in the gift of the borough, and was its first burgess; has been councilman and school director, etc. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. lodges at York Springs, and was a charter member of each; has served two terms as Master, and is the present secretary of the Masonic lodge; and has been a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F. since 1850. He served thirteen years as treasurer of York Springs Building Association, which institution was a financial success. The Doctor married, in March, 1854, Mary Caroline Beales, and they have had a family of six children: Mary E., Charles G. and Isaac W. (twins, the former deceased), Harry B., Francis W. (deceased), and Charles E. Their three sons are all "disciples of Faust" (printers), although two of them are at present engaged in other pursuits.

ISAAC W. PEARSON, Jr., editor and proprietor of the *York Springs Comet*, York Springs, was born September 26, 1858. He was educated in the schools of his native place and completed his studies at Shippensburg Normal School; then for three years followed civil engineering on railroad construction. January 10, 1878, he became the proprietor of the *Comet*, a six-column folio, with a subscription of about 200. It was neutral in politics and is so still. In 1880 Mr. Pearson enlarged the paper to a seven-column folio and it has gradually gained in popularity, having now a circulation of about 1,200 copies, 450 in the surrounding counties and other States and the balance in Adams County. Mr. Pearson recently erected a new building on Main Street, York Springs, and occupies the ground floor for his editorial and printing rooms. June 9, 1885, he married Hannah M. Fickel, only daughter of William A. Fickel, of York Springs, born June 28, 1860. On July 24, 1886, were born of this union, Jean and Hazel, twin daughters, an event which occasioned considerable stir in the village. Mrs. Pearson is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Pearson is a member of the I. O. O. F., at York Springs. The predecessor of the *York Springs Comet* was established at Gettysburg in 1874, by A. L. Heikes, and moved to York Springs in 1877. The *Comet* office at present (1886) is fitted with a Rankin cylinder press, its full capacity being about 600 per hour. The office also has two job presses with other fixtures of the most improved kinds.

HARRY B. PEARSON, hardware merchant at York Springs, was born July 8, 1861, and is a son of Dr. Isaac W. Pearson. He obtained his education in the schools of York Springs and when sixteen years old he learned the printer's trade, and opened his present store August 1, 1885. The business has steadily increased and Mr. Pearson carries a full line of hardware, ready mixed paints, guns, powder, shot, etc., etc. Mr. Pearson is a prominent member of both the I. O. O. F. and the F. & A. M. societies of the town.

HENRY C. PETERS, proprietor of fruit-canning business, York Springs, is a native of Oxford Township, born near New Oxford, this county, November 18, 1828, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Bottorff) Peters, both natives of this county. The father was born March 16, 1797, and the mother August 10, 1800, in Straban Township, this county. The grandparents were Isaac and Abigail (Thompson) Peters, the former of whom died in 1829 or 1830 in Baltimore City, Md., and the latter about 1858, aged ninety-three years, in Oxford Township. The maternal grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Taney) Bottorff, who both died in Straban Township, this county, aged seventy and seventy-five years, respectively. Henry C. lived with his father until the age of nineteen, when he went to Gettysburg and learned the tinner's trade with George E. Buehler, with whom he

remained four years. In 1851 he came to York Springs and opened a stove and tin shop, which business he conducted until 1876, when he turned the establishment over to his sons. In 1855 he became interested in the fruit canning industry, under the firm name of Worley & Peters. In 1858 the firm became H. C. Peters & Co., and since 1862 Mr. Peters has conducted the business alone and has been largely interested every season, in one year (1874) canning $27,000 worth of goods, and for ten years has averaged about $8,000 per annum. The business is now conducted under the name of "The Sunnyside Canning Company." They put up all kinds of fruits, vegetables, jellies, etc. Mr. Peters was originally a Whig, but is now a Republican, and has served the township as school director, and the borough three times as burgess, has been a member of the council three terms, and was elected in 1878 a justice of the peace, and in 1883 re-elected for five years. Mr. Peters takes an active interest in the affairs of the community, is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge of York Springs, Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment, has been a Royal Arch Mason for twenty-eight years, a Knight Templar for twenty-seven years and a Master Mason twenty-nine years; is a member of Lodge No. 165, York Springs, also of St. John's Chapter, at Carlisle, No. 151, and Commandery No. 8. In 1851 Mr. Peters married Rebecca L., daughter of Jacob Kuhns, of Cumberland Township, this county. They have had eight children, four of whom are living, John F., Charles Harry, Mary Kate and Myra L. Mrs. Peters died November 30, 1884, a member of the Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Peters is still a member; he served ten years as Sunday school superintendent. He was prominent in getting a charter for the borough, active in educational affairs, building of the schoolhouse, etc., and a charter member, first president and last secretary of the York Springs Building & Loan Association, and a member of the board of directors for thirteen out of its fourteen years of existence.

JOHN F. PETERS, dealer in stoves, tinware, house-furnishing goods, etc., York Springs. This business was established about 1843, by Isaac D. Worley, and ten years later, in 1853, was bought by H. C. Peters and conducted by him until 1875, when he was succeeded by his sons, John F. and C. H. Peters, under the firm name of J. F. & C. H. Peters. In 1880, C. H. retired from the firm, and is now conducting business of the same kind at Shiremanstown, Cumberland Co., Penn. Since the above date John F. has continued the business at York Springs, and recently bought a large store building, formerly known as the Jacob Gardner property, to which he has moved, and now carries a full line of goods. He is a practical mechanic, having learned the tinner's trade when nineteen years of age. Mr. Peters was born August 9, 1851, and is a son of H. C. and Rebecca L. (Kuhns) Peters. He was educated at the schools of York Springs, and finished his literary studies by a two-years' course at the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. He first began business for himself April 1, 1875. November 9, 1875, he married Lovie L. Myers, a daughter of Cornelius Myers, of Hampton, this county. They have two children, Myra Elsie and John F., Jr. Mr. Peters has been a member, since 1872, of the A. F. & A. M., and served in all its different offices, including Master, etc. The same year he became a member of the I. O. O. F.; has served in all its different official positions, and has been its secretary, with the exception of one year, since 1874. He is a Republican in politics; has been identified with the educational institutions of the place since attaining his majority. He was a member of the school board for twelve years, and takes a prominent part and interest in the politics of the vicinity and county.

COL. WILLIAM WARREN STEWART, civil engineer, York Springs, is a native of York Springs Borough, and was born August 8, 1836, a son of Dr. William Rippy and Diana (McKinney) Stewart, the former a native of Shippensburg, Cumberland County, and a son of Alexander Stewart, M. D., and Jane (Rippy) Stewart. Diana McKinney was a daughter of David McKinney, a tanner of Strasburg, Franklin Co., Penn. The Stewarts are of Scotch, the McKinney's of Scotch-Irish, and the Rippys of Scotch extraction. Dr. William Rippy Stewart located at York Springs in 1827, and was in continuous and successful practice there up to within one year of his death, which occurred March 9, 1867. He left a widow, now (1886) aged seventy-eight, and eight children. He was an enterprising and progressive citizen and had the confidence and respect of the entire community to a remarkable degree. Col. Stewart, at about the age of fourteen, became a student at Cumberland Valley Institute for one year; then at Juniata Academy, Shirleysburg, Huntingdon County, two years. At the latter place he paid considerable attention to mathematics and civil engineering with the intention of following that profession. In 1857 he became a member of a corps of United States engineers in the survey of Government lands in Nebraska; returned in 1859, and shortly after obtained employment in the office of the Adams Express Company at Baltimore; was with them when Fort Sumter was fired upon, and about that time returned to York Springs. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, and, two weeks after arriving in camp at West Chester, Penn., was made first sergeant; September of the same year was made first lieutenant of Company K, then stationed at Tennellytown, Va.; November of the same year he was detached from Company K, and made adjutant of the regiment, June 30, 1862. During the seven days' battle of the peninsula, at Charles City Cross Roads, he was wounded by a minie ball through the left thigh, and taken prisoner.

He was confined in Libby prison until September, when he was paroled. While in prison he was promoted, June 30; the captain having been killed, the captaincy of his company devolved on him. When his exchange was duly effected he was released from this parole and assumed the command of the company. January 7, 1863, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, it being a part of the Twenty-second Army Corps, in Fairfax County, Va., and a brevet-colonel March 13, 1864, for gallant conduct at the battle of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House. The regiment was mustered out in June, 1864. The Colonel took part in the following battles: Drainsville, Hawkshurst Mills, Mechaniesville, Gaines Mills, Charles City Cross Roads, Fredericksburg, New Hope Church, Mine Run, Rappahannock Station, Spottsylvania Court House, Wilderness, North Anna (where he was slightly wounded in the side by a piece of shell), Pamunky River, Cold Harbor, Bethesda, and the battle of Gettysburg. At the last named, the Colonel with his command came on the battle-ground early in the morning of the second day, having marched thirty-five miles the day previous. The command occupied Little Round Top, and charged with their brigade, which recovered the ground lost by the First and Second Divisions of the Fifth Army Corps. He had charge of the skirmishers that afternoon and night, and continued to do duty until the charge of his brigade on the third day, which was personally ordered by Gen. Meade. In the charge, some eighty or ninety prisoners were captured, two battle flags and from 2,200 to 3,500 stand of muskets. The brigade lay on the field that night, making forty-two hours they had been without rest. March 15, 1865, he was commissioned a colonel of the One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and with it participated in the campaign against Richmond, and took part in some skirmishes in the valley of Shenandoah and Virginia. Part of that time he was in command of the Third Brigade of the Second Division of the Army of the Shenandoah. After the surrender of Lee, he had, as brigade commander, charge of the post at Staunton, Va., which embraced Harrisonburg and Lexington, Va., and the latter part of July, 1865, was assigned to command the post at Harper's Ferry. Was mustered out August 24, 1865; and for gallant conduct at North Anna River, where he led the forlorn hope, was brevetted a brigadier-general, dating from March 15, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to York Springs, and has since followed the profession of a civil engineer. The Colonel resides on the old homestead of his father, at York Springs.

E. C. STOCK, general merchant, York Springs, is a native of Mountpleasant Township, this county, born August 20, 1858, to John W. and Cordilla (Weikard) Stock, now of Mountpleasant Township. He received his early education at the schools of his neighborhood and completed his studies at East Berlin Normal School. During the winters of 1876–77 and 1877–78 he taught school, first at Swift Run and then at Mount Fairview. In 1878 he was employed in the hardware store of Tauger & Etzler, at Hanover, and remained with them until August 31, 1880, and September 1, the same year, he opened his present business in company with E. J. Myers, under the firm name of Myers & Stock, and so continued until June 10, 1881, when he bought out Mr. Myers' interest, and has since conducted the business alone. He carries a full line of general goods, averaging $7,000 the year round, with sales of $15,000 to $18,000 per annum. Mr. Stock is a Republican, and takes an active interest in public affairs. He has served the borough in various local offices; is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he has held all the offices, and was the representative to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which met at Harrisburg, in May, 1886; is also a member of the Lutheran Church. June 5, 1884, he married Alice J. Markley, a daughter of Daniel H. Markley, formerly of Lancaster County, but now of York Springs, and they have one son—Guy M., born June 26, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Stock reside in an elegant brick house adjoining his store, erected by himself at a cost of upward of $3,000.

GEORGE A. TRIMMER, hardware merchant, York Springs, was born in Huntington Township, this county, August 17, 1856, a son of Joseph and Julia Ann (Spangler) Trimmer, both natives of this county. He was reared on the farm until twenty-one, and received his early education in the schools of his native township, finishing his studies at Millersville State Normal School. June 15, 1882, he opened a hardware store at York Springs, it being the first store established in the borough for carrying on an exclusive hardware business. Several general stores had carried more or less goods in that line, but their proprietors agreed to cease doing so, provided Mr. Trimmer would buy their stocks. This he agreed to, and accordingly purchased the stock of A. S. Hartman for $381.29 and that of E. C. Stock for $718.24, and immediately began business, which has since steadily increased. He carries a full line of hardware, paints, oils, guns, powder, shot, Hercules dynamite, and other goods generally found in first-class hardware stores. He keeps a well assorted stock, averaging the year round $5,000, with sales per annum of $10,000. He is special agent and has control of Adams County, and the territory surrounding York Springs, for the sale of Dupont powder, Hercules dynamite, the "Genuine Royal Mixed Paints," manufactured by A. Wilhelm & Co., Reading, and of the well and favorably known "Champion Force Pump." He is also special agent agent for the "National Harness Oil Company," of Detroit, Mich., keeping a full line of their manufactures, and devotes part of each year in the employment of the above named company, as its com-

mercial traveler, introducing its goods throughout the country. Mr. Trimmer is a thorough business man, an enterprising citizen, favorably known in this and adjoining counties. He was married, May 14, 1886, to Miss M. Minerva Trostle, and they are both members of the Lutheran Church.

ABRAHAM TROSTEL (deceased) was a native of Germany, and came to York County, Penn., where he settled in the early part of the eighteenth century. He lived near York, was a farmer, and reared a family of eight sons and three daughters. His son, Abraham, married Catharine Brough, and came with his family to this county in 1809 or 1810, and settled in Huntington Township. He was a miller there for many years, and also owned 250 acres of land. He was drafted in the war of 1812, but procured a substitute. He was a Lutheran, and his wife, when forty or fifty years of age, joined the Dunkards. They had four sons and two daughters. The parents died in Huntington Township, he at the age of seventy-three, and she aged about seventy-six, and were buried at Upper Bermudian Church. Their son, Abraham, of York Springs, was a twin, born August 15, 1814, in Huntington Township, this county. He learned the miller's trade with his father, and, after finishing his apprenticeship, carried on the business for sixteen years at his father's old stand, and followed farming and burning lime for about six years during the war period. He owned at one time three farms, containing 275 acres, but has now sold all his land except one farm of 100 acres in Butler Township, which he rents, and lives in retirement at York Springs. January 12, 1837, he married Eliza Pensyl, who bore him seven children: Henry J., George H., Sarah Ann, Hiram W., Lovina, Mary Ann and Catharine E. (twins). The mother died when the twins were born in 1852, and in 1861 Mr. Trostel married his second wife, Caroline Arendt, by whom he had two children, who died in infancy. Mrs. Trostel died in 1865, and Mr. Trostel married his third wife, Mrs. Lydia Yount, *nee* Kohn, who still lives. Mr. Trostel is a Republican, and has served his township in various local offices, is now collector of taxes for the borough. He is a member of the Bermudian Lutheran Church, has served four years as deacon, and has always been a generous contributor to the support of religious and educational interests in the community. He now owns four fine properties in town, including where he now resides, valued in all at about $8,000.

HENRY J. TROSTEL, farmer, P. O. York Sulphur Springs, was born July 20, 1838, a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Pensyl) Trostel. He was reared a farmer and was educated in the schools of the vicinity. In 1866 he married Annie E. Weaver, and they have two children: Birdie Lewella and Sadie Lavina. Mr. Trostel owns and operates the old homestead of his father, which consists of 100 acres, in Huntington Township. He also owns a chopping and saw mill, and acts as agent for the sale of plows and other agricultural implements. He is a Republican in politics. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE H. TROSTEL, farmer and proprietor of lime kiln, P. O. York Sulphur Springs, a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Pensyl) Trostel, was born June 3, 1840, in Huntington Township, this county, and was reared to the business of farming and educated in the schools of his township. At the age of twenty-one he began to work for himself on one of his father's farms (the homestead), and with his brother, Henry, continued thus for six years. He then took another of his father's farms adjoining on the south, and worked it on shares for two years, boarding with his father. In January, 1872, he married Elizabeth Rebert, of East Berlin, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Wiest) Rebert, who were born near Spring Forge, York County. Mr. Trostel bought the farm of seventy-eight acres, where he now resides, in 1880. There is a limestone quarry on this land, and he is also engaged in burning lime, getting out on an average 40,000 bushels per year. The quarry is an extensive one and almost inexhaustible and is well drained; the last ditch, 360 feet long, and 26 feet deep part of the way, cost last season $700, and the entire drainage since the quarry was opened cost over $2,000. Mr. and Mrs. Trostel have three sons and one daughter: Charles A., born April 13, 1873; Henry Elmer, born January 27, 1875; Annie E., born January 20, 1878, and George M., born April 2, 1886. Mr. Trostel is a Republican; is now treasurer of the township, and has served twice before; is one of the directors of Sunnyside Cemetery. He is one of the substantial men of the township. He employs in his business six hands the year round, and as an evidence of the pleasant relations existing between his employes and himself, his foreman in the lime burning interest, Mr. John Trostel, has been with him ten years; his girl at his house for nine years; and none of the remainder less than four or five years, or until they were married. Mr. and Mrs. Trostel are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOSEPH WIERMAN (deceased) was born January 13, 1795, a son of Nicholas and Lydia (Griest) Wierman, and died December 11, 1871. He owned and operated the old mill, and was also a farmer. He married May 4, 1826, Susan Wierman, who was born October 13, 1805, and died May 7, 1848. They had nine children: Alfred A., Adaliza S., Theodore N., John W., Mary E., Martha M., Joseph E., Henry H. and Lydia J. John W. Wierman, one of the above family, was born May 4, 1832, and was reared to and learned the milling business at the old stand of his father. At the age of twenty-seven he

went West, and worked at the milling business near Sterling, Ill., for two years. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he returned home, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Pensylvania Volunteer Cavalry, for three years. The regiment was mustured in at Carlisle and recruited as a body guard for Gen. Buell, but as he was superseded, they were sent to Louisville, Ky. There the regiment was equipped and sent to Nashville, Tenn., as escort or body guard for Gen. Rosecrans. Their first engagement was at the battle of Stone River, where they suffered severely. For meritorious conduct while on a scout, Mr. Wierman was made first duty sergeant and served in that capacity until mustered out June 11, 1865. He took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Strawberry Plains, siege of Knoxville, and was on a scout through Mississippi and Alabama; captured two pontoon trains of Gen. Hood and wagon trains, burning them all. In the spring of 1865 he started from Knoxville, Tenn., to meet Sherman on his march, and engaged in an expedition to destroy the rebels' railroads. He, with a detachment, was sent on this errand, and while in the rear guard was taken sick, and stopped in a house to rest with a comrade. In the night the house was surrounded by rebels, and they were captured and detained at Statesville, N. C., until the close of the war, which lasted only three weeks longer. Besides the engagement mentioned, Mr. Wierman was in innumerable scouting expeditions. He returned home after the war, and in 1866 rented his father's mill. In 1877, on the death of his father, he succeeded him in the business, and in 1880 became its owner by purchase. He was married in 1877, to Nannie E. Myers, who was born May 27, 1850, a daughter of Cornelius and Lovina (Brough) Myers. They have one child, Maud L., born May 4, 1881. Mr. Wierman is a Republican, and has served in various local offices, as school director, etc. He is a member of the Society of Friends; Mrs. Wierman is a Lutheran.

JUDGE ISAAC E. WIERMAN, P. O. York Sulphur Springs, is descended from German ancestry. His great-grandfather, whose name was William, was a native of that country, and had a son, Nicholas, who was born in this section, a farmer, who built what is known as the Wierman Mill, in Huntington Township, about or previous to the year 1800, and which has always been owned and operated, and is at present, by one of the name. Nicholas had a son Nicholas, who was born in 1755, on the homestead at Wierman's Mills, a house still standing on this site that was erected in 1772. He was a farmer, owned some 430 acres, and also operated a mill. He died in 1839, aged eighty-four years. To him and his wife (*nee* Lydia Griest) nine children were born, as follows: John, Thomas, Nicholas, Daniel, Joseph, Isaac E., Sarah, Susan and Phœbe T. The mother of this family died in 1850, at about the age of ninety-two years. She and her husband were members of the Society of Friends, and are buried in the graveyard of the Friends, in Latimore Township. Judge Isaac E. Wierman, the subject of this sketch, a son of Nicholas and Lydia (Griest) Wierman, was born March 4, 1802, was reared on the old homestead in Huntington Township, and obtained a good common school education in the school a few steps from his father's place, and remained with his father until 1832, when he moved to his present farm. He had married, in 1831, Louisa Arnold, a daughter of Dr. John B. Arnold. Judge Wierman has been a life-long Democrat, and has served his township in various offices. He served as justice of the peace five years, and in 1860 was appointed, by Gov. Packer, associate county judge, to fill a vacancy for one year, at the expiration of which time he was elected associate county judge, and at the end of his term of service (five years) was re-elected, and has served the county eleven years in all. He is a member of the Society of Friends. His wife, who was a Presbyterian, died in August, 1880, aged seventy-two years. They had four children: Sarah Virginia (now living with her father), John A. (a farmer of Huntington Township), Susan Emily (married to J. W. Neely, of Tyrone Township), and Harriet L. (who married P. A. Myers, and resides with her father on the old homestead). Judge Wierman has always retained the confidence of the community in which he has resided; has been appointed and served as administrator for many estates, the affairs of which he has always attended to with fidelity and generally to the satisfaction of those concerned. He was also appointed and acted as guardian of the interests of many minors. He was appointed by the officers of the bankrupt court a receiver for the bankrupt estate of Joel Griest, of some $20,000, an office he filled to the best interests of the estate and creditors.

COL. JOHN WOLFORD (deceased). The first ancestor of this gentlemen to settle in America was George Wolford, a native of Germany, who located in York County, Penn., early in the eighteenth century. His son, Peter, resided for many years near Gettysburg, but afterward moved to York County. He married Margaret Albert, and they had four children: John, Elizabeth (married to Martin Herman, of Cumberland County; Judge Martin Herman, of Carlisle, was their son), Peter (married to Mary Ann Carl, of York, York County), and Andrew (who was drowned at the age of sixteen). Col. John Wolford was born February 13, 1800, near Gettysburg, and his father afterward moved to York County, locating near Clear Springs, where our subject was reared to the life of a farmer. Our subject's father owned 400 acres of land, and was proprietor of and operated two large flour-mills for many years. Col. John Wolford received a good common school education, and during his long life was a student, constantly seeking and acquiring knowledge. At the age

of twenty-four he married Miss Jane Whitman, a daughter of Daniel Whitman and Elizabeth (Good) Whitman, of Adams County. Soon after marriage he moved to Latimore Township, Adams County, and bought a farm of 320 acres, where he lived for over forty years, and built on this tract a clover-mill, flour mill and two saw mills, all of which were operated under his direction. The homestead was one half mile east of the famous York Sulphur Springs. He was an uncompromising temperance man, an ardent friend and supporter of the free school system, and during the war helped in all proper and patriotic ways to support the Union cause, both by means and influence. At the age of fifty he became a member of the Episcopal Church, and ever after was consistent to his profession. He was a general controller of the community, was trusted almost to an unlimited degree, and settled many estates and acted as guardian to several minors. He was kind and sympathetic by nature, and ready to help all those whom he thought to be deserving, and lost in this way nearly $100,000. In 1860 he became interested in coal lands, and in 1865, or about that time, became a partner in the Honeybrook Coal Company, which proved to be a very successful venture. The mine was located at Audenreed, Carbon Co., Penn. In 1873 he left his farm and moved to York Springs Borough, which was subsequently his residence. He was a heavy stockholder in the First National Bank at Gettysburg, and a director. He died April 10, 1883, leaving a large estate of upward of $200,000. He had, however, previously distributed $140,000 among his children. His widow died December 9, 1883, aged about eighty one. The names of their children are as follows: Albert, married to Lucy Martin; Margaret C., married to Anthony K. Myers, formerly of York Springs, now of London, Ohio; Elizabeth, married to Richard W. Sadler, and died, leaving two daughters; Rebecca R., deceased, married to Herman Beltzhoover, and left a son and daughter; and Mary Ann, widow of Abram L. Mumper, who was a partner in the Honeybrook Coal Company (she resides at Columbus, Ohio, and has two sons: John Wolford and Harry Abram); Clarissa J., married to Josiah Geiger, formerly a merchant of New Windsor, Carroll Co., Md., now deceased (the widow resides at Columbus, Ohio; has one son—John Wolford Geiger); Peter, drowned at the age of sixteen; and Emily W., the youngest, now the wife of Albert Sydney Hartman, of Chester County, Penn. (they are living in the last homestead of Col. John Wolford, at York Springs Borough, this county). Col. Wolford's title was obtained by serving for several years as colonel of the State militia.

CHAPTER LX.

LATIMORE TOWNSHIP.

DR. JOHN B. ARNOLD (deceased) was born at Flatbush, Conn., January 9, 1775. June 20, 1790, he married Rachel Weakly, in this county, whither he had come when a single man, and was at that time a graduate of medicine. He died February 28, 1822; his widow was born July 27, 1773, and died November 8, 1851. They had eight children: Maria, born July 1, 1800, married Dr. Smith, a prominent physician, who died at Springfield, Ohio; Jane, born September 18, 1801; Charlotte, born March 9, 1807; Louisa, born November 23, 1808; Rebecca R., born March 27, 1811; John J. T., born September 29, 1812, was a natural artist and fine portrait painter; Harriet, born October 21, 1815, and Emily, born February 25, 1820. Mrs. Harriet Gardner, mother of William H. Gardner, is the only one of this family now (1886) living.

WILLIAM F. BONNER, farmer, P. O. York Sulphur Springs. The Bonner family in Adams County are descendants from Scotch ancestry. They first came to America in the early part of the eighteenth century. Robert Bonner, a son of the original settler, was the grandfather of our subject. He had six sons, four or five of whom were in service during the Revolution. Francis was a lieutenant; John was sergeant-major; Andrew Thompson a colonel. Francis and John left Fort Washington on the east side of the Hudson River on the evening before it was taken by the British, and the lieutenant, stripping the flag from the flag staff, wrapped it around his shoulders and brought it over to Fort Lee on the west side of the river. The brothers were in the battles of Brandywine Creek, White Horse Tavern, Monmouth and others. John Bonner was afterward major of militia, county commissioner and held township offices. He was an elder in the Dillsburg Presbyterian Church. John Bonner married Jane, a daughter of John Thompson, a school-teacher and surveyor, who came here from County Tyrone, Ireland, before the Revolution. To their marriage six sons were born, of whom James, John and Thompson T. served in the war of 1812. William F. Bonner, our subject, is a son of John and Jane

(Thompson) Bonner, and was born in York, now Adams, County, Penn., April 10, 1797. The deceased members of the Bonner family are all now buried in Sunnyside Cemetery. This burial place was founded in the following way: Some twenty years ago, Mr. Bonner, our subject, donated twenty-six acres of land to the general public as a place of burial. An order of court was made and a number of men appointed as trustees. The lots are thirty-two feet square, and are open to any people or denomination. They are nominally sold at $25 per lot, but the purchaser may be allowed to pay for it in work on the grounds. One acre is set apart as a potters' field for the burial of strangers and poor people. It is located on the sunny side of a hill, and can be seen by the onlooker for miles away. The grounds and their improvements, will be a monument to the enterprise and generosity of the donor long after he has ceased to be an actor in the surrounding scenes. At present (1886), he is eighty-nine years of age, and were it not for a fall some ten years ago, he would be, probably, comparatively active now, as his general health is good. He was born in the old house within thirty yards of his present residence, and has lived here always. Mr. Bonner has never married. He now owns some 210 acres of the old Bonner homestead where he lives, also two other farms of 120 and 145 acres, respectively. He is a Presbyterian in religion, a Republican in politics, and was a firm friend to the administration during the Rebellion.

WILLIAM H. GARDNER, farmer, P. O. York Sulphur Springs, is a great-grandson of Bernhard Gardner, and a grandson of John Martin Gardner and Susan (Seabold) Gardner, and a son of Daniel and Harriet (Arnold) Gardner. The latter were married June 5, 1837, and had the following children: William H., born February 23, 1838; John M., born February 23, 1840; Susan, born April 12, 1841; Arnold W., born November 17, 1846. Daniel Gardner died August 9, 1863, and his widow, aged seventy-one years, now resides with her son, William H. She is a daughter of Dr. John B. Arnold, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. John Martin Gardner was a son of Bernhard Gardner, and was born November 10, 1766. He married Susan Seabold, who was born January 27, 1778. He died October 9, 1819, and his widow April 8, 1860; both are buried in the Lower Bermudian graveyard in Latimore Township. They had the following children: George, born November 27, 1796; Samuel, born August 6, 1798; William, born September 18, 1800; Mary, born April 26, 1802; Susannah, born November 18, 1803; Bernhard, born December 24, 1804; Maria, born November 23, 1806; Martin, born December 24, 1808; Simon, born September 16, 1810; Daniel, born September 20, 1812; James R., born December 24, 1814; Julianna, born February 22, 1819. These children were born and reared on the farm now owned by William H. Gardner, Latimore Township. William H. was reared on the farm, and received the educational advantages afforded by the schools of the vicinity; later, attended Bloomfield Academy, in Perry County. October 14, 1863, he married Alice L. Myers, a daughter of Amos C. Myers, and after marriage they began house-keeping on the old homestead, one-quarter mile east of York Springs Borough. The place consists of about 150 acres greatly improved, with good residence, fine grounds and outbuildings. In politics, Mr. Gardner is a Republican. He takes an active interest in the educational and other public enterprises, and he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church at York Springs. They have a family of seven children: Daniel A., born August 21, 1864; Louisa M., born May 7, 1866; Edmund A., born August 14, 1868; Annie H., born July 18, 1871; William J., born November 28, 1874; Mary A., born November 27, 1879, and Naomi R., born May 17, 1881.

MOSES VAN SCOYOC, farmer, P. O. York Sulphur Springs, was born January 10, 1810, and is a son of Enoch and Hepsibah (Walker) Van Scoyoc, both of whom died in Latimore Township. The grandparents of our subject were Moses and Susannah (Biddle) Van Scoyoc, both natives of Long Island, former of whom was a stone mason, and also owned and operated over 200 acres of land near York Springs. They died in this township and are buried in the family burying-ground on the farm he owned, which is now the property of Mr. Shelley. The great-grandfather was Aaron Van Scoyoc, a native of Holland, who also lived in this township, where he died at an advanced age. Our subject was reared on the farm, and when about twenty years of age learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for about twenty-five years. At the age of thirty he bought the farm where he lives, which then consisted of ninety-eight acres. He married Jane Scholl, who bore him seven children, and died thirteen years ago. The children's names are as follows: Ira D., a farmer and teacher in Dickinson County, Kas., Lloyd G., a physician at Abilene, Kas.; Alice, at home; Rebecca, William C., S. Estella and Jessie A., at home. Alice had been for four years one of Latimore's most successful teachers but owing to declining health was obliged to give up the profession. William has taken charge of the home-farm. Rebecca is at present a teacher in Latimore Township. Estella is an artist, and Jessie is attending school. Mr. Van Scoyoc has always been a worthy citizen, retaining the respect of every one. The Walkers were of English extraction.

CHAPTER LXI.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL KRISE, retired farmer, P. O. Emmitsburg, Md., is a grandson of Henry Krise, who came to America in the first half of the last century, and located in New Jersey, whence he came to Monocacy, Md., where his wife and he died. Abraham Krise, the father of Samuel, was born in New Jersey September 25, 1771. He lived with his father in Maryland until after his marriage December 1, 1799, and the following year moved to a large tract in this township of over 750 acres, which he and his father had bought. This land was bought by James Agnew from the Penns and was sold by him to the Krises, which family has owned it ever since. Abraham lived in a log house which stood on the spot where now stands the stone house which he built in 1846, and in which his son Jacob now lives. He died April 29, 1846, in his seventy-sixth year. December 1, 1799, he was married to Ann Christina Kitzmiller, born September 14, 1777, in Union Township, this county, who died April 3, 1864, in her eighty-seventh year. Their family were William, married to Hannah Ruff, living in Maryland; George H., married to Eliza Otta, now deceased (he lives in this township); John, David and Christina, who died unmarried; Lydia, likewise unmarried, living in this township; Abraham, a twin brother of Christina, married to Annie Zimmerman, and now deceased; Jacob, unmarried, living on the homestead. Samuel, the youngest but one, was born March 25, 1814, and lived with his father until he was thirty three years of age, when he married, and shortly after moved to the farm where he has since lived on a part of the original tract, on which he built a fine new house in 1850. The farm was but little improved when he got it, but hard work and good management has brought it to a high state of cultivation. A man of wonderful constitution, he has been a great worker, a careful and successful farmer, and in over fifty years has never been kept in-doors on account of ill health for three days at a time. April 20, 1847, he married Elizabeth Clanbaugh, of Carroll County, Md., who was born March 11, 1824, and died March 24, 1873. They had three children: Henry Stern, born January 15, 1850; married to Mary L., daughter of Gregory P. Toppers, of this township; Sarah Ann, born July 7, 1851, wife of Oliver F. Summers, of Franklin Township, this county, now living with her father; and Ella Florence, born August 4, 1853, and died when thirteen months old. Six years ago Mr. Krise gave up active work. The loss of his wife was a severe blow to him. She was a Christian lady, noted for her charity and piety, the poor and needy ever finding a friend in her. Mr. Krise is much respected for his good sense, his straightforward principles and integrity. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, in Emmittsburg, Md.

PAXTON H. RILEY, farmer, P. O. Emmitsburg, Md., is descended from grandparents of Irish and German extraction, who lived in Fairfield, where his paternal grandparents died; the maternal grandfather died in Freedom Township, where he was a farmer. Barnabas Riley, father of our subject, was born in this county, and died in Fairfield, in November, 1880. He was a carpenter by trade, but later bought a farm in Liberty Township, which he sold a few years before his death, when he removed to Fairfield. His widow lives near Fairfield with her daughter Lucretia. Two of their children died quite young, and a daughter, Margaret, when seventeen years old. Those who arrived at years of maturity were Lucinda A., wife of William Gerhardt, of Martinsburg, W. Va.; Allah E., wife of John Butt, of Highland Township; Paxton H.; Isaac T., married to Melinda Sprenkle, and living in Franklin County; Lucretia V., wife of Frederick Shully, of Hamiltonban Township, this county; Daniel B., married to Amanda Musselman, also of Hamiltonban Township; Isadore A., was wife of John Nunemaker, of this township, and died in 1878. The subject of this sketch was born February 23, 1838, at Caledonia Furnace, Franklin Co., Penn., where his parents were living for a short time. When he was an infant they removed to Freedom Township, and later to his father's farm in this township, where Paxton lived until 1866, when he came to the farm he now owns, which he bought a year or two later. Since then he has bought an adjoining farm and saw-mill, which he now owns, also dealing largely in stock and in bark. February 14, 1861, he was married to Harriet, daughter of Christian Musselman, of Hamiltonban Township, who was a brother of Joseph Musselman, under whose name a history of that family will be found. She was born September 21, 1838. They had ten children, of whom two, Andrew Lincoln and Nora Ada, died in infancy. The eight living are Mary Catherine, born March 18, 1863, wife of Robert Watson, of Hamiltonban Township; David Paxton, born December 14, 1864, married to Laura I. Hahn, living on his father's adjoining farm; Charlotte Isadore, born August 18, 1866, wedded to Samuel Manherz, living in one of her father's houses; Trimple Gerhardt, born April 14, 1868; Harry Elmer, born May 26, 1870; Maggie Elizabeth, born April 30, 1872; Eliza Jane, born February 24, 1874, and Ivan Roy,

born July 24, 1879. The five latter live with their parents. Mr. Riley is a leader in public affairs in his township. He was a justice of the peace for five years from 1879, and has held nearly all the township offices, and whenever he is a candidate "gets there" in spite of an adverse majority. He is an active, enterprising and wide-awake citizen of unblemished character. He and his wife and family belong to the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican

HENRY A. WELTY, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, is a great grandson of a German ancestor, who settled in Washington County, where his son, Henry, grandfather of our subject, was born, and where he married a Miss Mary Zimmerman, a native of Maryland. Henry Welty, later, bought a farm in Liberty Township, this county, on which he died in 1840, his widow dying on the same place in 1862. Their children were as follows: Henry, married to Lydia Eiker, and living in Illinois; Susan, wife of Henry Martin, both deceased; Nancy, wife of Eli Shockey, living in Washington County, Md.; Mary, wife of John Shank, of Mummasburg, this county; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; David, who died a few days before his intended wedding, and John Z., the youngest, the father of Henry A. John Z. Welty was born January 25, 1829, on the home farm, which he subsequently inherited and which he has always worked; for many years he was also a butcher. He married Harriet, daughter of Henry Wortz, of Liberty Township, this county, who is still living. They had six children: Henry A.; Mary Elizabeth, wife of John D. Overholtzer, of Liberty Township, this county; Catherine, widow of Robert Hockensmith, of Frederick County, Md., where she died; John Lewis, teacher, living with his parents; George Wortz, also living at home; Harriet, who died when five years old. Henry A., the subject of this sketch, was born March 3, 1852, on the home-farm, where he worked until a year after his marriage, when he removed to the farm owned by him and his wife. October 1, 1878, he was married to Miss Coralia Haines, born in Frederick County, Md., March 6, 1851, a daughter of Stephen Haines, a farmer of that county, who died regretted by all who knew him, and is missed by the poor of that region, to whom he was ever remarkably kind and charitable. Mr. and Mrs. Welty have one child, Adria Gertrude, born October 6, 1879, at the home of her grandfather. Mr. and Mrs. Welty have a comfortable home, a good farm, and are as happily situated as can be desired. They are members of the Reformed Church in Fairfield, in which he has for a long time been a deacon, and their many good traits endear them to a large circle of friends. In politics he is a Republican.

JAMES WHITE, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, comes of an old Scotch-Irish family, his great-grandfather, John White, having come from Ireland early in the last century, locating first near Philadelphia, and removing thence to Lancaster County, where his son, James, grandfather of our subject, was born in 1762. This James White came to Hunterstown, in what is now Straban Township, this county, but afterward took up a large tract of land on Middle Creek, in Freedom Township, which is now cut up into three or four farms, one of which, including the homestead, is now owned by his grandson, Judge A. Fleming White. On this place he remained until his death, in 1840; he died at the age of seventy-eight. He was twice married—first to Elizabeth Paden, who bore him four children: Samuel, John, Elizabeth and James. After his wife's decease he married Elizabeth Ross, who had five children: Hetty, Jane, Andrew, Margaret and Thomas. Of this family only James survives, living in Springfield, Ill. Samuel, the father of our subject, was born April 9, 1791, and lived on the homestead until his marriage at the age of twenty-four, when he removed to another part of the tract, where he died in 1869, aged seventy-eight. His wife was Elizabeth Witherspoon, born in 1797, and who died in 1864, aged sixty-seven. Their children were Mary, widow of Andrew Reid, living in Freedom Township, this county; Margaret and Susan, who both died young; Margaret Elizabeth, wife of Robert Lott (she died on the homestead); Rebecca, wife of John G. Neely (she died in Iowa); John E., married to Clarissa Jane Waybright, and living in Kansas. James, the subject of this sketch, was born February 12, 1825, and lived with his parents until his marriage, when he rented a farm for three years, at the end of which time, in 1851, he went to Illinois, staying there until 1870, when he moved to Nebraska, leaving there in 1880 for the place where he now lives. October 5, 1847, he was married to Mary Jane Scott, of Freedom Township, this county, born January 27, 1828, who died in Nebraska, July 31, 1877. She had nine children, four of whom died young: Samuel C., Rachel P., Elizabeth L. and an unnamed infant; five now survive: James W., born November 6, 1852, married to Ella J. Warner, and living in Nebraska; William E., born August 4, 1855, married to Mary F. Kean, and living in Washington Territory; Scott A., born March 6, 1860, and living at Steelton, Dauphin Co., Penn.; Margaret R., born March 31, 1862, wife of Milo J. Minor, and living in Washington Territory; and Rosa B., born March 10, 1869, living with her father. December 30, 1879, Mr. White was married to his deceased wife's sister, Rosa E. Scott, born May 14, 1841, who has no children. Mr. White has always been a farmer. He is now a justice of the peace, a position to which he was twice elected in Nebraska, but refused to accept. He is a Prohibitionist in principle, and is prominent in church matters. He was one of sixteen who organized the Presbyterian Church at Farmer City, Ill., and on his removal to Hall County, Neb., was one of fourteen to organize the Wood River Church,

which afterward sent him as a delegate to the general assembly, in 1878, held in Pittsburgh, Penn. On his return here he affiliated with the Lower Marsh Creek Church, and is active in Sunday school work. As an upright man and a consistent Christian he has the confidence of all who know him. In politics he is a Prohibitionist.

GEORGE M. WORTZ, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, is a member of the well known Wortz family. His grandfather came from Lebanon to this county with his family, and located near McSherrystown, where Henry, the father of George M., was born. Henry learned the trade of a miller here, but later went to Graybill's Mill, Frederick County, Md., where he stayed until his marriage, when he bought the property on which our subject now lives, where the latter was born, and which has always been his home. The farm was bought in 1844 from Abraham Scott, and, including mountain land, was about 224 acres in extent, to which was added, by subsequent purchase, five acres of water right. The deeds show the land to have been sold in 1808 by Jeremiah Porter, who sold to Moses Gourlay, and he to Scott. Henry Wortz was married, in 1842, to Elizabeth Smith, of an old Maryland family. Of their family of ten three died young. The rest survive, and are married. Lewis has been three married, his first wife being Catharine Donaldson, who died leaving one daughter, his second was Justina Pickens, who had four children, only one surviving—Laura—living with her father, his present wife is Susan Bell, who has no issue; they live with George M. The next born is Margaret, wife of Andrew G. Donald son, of Liberty Township, this county. Eliza, wife of Jacob Hoke, of Cumberland Township, this county. Susan, third daughter, married to Jacob Frieze, of Frederick County, Md.; Lucinda, wife of William H. Harrison, living on part of the home farm. Harriet, wife of John Welty, of Liberty Township, this county. George M., born August 13, 1823. Our subject worked for his father until he was twenty two years of age, when he farmed the place himself, and which, on his father's death, he bought from the estate. He has been a successful farmer, has always attended closely to his own affairs, and has won the respect and esteem of those who know him, for his probity and kindness of heart. He has never married, but enjoys the comforts of home, in the place of his birth, with his brother, Lewis, and wife, who keep house there. He is a consistent member of the Lutheran Church.

CHAPTER LXII.

MENALLEN TOWNSHIP.

FREDERICK A. ASPER, railroad and Adams Express agent, mill-owner and grain-dealer, Bendersville Station and Aspers, was born near Franklinville, York Co., Penn., January 29, 1844, a son of Jacob and Mary (Stitzel) Asper. When he was two years old his parents came to this county. The elder Asper was a carpenter, which business he followed until about eight years ago, when he retired, and is now, at the age of seventy-eight years, residing near Bendersville Station with his wife, who is seventy years old. Frederick A. began to work as soon as able, mostly on farms. About 1863 he went to Washington City, where he worked at the carpenter's trade at Arlington Heights, under Government employ. In the spring of 1884 he came to East Berlin, and engaged as a clerk in the store of G. W. Spangler, and in the fall of 1864 he enlisted in Company I, Two Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, serving until after the surrender of Lee. He was in the battle of Fort Steadman and the charge before Petersburg, and was honorably discharged with his regiment, in June, 1865. After his return home he engaged as a broker, selling nursery stock for about thirteen years. In 1869 he came to Menallen Township, and located near the present depot, on a farm. In 1878 he turned his entire attention to farming and milling, and about the same time bought the brick mill at the station, having previously purchased the steam mill north of Bendersville, and operated both for three years, but at present he rents them. In 1882, when the railroad was first proposed, he took an active part in acquiring it; was appointed a member of the executive committee, and probably secured more subscription for stock, from the proceeds of which the railroad was built, than any other man in the county, outside of Gettysburg. He contributed $500 in cash and a year's time toward the completion of the railroad. When finished he was appointed passenger, freight and express agent at Bendersville Station, which position he still fills. He built and owns an elevator on the track, worked by water power, conveyed by a rod to a water wheel 340 feet off. The mill site was occupied for the same purpose 150 years ago. The present mill structure was built about ninety years ago by John Lemon. It is one of the

oldest mill sites in the county, has the best water power, and now grinds custom work. Mr. Asper also owns two farms of 150 and 59 acres, respectively, near the depot. January 6, 1874, he married Sarah C. Eppelman, a daughter of Henry Eppelman, of Menallen Township and Bendersville. They have four children: Dennis C., Elsie M., Charles F. and Ora May; Blanche S. died at the age of four months and twenty-six days. Mr. Asper built his present brick residence in 1880, at a cost of $4,500.

ANDREW J. BITTINGER, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Arendtsville, was born in Franklin Township, near Arendtsville, September 6, 1839, and is a son of Andrew and Barbara (Beamer) Bittinger. He was reared to farming, and remained at home until twenty-one years of age. In 1865 he married Anna K. Warren, a daughter of Elijah Warren, of Menallen Township, this county, and soon after took charge of his father's old homestead, which consisted of 260 acres. In 1881 he bought the property, and has since also carried on a lumber manufacturing business, turning out about 60,000 feet per annum, mostly of white pine. He is a Republican in politics; has served his vicinity as school director six years, and one term as assistant assessor. He is a member of the Lutheran Church at Arendtsville, and takes an active part in supporting it; has also served as elder of that congregation two years. Mr. and Mrs. Bittinger have four children: Edward G., Addie S., Emma J. and Osia O.

JOHN BURKHOLDER, postmaster at Bendersville, was born in Latimore Township, this county, May 8, 1811, and is a son of Samuel Burkholder, a son of John, who was a native of Germany, and settled in Latimore Township, this county, at a very early period. Samuel was born about 1785, was drafted in the war of 1812, but furnished a substitute. His death occurred in Latimore Township, about 1870. His wife, Elizabeth (Troutner) Burkholder, was a native of Latimore Township, of German descent, and died shortly after her husband. Our subject was reared on a farm, and at the age of nineteen began to learn the blacksmith's trade, near York Springs, with Abraham Livingston; later worked as a journeyman in Tyrone Township, this county, for one year; then conducted a shop for three years in Franklin Township, York County; then in what is now Butler Township, this county, for twelve years; then for three years kept what was known as the "Keystone Hotel," the property now being owned by John Reeder; then kept store at what is now Center Mills, in Butler Township, and in the spring of 1847 moved to Bendersville, where he engaged in merchandising. In 1859 he sold his business to his son, S. A. Burkholder, and George Wilson. He then engaged extensively in the nursery business for twelve years, and in 1871 again entered trade by purchasing his son's interest in the firm of Burkholder & Hoffman. In 1879, he met with some reverses, and closed out his business, and in 1883 again began merchandising, which he still continues. He was appointed, in July, 1885, under the Cleveland administration, postmaster at Bendersville. Since 1876 Mr. Burkholder has been a Democrat; prior to that was a Whig and a Republican. He has served the township in several offices of trust and was justice of the peace for ten years. He was formerly a very active worker and influential politician in his vicinity, though he does not take so active a part now. He was married, at York Springs, February 27, 1832, to Elizabeth Gardner, a daughter of Adam Gardner, of that place. They have one child, Samuel A. Burkholder, born January 6, 1833, who resides at Bendersville, and is a commercial traveler for a wholesale boot and shoe house, of Worcester, Mass. He married Elizabeth Minnich, a daughter of George Minnich, of Bendersville, and they have two children: Leella and John E.

FRANCIS COLE, lumberman and farmer, P. O. Arendtsville, was born September 13, 1826, in Berkenour, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, a son of George and Elizabeth (Geltz) Cole. They came to this country in August, 1830, and located in Green Township, Franklin County; thence moved to this county in 1840. The father died in what is now Franklin Township, and was buried in the grave-yard belonging to the Church of St. Ignatius; the mother died in Franklin County, and was buried in the Catholic grave-yard at Chambersburg. Francis was reared to agricultural pursuits and began life for himself as a farmer and lumberman. At the age of eighteen, in company with his brothers, George and John, he took charge of the homestead. May 18, 1851, he married Sarah A., daughter of William Devine; she died February 2, 1861, aged twenty-five years, the mother of the following children: Mary E., born May 22, 1855; Jane A., born February 4, 1857; Sarah E., born March 4, 1859, died January 24, 1886; and Agnes, born January 21, 1861, died February 11 of the same year. Mr. Cole married for his second wife, October 20, 1862, Mary P. Livers, a daughter of Arnold Livers, and she has borne him the following children: William Edward, born August 11, 1863, died April 15, 1864; John F., born May 25, 1865; Anna M., born January 19, 1868; William A., born November 17, 1869; Loretto C., born May 8, 1872; Regina C., born November 5, 1873; Charles I., born November 18, 1875; Edith G., born November 11, 1878; James C., born November 3, 1880; and Francis J., born October 25, 1882. Mr. Cole settled on his present place in 1856, and now owns 1,800 acres in Buchanan Valley. He operates the saw-mill at the home-place, and manufactures 125,000 feet of lumber annually, besides 50,000 plastering lath and 200,000 shingles. Politically he is a Democrat, but has never been an office seeker. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES DELAP ELDEN, Bendersville, was born one mile east of Bendersville, August 30, 1820, and is a son of Robert Elden. He was reared on a farm, and early in life became a qualified miller and shoe-maker. Being of a mechanical turn of mind, in 1850, he began to repair clocks and watches without having any instruction. He had an old watch which needed repairing and had been condemned by other workmen. He took it apart, studied its mechanism, found out its defects, repaired it, and used it as a regulator for many years. He has since continued to repair clocks and watches, and has the reputation of being the best watch maker and repairer in Adams County. He keeps constantly on hand and for sale a large stock of watches and jewelry, and seems to be peculiarly qualified for this delicate mechanical business. Mr. Elden has been very successful and has a comfortable property. He married Anna Mary M., daughter of Jonas Ramnzahn.

JESSE W. GRIEST (deceased) was born June 20, 1837, in York County, Penn., a son of Cyrus and Mary Ann Griest, members of the Society of Friends. He had fair educational advantages, being taught principally in a Friends' school at his father's house, and later he attended the Millersville Normal School. At twenty one years of age he became a partner with his father, Cyrus, in the nursery business. He was twice married: first in May, 1863, to Mary Halsey Hollingshead, of New Jersey, and by this union there were three children: Ella M. G., Esther H. and Charles H. Mrs. Griest died in July, 1866, and Mr. Griest next married, in 1869, Sibbilla E. Moore. Samuel M. Janney, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and formerly superintendent of the Indian agencies, under the care of Friends, was personally acquainted with Mr. Griest, and believing him to have those sterling qualities of mind and heart that would make him a fitting person to fill an office of control among the Indians, recommended him to the Friends' committee, and they reported his name to the President at Washington for nomination. He received the appointment of United States Agent for the Otoe and Missouri Indians, in southeastern Nebraska, and entered upon the duties of his office in May, 1873, his place of residence and agency being in Gage County, Neb. While there he erected a new agency building, a large and commodious schoolhouse, a mill and most of the other improvements. The school grew to be popular in time, though at first the Indians were reluctant to attend it. Sibbilla E. Griest, the teacher for seven years, was greatly interested in her work, and, to use her own words, "enjoyed the labor." Mr. Griest served four years; was reappointed and served until July, 1880, when he resigned. His administration had been generally satisfactory to the Indians, and his accounts were promptly settled. After his resignation he returned to his home in Menallen Township, where he resided until March 20, 1885, when he died of pneumonia, and was buried in the grave-yard near the Friends' meeting-house in Menallen Township. After returning from Nebraska a company was organized, called the Kent & Bissell Cattle Company, of which he was a vice president; was appointed agent to purchase cattle for the company, and for that purpose went to Texas in January, 1884, and bought 2,000 or 3,000 head. Later he went to Wyoming, and located a ranch for their accommodation. This company was in successful operation at the time of his death, but the family have since sold their interest in it. The fine large brick residence, fitted with all modern conveniences from plans drawn by Mr. Griest, was erected in 1882. Mr. Griest was an influential member of the Society of Friends, and in every community in which he resided was a patron of education, taking a deep interest in the welfare of his society. His daughters, Ella M. G. and Esther H., were educated at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penn. Ella M. G. was married, December 15, 1885, to Josiah W. Prickett, of Vincentown, N. J.; they now possess and reside at the home of her father.

AMOS W. GRIEST, dealer in fertilizers and farmer, P. O. Flora Dale, a native of Menallen Township, was born August 24, 1848, and now owns and resides on the old homestead of 130 acres, which his father settled on, having moved from York County in 1839. He was educated, principally, in a select school in his father's house, and completed his studies at Kennet Square Academy, Chester County. In 1870 he commenced business on his own account, and took charge of the home farm. In 1872 he acted as salesman for a fertilizer company, and became a charter member of the Susquehanna Fertilizer Company, organized in 1873, and was a director until the company was reorganized, in 1880, under the name of the Susquehanna Fertilizer Company, of Baltimore City. He is still a stockholder, and, with his brother, attends to the business of the company in this section of the county. Mr. Griest was married, in 1875, to Eliza R. Wright, a daughter of Charles and Hannah Wright. They have one child, Frederick Earle, born March 4, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Griest are both members of the Society of Friends.

ALEXANDER W. HOWARD, M. D., Bendersville, is a native of Straban Township, this county, born November 30, 1845, a son of George and Elizabeth (Miller) Howard, both natives of Mountpleasant Township, this county, and of German descent. George Howard, who was a drover and farmer, a respected and honored citizen, died in Mountpleasant August 1, 1869. His widow now resides with her son Ephraim, in Straban Township, on the old homestead. Dr. Howard obtained his literary education in the schools of Gettysburg, and in 1867 began reading medicine with Dr. A. Noel, of Bonneauville, this county. Subsequently he attended the University of Maryland, Baltimore, from which

he graduated March 1, 1870. He began practice, and remained at Idaville four years; he then came to Bendersville, where he has since enjoyed an extensive practice. He also has some 200 acres of land, to the improvement and management of which he devotes much time and attention. The Doctor is a member of the United Brethren Church; a highly esteemed citizen and professional man. He has a large modern house in Bendersville, where he resides. He and his wife have six children: Georgiana E., born October 27, 1873; Ariadne M., born February 29, 1876; Laura A., born August 29, 1877; Dwight L., born July 31, 1879; Morris H., born September 3, 1881, and Harry B., born October 22, 1884.

CHARLES L. LONGSDORF, nurseryman, P. O. Flora Dale, is a native of Williamsport, Penn., born June 15, 1851. Rev. Alexander Longsdorf, his father, of the Evangelical Association, a native of Philadelphia, had been a tailor by trade, but entered the ministry, and when but twenty-one or twenty two years of age, preached on his first circuit, in Clinton County, Penn., known as the Sugar Valley Circuit; and, after thirty-five years of faithful service, this circuit was also the scene of his final labors, the last two years of his ministerial work having been there. He was then placed on the retired list, and died in February, 1877, aged sixty five years. He and his wife, Rebecca (Keisling) Longsdorf, lie buried in the old cemetery at Williamsport, Penn. At the age of twelve years our subject began to work for himself, but, at fourteen, his father sent him to the Union Seminary, New Berlin, Union County, for one year. This, with the advantages of the common schools, when young, and one winter at Bendersville High School completed his studies. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk for Jacob Pitzer & Son, at Bendersville, Adams Co., Penn., with whom he remained eighteen months. Since then, with the exception of conducting a green grocery at Harrisburg for eighteen months, he has been identified with the nursery business, either selling or raising nursery stock. He is now the owner of the Oak Hill Nurseries; has forty acres planted in nursery stock, and grows largely apple, peach, plum, cherry, apricot and quince. His business is done almost entirely on the wholesale plan; he employs no agents, keeps his own books, and personally superintends his grounds. Mr. Longsdorf was married, December 25, 1878, to Elizabeth Wright, and they have four children: Rebecca Alice, Paul Wright, Julia Keyport and Hiram Starr. Mr. Longsdorf is a Republican, takes an active interest in the public affairs of his vicinity, and is at present serving his second term as president of the Menallen school board. He is a member of the Evangelical Association, and his wife of the Society of Friends.

HON. WILLIAM A. MARTIN, P. O. Arendtsville, an extensive lumberman of Menallen Township, was born in Franklin Township, this county, August 17, 1842, a son of William B. and Elizabeth (Logan) Martin. He was reared on the farm, and at the same time received the benefits of a good education. At the age of twenty he learned the ambrotyping business, which he followed for two years in various places, and since then has been engaged in lumbering, charcoaling and farming, and now owns some 500 or 600 acres of land. Politically he is a Democrat, and was nominated, out of thirteen candidates, in 1877, and elected by over 400 majority a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. In 1880 he was appointed enumerator for taking the United States census for Menallen Township, and at the building of the railroad through Menallen took a prominent and active part in obtaining subscriptions for its stock, and raised over $5,000 of it in Harrisburg. He also secured the right of way for the whole length of the line, and probably to his labor and energy, as much as anything, may be attributed its prompt completion. He was the inspector of all the first ties used in its construction, and subscribed two shares of stock. He married, in 1870, in Menallen Township, Miss Mary, daughter of Henry Beamer, and to this union seven children were born, six now living: Harry Boyd, Minnie Alverta, Dora Alice, Elsie Natalie, Paul A. and Mary Matilda. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Lutheran Church at Arendtsville. The house occupied by Mr. Martin was built by a Mr. Kelsey 119 years ago, and occupied by Mr. Martin's great grandfather, William Boyd, about 100 years ago. His grandfather's deed was recorded in 1780, the fees charged being £9 6d. The great-grandfather Boyd paid £3,000 for the tract of 1,300 acres. June 14, 1886, Mr. Martin was nominated for joint senator for Adams and Cumberland Counties by the Democratic party, and, when elected, will serve with honor to himself and constituents.

REV. GEORGE McSHERRY, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Bendersville, is a native of East Berlin, Hamilton Township, this county, born December 10, 1854, son of Michael and Susannah (Weaner) McSherry, both natives of this county. The father was engaged in operating a cigar manufactory at East Berlin nearly all his life. He was a zealous member of the German Reformed Church, and assistant superintendent of the Sabbath-school many years. He was a charter member and past officer of Oniska Tribe, No. 40, I. O. R. M., and an active member of Berlin Beneficial Society at the time of his death. He died March 15, 1886, aged fifty-eight years, nine months and eight days. Politically he was a Republican, though never an office seeker. His widow, who is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, resides at East Berlin. Our subject obtained his literary and theological education at the College of Gettysburg, being a student at Penn College in the fall of 1876, and graduated in June, 1880. He immedi-

ately entered the theological seminary (Lutheran Evangelical General Synod), and graduated therefrom in June, 1883. He qualified himself for teaching in a select school at East Berlin, and when seventeen years of age took charge of a school in Reading Township, near East Berlin; followed teaching for two more winters, when, with the intention of taking a collegiate course, he entered the preparatory collegiate school at Gettysburg, and graduated as above stated. He was licensed to preach in 1882, and while a licentiate received a call to the Lutheran charge at Bendersville, which he accepted. In 1883 he was ordained at the synod meeting in Carlisle, and remains the regular pastor. The Bendersville charge consists of Wenksville, Bethlehem at Bendersville, Biglerville and Bender's Church. In December, 1882, our subject married Eudora Lucas, a daughter of Perry and Elizabeth Lucas, of Unionville, Centre Co., Penn. Mr. and Mrs. McSherry have one child, Stella Elizabeth.

E. W. MUMMA, M. D., Bendersville, was born in what is now Waverly, Baltimore Co., Md., July 12, 1829, a son of David and Julia A. (Taylor) Mumma, the former of German and the latter of English origin. They both died at Waverly, and are buried in Green Mount Cemetery, Baltimore City, Md. David Mumma was for a long time superintendent of the Baltimore & York Pike Road, and for many years kept the first toll house out of Baltimore City. Our subject obtained the rudiments of his education at the common schools, and completed his literary studies at St. Mary's College, Baltimore. When nineteen years of age he began reading medicine in the office of James A. Reed, M. D., of Baltimore, graduated at the University of Maryland in 1851, and in January, 1852, located in Bendersville. From the start the Doctor succeeded in his practice, being favorably and kindly received by the people amongst whom he had cast his fortunes, and in turn was much pleased with them on account of their sterling worth in all those qualities which make the trusty friend and generous neighbor, and describes the vicinity at that time as a sort of Arcadia, where every one took delight in the good fortune of his neighbor, and envy and malice were unknown. The Doctor has, up to the present, enjoyed the bulk of the medical practice of the vicinity, and is one of the most popular citizens of the county. He was elected, on the Democratic ticket, as coroner, and served one term. was delegate to the Democratic State Convention in 1884, and the same year was appointed a presidential elector. He has been twice married—first to Sarah Parker, a native of Charles County, Md., and a daughter of Walter Parker. By this union there were four children: David, Julia, Ella, and Edward, who died in September, 1877. Mrs. Mumma died in February, 1859, and the Doctor then married, in 1862, Sarah Wilson, a daughter of Benjamin F. and Susan (Wierman) Wilson, of Menallen Township, this county. By this union there are two children: Richard T. and Susan.

THE WILSON FAMILY were originally from Lezhgall, County Tyrone, Ireland, and the first of the immediate ancestors of those who afterward settled in Menallen Township was George Wilson, who settled in Chester County, Penn., in 1690. He also had a brother, Michael, who afterward moved to North Carolina. George came to what is now Menallen Township, and built a log house just adjoining the village of Bendersville, about 1735. He had a family of one son, Benjamin, and several daughters. Benjamin lived and died in the log house. He had several daughters, and one son, George, who kept the first postoffice in Bendersville. George had the following children: William; Benjamin F., who made the first survey for the village of Bendersville; John; Ruth, who married James J. Wills, and became the mother of Judge David Wills, of Gettysburg; and Elizabeth, who died in infancy. Benjamin F. Wilson, of the fourth generation here, married Susan Wierman. Their children are Sarah, wife of Dr. E. W. Mumma; Nicholas G., now the superintendent of the cemetery at Gettysburg; and Benjamin F., of Norfolk, Va. The father died in 1834, aged thirty-three years. His widow remained single fifty years, and died July 26, 1884. The Wilsons were originally members of the orthodox Society of Friends, and many of their descendants still adhere to the faith. Being the only members of that society in their part of the county they never erected a meeting-house, but meetings were held every Sabbath at the house of George Wilson, a grandson of the original settler.

HENRY H. ORNER, surveyor and scrivener, P. O. Arendtsville, was born November 16, 1825, in Menallen Township, this county, and is a son of Henry and Sarah (Knouse) Orner. He has long been identified with the educational affairs of this township, and taught school for over fourteen sessions. He has been for over twenty-eight years a professional and practical surveyor, and is probably better posted on matters pertaining to property than any other man throughout the county. He has acted for years as scrivener for his vicinity, making out with accuracy, in their proper forms, all kinds of legal documents and business agreements. Politically he is a Democrat. He takes an active interest in all public enterprises that he thinks are calculated to benefit society and the country. He was elected a few years ago, and served one term as justice of the peace. Mr. Orner has never married, but, since the death of his mother, with whom he lived and cared for, he with his father, who is now eighty-nine years old, makes his home with his brother Francis W. Mr. Orner is honored and respected by all, and lives in the enjoyment of a comfortable competency.

FRANCIS W. ORNER, son of Henry and Sarah (Knouse) Orner, was born February 19, 1828, and first learned the trade of shoe-making. He married Elizabeth Frommeyer, August 19, 1861, and bought his present home, to which he has since added, and which now consists of ninety acres. He taught school for nine sessions before marriage and one session since. He still keeps a shoe shop, and being a natural mechanic operates a regular wood-working establishment; manufactures tubs, churns, harrows and almost everything that is used on a farm. Politically he is a Democrat. He and his wife are the parents of the following children: Theresa A., Emery F., Augustus C. and Pius S.

JOHN H. ORNER, a son of Henry and Sarah (Knouse) Orner, was born February 18, 1833. He married Lovina Crum, and the following named children have been born to this union: Emma C., Anna M., Rosetta, David H. and Flora J. The first of the Orner family to settle in this county was Felix Orner of Northampton, Penn., who located in Butler Township about the time of the Revolution. He was a carpenter, but owned and resided on a farm. He and his wife, Julia Ann (Becker) Orner, were of German descent and had a family of fifteen children. Henry Orner, one of their sons, was born November 2, 1797. In early manhood he worked at the carpenter's trade, but later bought a farm in Menallen Township, this county, and operated it until his wife's death. Her maiden name was Sarah Knouse; she was born in 1798, and died in the spring of 1870. They had seven children, only three of whom are now living.

AMOS SCHLOSSER, lumberman, store-keeper and farmer, P. O. Wenks. Peter Schlosser, a native of Germany, was the first of this family to come to America. He settled in Berks County, Penn., about 1700 and reared a family of three. His son, Peter was born in 1750, and came to this county, in 1790; built the stone house, in 1812, where his grandson, George, now resides, and where he and his wife, Elizabeth, both died. He was a farmer and wagon-maker. Jacob Schlosser was born in this county, and died in 1878, aged eighty-four years. He was also a farmer; his widow, Susannah, is still living in good health, aged ninety-one, and resides with her son, George. The family were all members of the Reformed Church. Amos, a son of Jacob, last mentioned, was born June 16, 1824, and at the age of twenty-five began business for himself at farming, later adding lumbering, and has carried on business in the township for upwards of forty-five years. Twelve years ago he built the steam saw-mill that his son Aaron now operates. He owns 678 acres of land in the township, and also operates a store at Wenks, which he opened two years ago. In 1849, Mr. Schlosser married Catherine Newcomer, who bore him seven children, four living: Mary Ellen, Aaron, Georgiana and Laura Jane. Mr. Schlosser is a Prohibitionist and a member of the Lutheran Church, at Wenksville; has served his party as judge and inspector of elections, and is one of the most substantial men in the township. The Schlosser family are descendants of that German nationality to which the United States are more indebted for her most prosperous, upright and wealthy citizens than to any other. They began poor in this country, and by careful dealings, strict economy and industry, have become the possessors of considerable property. This volume mentions them in various ways from 1790 down to the present time.

C. J. TYSON, farmer and dealer in fertilizers, P. O. Flora Dale, Adams Co., Penn, is a native of Burlington County, N. J., and was born September 5, 1838, a son of E. C. and Susan (Griffith) Tyson. At elven years of age he went to work for himself in a house furnishing establishment at Philadelphia, and later was employed six years in a grocery. He then learned daguerreotyping and August 16, 1859, came to Gettysburg, this county, with his brother, Isaac G., and opened a gallery there and made the first photographs ever finished in Adams County. In 1864 he bought a one-third interest in the Spring Dale nurseries of Cyrus Griest & Sons, still retaining his interest in the photograph business, which however, he sold in 1865, and turned his entire attention to the nursery business. In 1866 he bought back the photograph gallery and in 1867 the entire interest in the nursery. In 1868 he sold out the gallery and in 1869 bought a farm of 167 acres where he now resides; closed out the nursery business at Gettysburg, and, in 1873, bought a half-interest in the Chambersburg nurseries, but continued to reside in Menallen. In 1874 he bought the one-half interest in the same photograph gallery. In 1875 he sold out his nursery business; in 1880 exchanged his half interest in the photograph business for a dwelling in Gettsyburg, and in 1881 became a charter member of the Susquehanna Fertilizer Company. This company built a factory near Perryville, Md., capital stock of $15,000, increased in 1882, to $35,000; the plant was burned September 20, 1882, and the company was reorganized in Baltimore with a paid up capital stock of $100,000, and became known as the Susquehanna Fertilizer Company of Baltimore City, with officers as follows: C. J. Tyson, president; George B. Passmore, treasurer; S. P. Broomell, superintendent. The plant cost about $50,000. They sold, in 1881, 1,200 tons of fertilizers, and in 1885 11,000 tons. Mr. Tyson is one of the substantial citizens of the county, and has been the architect of his own fortune, for on his arrival in Gettysburg his ready cash consisted of $10 and was $150 in debt. His house is a fine brick structure and the grounds surrounding it evidence the care of an enterprising and prosperous man. April 30, 1863, Mr. Tyson married Maria E. Griest, who was born in this township March 7, 1840, a daugh-

ter of Cyrus and Mary A. (Cook) Griest. They were natives of York County, members of the society of Friends, both are now deceased, they left eight children, all now comfortably settled in Butler and Menallen Townships. Mr. and Mrs. Tyson have four children, Edwin C., Mary A., Chester J. and William C. Mr. Tyson and wife commenced housekeeping at Gettysburg just three weeks before the time of the famous battle, and he was among the last to leave his business in the town when the fight commenced. During his absence the rebels occupied his house, and on his return he found nothing of consequence missing, except the provisions and his wearing apparel, which were all gone. Mr. Tyson subscribed liberally, and otherwise aided in the completion of the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad, through Menallen Township. In 1874 Mr. Tyson's mother was deceased, since which time his father, now in his seventy eighth year, has been furnished with a comfortable home under his roof.

WILLIAM WALHEY, retired farmer, Bendersville, was born August 2, 1816, in Menallen Township, this county, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Bender) Walhey, former a native of Armstrong County, Penn., a son of Nicholas, and of French extraction; the latter a native of Dover, York Co., Penn., a daughter of Henry Bender, and a sister of Henry Bender who was part owner of the original plat of Bendersville. John Walhey was a moulder by trade, but while living in this county followed farming. He died in 1819, a member of the Catholic Church, at the age of fifty years; his widow was a member of the Evangelical Church, and died at the age of eighty seven years and eight months, in about 1866. William Walhey was reared a farmer; on December 13, 1843, he married Catherine Rice, of Gettysburg; she died in 1871, the mother of the following children: Eliakim, Elizabeth C., Angeline, John W., William W., Samuel H., and Annie Armenia, who died in childhood. March 4, 1873, Mr. Walhey's second marriage was celebrated with Ruth Wilson Wills, a daughter of James J. Wills, and a sister of Judge Wills of this county. Mr. Walhey now resides at Bendersville, retired from his main farm, and now operates twenty acres near town. He is a Prohibitionist; has served his township in local offices. He is a member of the Methodist Church, in which he has been steward and trustee. Mrs. Walhey is also a member of the same church.

MORRIS S. WICKERSHAM, Bendersville, was born in Newberry Township, York County, Penn., March 19, 1854, and is a son of Joseph and Hannah C. (Squibb) Wickersham. He was reared to farming until the age of sixteen, at which time he became a student at the Millersville State Normal School, to qualify himself for the profession of teaching. In 1872, he taught a school one session in Fairview Township, York County, and in 1873, came to Bendersville, where he was appointed and served two years as principal of the high school at that place. In 1875 he resigned his position and, in company with J. A. Mickley, under the firm name of M. S. Wickersham & Co., bought out the confectionery store of his brother John Wickersham. In the winter of 1876 Mr. Wickersham bought Mr. Mickley's interest, and in the fall of 1877 sold out the business. He immediately opened another store, keeping principally notions and groceries; since then he has continually added to his stock and now keeps a full line of goods usually found in a general store, and carries on an average, a stock valued at $7,000 the year round, with annual sales amounting to $10,000 and upward. He was appointed postmaster, August 25, 1884, and served until August 18, 1885, when, against the protest of a large majority of the citizens, both Democratic and Republican, he was removed by the present Administration. He is one of the prominent and energetic business men in this section of the county; takes a deep interest in the public affairs of his vicinity; and is generally the presiding officer in the public meetings of the Republican party at Bendersville. June 29, 1876, he married Miss Lizzie M. Elden, a daughter of Charles D. Elden of Bendersville. Mr. and Mrs. Wickersham have one child, Charles J., born May 18, 1878; another, Hannah Mary, born May 17, 1884, died October 27, 1884. Our subject and wife, are both members of the Lutheran Church.

WILSON FAMILY. The first of the Wilson family to settle in Menallen Township was George Wilson, in about 1745. He died September 15, 1785, aged nearly seventy-six years. His wife, Ruth, died from the effects of a bite of a copperhead snake, July 12, 1784, aged nearly seventy-five years. Their children were Alice, born September 10, 1741; Benjamin, born October 10, 1743; Sarah, born January 15, 1745, and Lydia D., born in February, 1747. Benjamin Wilson and Sarah, his wife, had the following children: Ruth, born November 1, 1775, George, March 10, 1778; Mary, September 13, 1780; Alice, December 6, 1782; Sarah, January 29, 1785. The following are the names of the children of George Wilson and his wife, Sarah (Wright) Wilson: William B., born February 11, 1800, died April 22, 1873 (was the father of George W. Wilson, now living in Menallen Township, and carrying on the nursery business); Benjamin F., Ruth W., Lydia and John. William B. Wilson, of the fourth generation here, was married to Mary Wierman, a daughter of Nicholas Wierman, and they had five children: George W., Eliza (who married William Tudor, now deceased), Jane (married to Samuel Way, of Bedford County), Hannah and Ruth (unmarried and residing at Bendersville). William B. Wilson died in 1873, aged seventy-three, and his widow in 1876, aged seventy-five years.

GEORGE W. WILSON, nurseryman, P. O. Flora Dale, was born April 6, 1830, and is a son of William B. and Mary (Wierman) Wilson. He enlisted in the Union Army in 1861; was appointed first lieutenant of Company G, One Hundredth and Thirty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served with the company and regiment until the summer of 1864, when he was detached from his regiment and given command of the Second Brigade, Third Division of Sharpshooters of the Sixth Army Corps, serving until January 7, 1865, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. In September, 1853, he married Margaret Porter, of Gettysburg, a daughter of John Porter, of Martinsburg, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have had five children: William B., who married Ollie J. Van Lear, and died at Pittsburgh, Penn., February 7, 1886; B. F. Wilson, now a nurseryman at Bendersville; John E., a jeweler at Pittsburgh, and Charles S., who lives at home. Mr. Wilson was formerly a Republican, but, being a strong temperance man, acts with the Prohibition party.

THOMAS H. WRIGHT (deceased) was born in Menallen Township, this county, October 30, 1806, and was a son of William Wright. He followed farming, and was highly respected. He married Charlotte J. Steward, a native of Butler Township, this county, born May 3, 1811, a daughter of David Steward. By this union there are two children: Rachel A., born December 25, 1842, now the wife of Eliakim Walhey (they reside on a part of her father's homestead in Menallen Township, this county), and Albert S., born December 30, 1845. Mr. Wright was a member of the Society of Friends. His wife was reared a Presbyterian, and, although never joining, usually accompanied her husband to the Friends' meetings. Mr. Wright died July 8, 1882, and his widow August 18, same year.

ALBERT S. WRIGHT, retired farmer, Bendersville, was born December 30, 1845, and is a son of Thomas H. and Charlotte J. (Steward) Wright. He began farming a part of the old homestead on his own account at the age of twenty-four, and followed agriculture until the spring of 1885, when failing health compelled him to abandon the arduous duties of the farm. He then came to Bendersville, and erected a commodious brick house, where he now resides. He still, however, retains 150 acres of the homestead. He married, November 11, 1869, Sarah M. Bender, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Slaybaugh) Bender, and they have one son, Scott S., born September 29, 1879. Mr. Wright is a member of the Society of Friends, but his wife is a Lutheran, and he usually accompanies her to her church. Mr. Wright's ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and first came to America about 1691–92, or shortly after the battle of the Boyne, in which some of them were participants. The first of the family, however, that it is possible to identify by name, was John Wright, who was a member of the Society of Friends, a farmer. He lived many years in this county, and died in 1821 or 1822, aged about eighty years. His wife was Elizabeth Hammond, a native of this county, born near the Friends' meeting house; she died in 1823 or 1824. William, their son, was born September 29, 1778, in Menallen Township, this county; November 30, 1803, he married Rachel Thomas, a daughter of Abel and Ellen (Roberts) Thomas, natives of Berks County, and who came to Adams County in 1801. William, who had been a farmer all his life, died March 8, 1853; his wife was born March 8, 1778, and died April 19, 1836. They are both buried in the Friends' burying-ground in Menallen township. Their children were Ellen, Thomas H., Elizabeth, Abel T., Isaac J., Savannah R., all now deceased, except the youngest two.

CHAPTER LXIII.

MOUNTJOY TOWNSHIP.

SMITH BARR, farmer, P. O. Two Taverns, was born on the farm where he and his family now reside, in Mountjoy Township, Adams County, Penn., and is descended from one of the old pioneer families of this county. James Barr, Sr., the great-grandfather, a native of Ireland (but of Scotch descent) came to America before the Revolutionary war, and settled on the farm where our subject resides, marrying a Miss Watson. James, his son, who was but a boy when they settled here, in the course of time was united in marriage with Miss Leckey, and they became the parents of three sons and four daughters: George, Mary, James, Sarah, Nancy, Margaret and Alexander. Of these, James was also born on the old homestead; he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Joseph Hunter, who bore him seven children: James W., Jane A., Isabella, Smith (our subject), Sarah M., Albert L., and Agnes S. James Barr, the father of these children died in 1852, aged sixty-seven; and his widow departed this life in 1870, aged seventy-nine years. Smith Barr was

educated near home and is now one of the successful farmers of Adams County, owning the old homestead, with good substantial buildings thereon. He was united in marriage, June 2, 1859, with Miss Harriet Horner, daughter of Eli Horner, of Cumberland Township, this county. To this union have been born two children, Mervin G. and Margaret J. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, at Piney Creek, of which Mr. Barr has been elder nearly twenty years. Our subject enlisted his services in defense of his country during the late civil war, serving in Company G, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Politically he has ever been identified with the Republican party, and has served his township as justice of the peace for the last eight years with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He and his family are loved and respected by all who know them.

A. J. COLLINS, farmer, P. O. Two Taverns, was born November 14, 1849, in Adams County, Penn., son of Edward Collins. He was educated in the schools of this county, and his early life was spent on his father's farms. At the age of eighteen he entered the employ of Reyburn Hunter & Co., of Philadelphia, in the lightning rod business, and for nine years traveled for the firm through Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. After this he returned to his native county, and engaged in farming. Here he was married to Miss Maggie S., daughter of Joseph Mackley. To this union was born, October 28, 1879, one son—Ellis C. After marriage Mr. Collins farmed for two years on one of his father's farms. He next engaged in mercantile business at Two Taverns, keeping a general store and running a market car from Littlestown, Penn., to Baltimore, Md., for about five years. While making one of these trips, in the night of June 20, 1884, and while going at full speed, his car was run into by another car, and wrecked, and he lost his right leg, being otherwise injured. He proved by the suit which he entered against the railroad company, that the cars were running at a speed of fourteen miles an hour, and obtained a verdict for $8,000 damages, after which the suit went to the court of appeals, where the verdict was sustained, with interest from date of accident. The litigations lasted four years. Mr. Collins obtaining judgment May 27, 1884. Our subject's whole life has been an active one. He sold his interest in the mercantile business in March, 1883, when he bought his farm, on which he now resides, and which comprises 125 acres of land. He is a stanch Democrat in politics, and has ever taken an active interest in political matters.

ISAAC N. DURBORAW, farmer, P. O. Two Taverns, was born October 31, 1838, on his grandfather's homestead in this county. His great-great-grandfather, John Durboraw, a farmer by occupation, had three sons: Thomas (who begat John, Isaac and Absalom), John (who begat Thomas, John, Isaac, David and James), and Isaac. The last named farmed on land in this county, which is the site of Middletown; he, Isaac, married Martha Holmes, a descendant of an old family, and to this union were born the following named children: Thomas, John and Isaac. Of these Isaac came to Mountjoy Township, this county, and bought a farm of John McCallen, in 1804; he married Rebecca Beard, who died on our subject's farm. To Isaac and Rebecca (Beard) Durboraw were born William, Isaac H., John, Thomas and Samuel. Their son Samuel was born June 8, 1800, on an adjoining farm; was educated in the subscription schools, though was mainly self-educated; he studied surveying, taught school in early life, and filled different township offices, serving as school director for twenty-five years, justice of the peace thirty years, and as member of the State Legislature from 1858, being re-elected to the office in 1859. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he took an active interest in the cause of the Union, and was identified with the Republican party (formerly was a Whig). He was in the revenue service of Adams County during the war, and before the battle of Gettysburg; was taken prisoner by the rebels at Hanover, but managed to effect his escape while they were trying to open the depot safe. He hid in the wheat fields till night, when the draw was on the grain, and caught cold, from the effects of which he died the following year, March 13, 1864. In his passing away Adams County lost one of her most useful and respected citizens. He was upright and honest, and known, far and wide, for his many good qualities of head and heart. Hon. Samuel Durboraw was thrice married, the first time to Miss Anna Brinkerhoff, who died, leaving one daughter, Mrs. M. R. Cress, who is yet living in Upper Sandusky, Ohio. His second wife, Mary J. Horner, was a daughter of Alexander Horner, one of the pioneers; she died here January 17, 1849, aged thirty-seven years, the mother of three children now living: Mrs. Sarah J. Coshun, Isaac N. and Mrs. Maria E. Hartman. His third wife, Mary R. Coshun, who is yet living, is the mother of the Rev. Charles T. Durboraw, now of Kansas. Isaac N. Durboraw was educated in the common schools and for a short time studied under private tutor Converse, at Gettysburg; has been a farmer all his life, with the exception of the time he devoted to his country. He enlisted June 8, 1861, in Company K, First Pennsylvania Reserves (he wanted to enlist when the first gun was fired, but his father did not think he could spare him); he was elected corporal, and promoted to second sergeant, and participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, except during a short time he was sick, and was wounded at Charles City Cross Roads June 30, 1862. Our subject was married in the fall of 1864 to Miss Margaret E., daughter of Peter Conover. The children born to this union now liv.

ing are Mary J., Willie G., Addison H., Isaac N., Jr., Robert H. and Charles H. (twins), Martha E. and Margaret E. Mr. and Mrs. Durboraw are members of the Reformed Church. Politically he has been a life-long Republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has been elected five times justice of the peace in a Democratic township, and, besides, has served as school director two terms.

STEPHEN GIETTIER, farmer, P. O. Harney, Md., was born August 28, 1810, in Manchester, Carroll Co., Md., and was ten years old when he came to Adams County, Penn. John Giettier, father of our subject, died when the latter was about three weeks old, and the widow subsequently married John Morris (both are now deceased). The mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Boran, a daughter of Ezekial Boran. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Peter Giettier, was a native of Germany, and when young came to America. To John and Elizabeth (Boran) Giettier were born three sons and three daughters: John, Joshua, Stephen, Elizabeth, Rachel and Anna. Stephen Giettier made his home near Hampton, this county, with Jacob Meyers, with whom he remained till he was sixteen years old, when he learned the shoe-maker's trade, which he never followed, however, but engaged in farming there until some twenty-five years ago, when he came to Mountjoy Township, this county, and bought a farm of 180 acres, where he has since lived. He was married to Elizabeth Schroeder, by whom he had twelve children living: Henry, a resident of California; Stephen, Tobias, John, Charles, Elizabeth, Emelia, Maggie, Hannah, Rosannah, Emma and Ellen M. Mr. and Mrs. Giettier and children are members of the Mountjoy Church. Mr. Giettier is a Democrat in politics and has filled many offices of trust; is now school director, and at one time was supervisor of Menallen Township, this county. He has been a successful farmer, horse farrier and veterinary surgeon for fifty years.

ABRAHAM HESSON, P. O Harney, Md., was born October 20, 1828, in Frederick County, Md. The family is of German descent, and the grandfather, who came to America when a young man, settled in Carroll County, Md., where he farmed, and there died on the old homestead, aged ninety-five years. Of his family of eight children Daniel, who was born in Carroll County, Md., became a farmer; was married to Magdalena, daughter of Michael Harner, who bore him seven children: Caroline, Barney, Catharine, Abraham, Daniel, James and Margaret. Daniel Hesson, Sr., died in Frederick County, Md., aged eighty-two, and his wife in Adams County, aged seventy-four years. Of their children Abraham was educated near home and spent his early years on the homestead. At the age of nineteen he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for seven years, when he returned to farming, which he still continues. He owns, altogether, 140 acres of land, located in Adams County and Maryland. Abraham Hesson was married to Miss Ann M., daughter of Abraham and Margaret (Mehring) Waybright, natives of Adams County, Penn. (the latter of whom is yet living). Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Hesson have seven children: Abraham W., John P., Mary C., Caroline C., Jennie, Jacob and Harriet. They are both members of the Mountjoy Lutheran Church. Mr. Hesson has ever been identified with the Democratic party and has filled different township offices of trust.

GEORGE W. HOFFMAN, farmer, P. O. Two Taverns, was born February 22, 1838, in Mountpleasant Township, this county. His father, George Hoffman, was born November 20, 1805, in Straban Township, this county, a son of Frederick Hoffman, who was born in 1773; married Miss Catharine Gilbert, to whom were born twelve children. His father, Nickolas J. Hoffman, was born in Germany December 18, 1700. George Hoffman married Lydia Stock, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., now nearly seventy-seven years old, and the only survivor of a family of fifteen children, all of whom grew up, married and were farmers. George Hoffman departed this life in Mountjoy Township in the fall of 1885, aged nearly seventy-nine years. To George and Lydia Hoffman were born seven children: Josiah (deceased), Catharine, Nancy, George W., Lydia, Margaret A. and Lucy A. B. George W. Hoffman was educated near home, but is principally self-educated. In early life he taught for eight winters, four of which were in the school he had attended in his boyhood in this township; but, his health failing, he had to give up teaching, and in March, 1865, left the school room with part of a term untaught, and enlisted in the Union Army and served as a private in the One Hundred and First Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, during the remainder of the war; since when he has been farming, and has now 120 acres of land in this township, composed of two small farms. He was married here in October, 1861, to Miss Agnes Sheeley, a native of the county, daughter of Andrew Sheeley. Our subject and wife are members of the Reformed Church, in which he has been a deacon for ten years. He has been a member of church since he was eighteen years old. Politically he was a Republican, and has filled different offices of trust in the township, and now he advocates Prohibition.

CHAPTER LXIV.

MOUNTPLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

J. W. BACHMAN, farmer, P. O. New Oxford, was born in April, 1819, in Hanover, York Co., Penn. His grandfather Bachman was born and married in Germany, and when a young man came to America and farmed in York County, Penn., but was accidentally killed in Adams County, Penn., by a wagon running over him as he was returning from a mill after night. He left two sons and one daughter. Of these David, who was born shortly after the death of his father, learned the saddler and harness maker's trade, which he followed nearly all his life. He married Rebecca, daughter of David Hellman, and had six children: Ann, John W., Louise, Amelia, Emma and Maria. David Bachman and wife died at Hanover, York Co., Penn., aged eighty and sixty years, respectively. Of their children, John W., was educated in Hanover, Penn., and there learned his father's trade and carriage trimming, which he followed forty years and gave good satisfaction to his customers, having learned his trade thoroughly. He removed to his farm of forty acres, in this county, in 1860, and has remained on it ever since, engaged principally in agricultural pursuits since coming here. He was married to Nancy, daughter of David Slagle, an old pioneer of Oxford Township. They have two children now living: Otis G. and Emma E. Otis G. has been a successful teacher most of his life and an active business man, well known nearly all over the county in local and political circles. Our subject has been identified with the Democratic party all his life and has served his neighbors and friends in different offices, especially in the capacity of justice of the peace, and was re-elected without opposition in the spring of 1885.

W. J. BEAMER, farmer and preacher, P. O. Granite Hill, was born in Gettysburg, Penn. The family originally came from Germany. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a farmer by occupation, and died near Taneytown, Md. His son, Jacob, was born near Taneytown, Md., was a carpet weaver by trade, but followed farming in later years and died in Gettysburg, where he spent the last years of his life. Jacob Beamer was identified with the Whigs at first, but later voted with the Republican party. In early life he was a zealous member of and deacon in the Reformed Church, but in later years he was a member of the United Brethren denomination and was a class leader. Jacob Beamer was married to Ann M. Wentz, of German descent, born in York County, Penn., May 24, 1815, daughter of John Wentz, who came here from York County, and died, aged eighty four, near the famous peach orchard where he resided during the battle of Gettysburg, his own son being an officer of a Confederate battery that was stationed at the head of the lot, his nephew facing the battery in the Union Army. The widow of Jacob Beamer is still living. They were parents of ten children, of whom the living are Henry H., Harriet E., Walter J., Franklin S., Jacob H., Emma C., Philip W. Of these, Walter J. was reared on the farm and attended the common schools in Gettysburg and vicinity, but is mainly self educated. He joined the United Brethren Church when twenty-four years of age, and commenced to study for the ministry when twenty-six, and three years later was ordained at Shippensburg, Penn., since when he has been laboring for the Lord. His first charge was Fulton Mission, in Fulton County; he next had the Perry Circuit, in Perry County, then Shoppe Station, in Cumberland County; and later the Otterbein Church, in Baltimore City. In 1880 he was elected presiding elder over the Chambersburg District, Pennsylvania Conference, which position he filled six years. Making his headquarters one year in Mechanicsburg, Penn., and then on his farm of 144 acres, in Mountpleasant Township, this county, where he now resides, having charge of the Hanover Church. Mr. Beamer was married, in this township, June 5, 1870, to Miss Sarepta Miller, a native of this county, daughter of John Miller of the old Miller family. Two children are the result of this union: Alice C. and Laura E. Our subject is identified with the Republican party. During the war of the Rebellion he served two years for his country. He enlisted in June, 1863, first in the six month's service, in Bell's company of cavalry, and at the expiration of his time re-enlisted in the three years' service in the same company and regiment, and remained till the close of the war. He was in the battle of Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, where they were engaged in the entrenchments for one month (this was while in Company B, Twenty first Regiment of Cavalry, being dismounted for five months), after which, with Gregg's Second Division, he participated in many skirmishes. After the war he returned to his farm, and subsequently entered the ministry.

JOSEPH COSHUN, farmer, P.O. Bonneauville. John Coshun, the great-grandfather of this gentleman, came from Flanders, and settled in New Jersey. He had three sons: John, Joshua and Peter, and of these Peter settled in Frederick County, Md., Joshua in New York, and John in Mountpleasant Township, this county, where he farmed and eventually died, aged sixty years. He, John, married Hannah, daughter of John Conover, a native of Long Island and of Dutch descent. John and Hannah Coshun had nine children, of whom Joseph married Sarah, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Barr) Robinson. Her mother was a daughter of William and Rebecca (Torrence) Watson, and the latter, Rebecca Torrence, was a daughter of Aaron Torrence. To Joseph and Sarah (Robinson) Coshun were born seven children: Mary R., Catharine, Amanda (deceased), John, Sarah, Ann J. (deceased), and Joseph. Joseph Coshun, Sr., was a farmer by occupation; took an active interest in educational matters, serving as school director for a long time; he died in this township aged fifty-two, and his widow when sixty-four. Of their children our subject was educated in this county, and is a farmer. He was married in Gettysburg, Penn., to Sarah J., daughter of Squire Samuel Durboraw, and by this union there are six children now living: Mary J., John N., Anna L., William, Emma J., and Alice F. Mr. and Mrs. Coshun are members of the Lutheran Church. He has been identified with the Republican party ever since its organization. During the late civil war he served as a member of Company C, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, enlisting in March, 1865, and serving till the close of the Rebellion.

HENRY M. FORRY, farmer, P. O. Bonneauville, was born two miles northeast of Hanover, York Co., Penn.; son of John (a farmer by occupation) and Nancy (Myers) Forry, who died in Hanover, aged sixty six and eighty-three years, respectively. They had fourteen children: Jacob and John (twins), the latter living in Ohio; Eliza; Nancy; Mattie; Abraham; Maria; Henry; David, a farmer in Indiana; Amanda; Millie; Mrs. Barbara Kindig, who died in Washington, D. C.; Benjamin and Martin (the latter deceased), and Frances, married to Amos Rohrbaugh. The Forry family originally came from Germany. Henry Forry has been a farmer nearly all his life, though he resided for four years in Littlestown, Penn., but subsequently removed to Bonneauville, in the fall of 1865; bought land, and has still a farm of 110 acres. He was married to Louise, daughter of Benjamin Landis, and she has borne him three children: John L., married to Addie, daughter of Levi Weikert (have one child, Charles Forry); Mary Jane (deceased), and Harry G., who was partly educated in the home schools, partly under the private instruction of Dr. A. Noel, partly at the Preparatory to Pennsylvania College and Select Classical School at Littlestown, Penn., necessary branches, preparatory to his taking a medical course. Our subject has ever been a Republican in politics.

MICHAEL H. GEISELMAN, farmer, P. O. Centennial, a native of this township, was born May 6, 1848, on the old homestead which his grandfather, Michael Geiselman, had purchased from McCreary, who bought it from the Indians and from the Government. Michael Geiselman, Sr., was born in York County, Penn., and came here from near Abbottstown, Penn.; married Catharine Keller, and had seven children: Daniel, Samuel, Mary A., Catharine, Sarah, Louise and Michael. The parents died in Hanover, Penn., aged seventy-four and eighty-three years, respectively. The paternal great grandfather of our subject, a native of Prussia, married a Polish lady (both had immigrated to America in youth), and settled in York County, Penn., where they lived, died, and are buried. The grandmother was interred in winter time, under an apple tree, close to the house, which was on an embankment, fifty feet high, near Seven Valley, and over which the Northern Central Railroad now runs. Of the seven children born to Michael and Catharine (Keller) Geiselman, Samuel was born near Abbottstown, Adams County, Penn., has been a farmer all his life, but is now living retired in Hanover, Penn. He inherited the old homestead, and has much improved it. He married Catharine, daughter of Harry Felty, an old settler, whose father was a captain in the Revolutionary war. To this union were born seven children, two of whom died in infancy, and one, Samuel A., when twenty-two years of age. Those now living are Michael H., Mrs. Sarah A. Heaggy, Charles W., John C., a merchant at Hanover, Penn. Of these Michael H. was educated near home, has been a farmer all his life, and now owns a part of the old homestead. He was married to Miss Sarah E., daughter of George Basehoar, and by this union has six children: Mary K., Sarah G., Harris B., Annie M., Michael L. and Elsie I. Mr. and Mrs. Geiselman are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

SIMON HARNISH, farmer, P. O. Bonneauville, was born November 9, 1824, in Heidelberg Township, York Co., Penn. The Harnish family originally came from Germany, and after arriving in America first settled in Lancaster County, Penn., but their descendants soon scattered themselves over different parts of southern Pennsylvania. Samuel Harnish (grandfather of our subject), who was a farmer, settled in the valley of Pigeon Hills. One of his brothers settled near Chambersburg, and another near Carlisle, Penn. Samuel Harnish was a Democrat in politics, served as county commissioner; married Elizabeth Burghart, and had nine children: Jacob, Elizabeth, Samuel, Sally, Barbara, John, Michael, Nancy and Daniel. The parents died on the old homestead at an advanced age. Of their children, Jacob, born March 11, 1794, was a farmer; married

Nancy, daughter of Samuel Bechtel, and who died aged thirty-five, the mother of seven children: Elizabeth, Sarah, Simon, Barbara and Anna (twins) Joseph and Magdalena. Jacob Harnish's second wife was Sarah, daughter of John Meyers; she died aged fifty-five, the mother of three children: Maria, Jacob and John; Jacob Harnish died near the old farm in this township, aged eighty years and five months. Simon, his son, was educated in common schools, and farmed until he was twenty-one; then learned the wagon maker's trade, which he followed twenty years, in Adams and York Counties, Penn., and in Carroll County, Md. He finally settled down in Conowago Township, where he successfully prosecuted his trade fourteen years. After this he embarked in mercantile business at White Hall, where he continued four years, and kept a general store in Bonneauville, Penn., one year. In 1871 he removed to the farm where he has been ever since, and has 120 acres of land. He was married here to Miss Margaret, daughter of Henry Shriner, of German descent, who was a resident of Carroll County, Md., and to this union were born six sons and two daughters: Theodore H.; William F. P., an artist who died in Milford, Ill., aged twenty one years; Clinton S., Charles S., Harry W., Oliver P., Abarilla J. (deceased) and Nannie L. Mr. Harnish is a member of the German Reformed and his wife of the United Brethren Church. Politically Mr. Harnish has been identified with the Democratic party, and has filled township offices. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and has been school director for over twenty years.

HARRY J. LILLY. (See next sketch below). The great-great-grandfather, Samuel Lilly, came from Bristol, England, landing at Philadelphia, Penn., thence went to Chester County, Penn., but after a short time came to Conowago Township, Adams County, Penn., (where his great-grand-daughter, Sarah Lilly, still resides) in 1733. He was nine months making the trip from England, being wrecked on the coast of Ireland. He learned the trade of fuller, in his native land, and first settled on the west side of Conowago Creek, on account of the water-power, and erected a factory, which was carried on for many years, his son succeeding him, but which was finally abandoned, as it did not pay, cloth being manufactured so cheap in Eastern cities. No vestige of the building now remains, everything being torn down. Samuel Lilly, also, operated a feed and saw-mill, which was replaced by a stone mill. He entered a great deal of land, and the homestead he first settled is still in possession of his descendants. When he first came to this township the Jesuits had the only log church, which was served once a month by priests, who came from Harford Co., Md. Indians still roamed over the forests. Mr. Lilly was a man of great physical endurance, and, although not of large size, was undaunted by discouragements or obstacles that were thrown in his way. He had several sons and daughters, and one of his daughters married Dudley Digges, who at one time owned much land around Conowago Chapel, and was shot by one of Michael Kitzmiller's boys. Samuel Lilly's sons—Richard, John and Thomas—were mentioned in his will, which was signed by John Digges, Henry Slagle and Archibald Irwin. Sarah Lilly, a daughter of Samuel Lilly, who was a grandson of Samuel Lilly the first, was born October 22, 1800, and has always resided on the homestead, with the exception of the time she attended school in Baltimore, and to-day, although she has seen more than four-score years, she is one of the most sensible ladies in the county; she still owns several hundred acres of the original homestead, which is farmed by her nephews, Edgar and John L. Jenkins. Miss Lilly is a member of Conowago Chapel, which her ancestors helped build, and is most highly respected by its members, who are in perfect harmony with all denominations.

HARRY J. LILLY, farmer, P. O. Centennial, was born on his father's old homestead, a part of the Lilly tract, in Mountpleasant Township, this county, September 18, 1848. His grandfather, Henry Lilly, was born in Eden, Oxford Township, Adams County, and, at an advanced age, built the house where our subject now resides, and a mill. He, Henry Lilly, was twice married, first to Miss Kane, a native of Harford Co., Md., who died, leaving three sons, who grew up to manhood: Thomas, who was educated at Georgetown College, of which he subsequently was teacher, and then treasurer, and finally a priest; later was stationed at St. Inigoes, in Maryland; afterward was sent to St. Joseph's Church, at Philadelphia, and there died; George, who farmed here until 1860, when he went to Texas; Col. James, who resided in this neighborhood until 1859; when he went to Richmond, Va., where he remained till Fort Sumter was fired on, when he went to White Sulphur Springs, Va., and there resided until 1873, when he moved to Hinton, W. Va., where he died in 1881, aged seventy-four years. None of these three sons were married. Mrs. Henry (Kane) Lilly died at an early age, and Henry Lilly subsequently married Catharine, daughter of John Sneeringer, and who died at an advanced age in McSherrystown, Penn., the mother of six children: Joseph, John, Henry, Samuel, Caroline and Mary. Of these, Joseph was born in 1816, on the old Lilly farm; became a farmer and miller, and while still single, in 1832, moved to the place where our subject now resides, he died August 14, 1869, at Indianapolis, Ind., where he was under treatment for cancer in the face. Politically he was a Democrat, as were all the members of the family but the eldest, who was a Whig. Joseph Lilly was married to Catharine Reily, who is now seventy years old, a daughter of Edward Reily, an old pioneer, who came here about 1797. Of the six children born to Joseph and Catharine Lilly, three attained maturity: Mary

J., Harry J., and Edward, now residing at Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi River, 150 miles south of St. Louis. Of these, Harry J. was educated at Calverd College, New Windsor, Carroll Co., Md., with the exception of two years, when he took his father's place at the mill. Our subject has followed agricultural pursuits, and now owns about seventy-five acres of the old farm; he has been quite a traveler, and has made many trips to St. Louis and other western points. Our subject was married in Baltimore County, Md., September 13, 1876, to Miss Helen Jenkins, who was born in March, 1856, daughter of Edward F. Jenkins, formerly a citizen of Baltimore, Md. This union has been blessed with four children: M. Josie, Edward J., Mary L., Alfred Austin. Mr. and Mrs. Lilly are members of Conowago Chapel. Politically he is a Democrat, and has been identified with this party nearly all his life.

EPHRAIM MILLER, farmer, P. O. Granite Hill, was born August 26, 1828, on the old homestead, in this county, where his father, John H. Miller, had settled in an early day. The Millers are descendants of Michael Miller, who came from Germany in an early day and settled in this county, near Round Top, where George Luckenbaugh now lives. Michael Miller was married here to a Miss DeGraff, and died at an advanced age. His widow was over ninety at the time of her decease. Of the several children born to this couple, John, a native of this township, first engaged in farming and huckstering in early life, but later kept a store in Mountpleasant Township, where our subject now resides. He commenced doing business on a small scale, with one horse, but afterward used four horses. He was quite successful, financially, and in the course of time became a wealthy man. He bought land from time to time, till he owned about 545 acres. He was a busy man, and built and repaired much property. Politically he was a Democrat. He married Sarah Flater, who died here, aged seventy years. Mr. Miller being seventy-three at the time of his demise. To this couple were born eight children: Elizabeth, Noah, Catharine, John, Michael, Margaret, Mary Ann and Ephraim. Of these, Ephraim attended the county school, which was held in a cabin, and was conducted on the old subscription plan. He and his brother John took up their father's business (general store), and after his death were in partnership for fourteen years. John next died, and Ephraim became sole possessor of the business, and has also a farm of 155 acres. Ephraim Miller has been a successful business man, as was his father before him. He was married, June 5, 1849, to Miss Susan, daughter of David Showalter, who has borne him four children—three daughters: Lida K., Cora A. and Sarepta Alice (latter of whom died in infancy), and one son, Charles H., a bright lad, who died when fifteen years old. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the United Brethren Church of Christ. Politically he is a Democrat.

JACOB E. MILLER, farmer, carpenter and undertaker, Bonneauville, was born August 23, 1828, in Straban Township, Adams Co., Penn., son of Peter Miller, a native of Hamiltonban Township, this county, who was a potter and farmer by occupation, and a Democrat in politics. He married Elizabeth Kemp, and had six children: Catharine, who died aged ten years; Mathias (deceased, aged twenty), Mrs. Mary Bricher (deceased), Jacob E., Mrs. Elizabeth Gitt, Peter, Jr. Peter Miller, Sr., died in Mountpleasant Township, and his wife in Oxford Township, this county. Great-grandfather Miller came from Germany. Jacob E. Miller was educated in the common schools, and in early life learned carpentering, which he has followed more or less all his life. Since 1865 he has also been an undertaker. He was married, in Conowago, this county, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Henry Weaver, who has borne him six children, two of whom are living: John H. and Jacob F. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob E. Miller are members of the Catholic Church. Politically our subject has been identified with the National Greenback party; is no office-seeker, and votes for the best man. During the late civil war he responded to the nine months' call; was elected captain of Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and filled the office till his term expired, and with his regiment participated in various engagements.

LEVI D. MILLER, farmer and merchant, Bonneauville, was born in December, 1861, in Carroll County, Md., son of Louis and Elizabeth (Hann) Miller, who were parents of two children: Mrs. Mary E. Sherman and Levi D. Louis Miller was a native of Maryland, a farmer by occupation, and died at Two Taverns, Adams Co., Penn., aged forty-nine years. Our subject, who was educated in the schools of his native county, worked on a farm until the spring of 1883, when he embarked in a mercantile career, becoming a partner with Jacob Sherman, a merchant of Two Taverns, Penn. They kept a general store for a year and a half, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Miller removed to Bonneauville, this county, where he engaged in the same business on his own account, and has been very successful. He was married here to Miss M. Ella, daughter of Michael Fiscel, a representative citizen of Mountjoy Township, this county. One child has been born to this union—M. Edna. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Lutheran Church.

DR. AGIDEOUS NOEL, physician and surgeon, Bonneauville, was born in Mountpleasant Township, Adams Co., Penn., son of Samuel E. Noel, whose ancestors were of French descent and settled in Adams County in the beginning of the eighteenth century, near the Pigeon Hills. The paternal great-grandfather, a farmer by occupation, in an early day resided near East Berlin, this county, and died here at an advanced age; his son,

Peter Noel, also a farmer, was a mill-wright by trade and died near Bonneauville, this county, aged over ninety years; he was a Whig politically. He (Peter) was twice married, the first time to Miss Dull, who died leaving ten married children: Jacob, Samuel, Peter, Henry, Bernard, Louis, Gerome, George, Elizabeth and Margaret. By Peter Noel's second marriage, with Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Noel, he had one son and several daughters. Of Peter Noel's children, Samuel, a hatter by trade, married in this township, Barbara Kase, a native of Northampton County, Penn., and of German descent. Samuel Noel died October 9, 1860, and his widow August 20, 1871, aged seventy-six years. They had two children: Francis A., who resides on the old homestead, and Agideous. Our subject received a primary education near home and his literary education at the New Oxford Institute. At the age of fourteen he became imbued with the desire of studying medicine, and read with Dr. M. D. G. Phieffer, of New Oxford, Penn., who was also the principal of the New Oxford Institute. He afterward attended the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, where he graduated in 1862. After graduating the Doctor located in Bonneauville, Penn., of which place he is now the oldest physician, and here he enjoys the esteem and respect of his neighbors and has a lucrative practice. Dr. Noel was married here to Mrs. Lucinda M. Swope, a daughter of Benjamin Landis (Mrs. Noel had three sons by her first marriage). During the late war Dr. Noel offered his services to his country, and September 5, 1864, was commissioned, by Gov. Curtin, first assistant surgeon of the Two Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Third Division, Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac. He served at the Third Division field hospital till the close of the war, and received an honorable discharge June 2, 1865.

FRANCIS POHLMAN, farmer, P. O. Centennial, was born June 7, 1848, at Mount Rock, Mountpleasant Township, Adams Co., Penn., son of Francis Pohlman, Sr., who was born near Osnabruck, Germany, and who came to America before he was of age. The latter was the youngest son in his father's family and, as was the custom in that country, supposed he would inherit his property, on which there was a small debt, so he came to America to make up the money owed, but found on his return to Europe with the necessary funds, that his eldest brother had taken possession, and as he did not wish to disturb him, though he was entitled to the place, he returned to America and to Adams County, Penn., where he farmed the latter part of his life. He was also a lime burner, and probably burned more lime than any other man in the county. He died at Mount Rock February 6, 1884, aged seventy years. He was married here to Mary Gosman, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, daughter of Frederick Gosman, and is yet living. Of the seven children born to them three are living: Francis, John and Mrs. Susie Klunk; Mary, another daughter, died at the age of sixteen. Francis Pohlman, Jr., was educated near home and at New Windsor, Md. He was married, in this township, to Miss Mary, daughter of Dominic Gosman, and by this union there is one child, Joseph Dominic. Mr. and Mrs. Pohlman are members of Conowago Chapel. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party.

EMANUEL RUDISILL, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born August 20, 1827, in Heidelberg Township, York Co., Penn. The family was originally of French or German descent. Three brothers came to Pennsylvania at an early date, one settled near York, one in Lancaster County, and one near Jefferson, in York County. Our subject's grandfather, Andrew Rudisill, was born and reared in York County, and was a son of Worley Rudisill, who was born at Codorus, same county. Andrew Rudisill was a poor boy when he started out in life for himself; was a shoe-maker by trade; became quite wealthy, and gave each of his four sons a homestead farm near Hanover, York County. He was an industrious man, a remarkable character, and was a representative citizen of York County. He married Miss Elizabeth Wildesin, a descendant of one of the oldest families in York County, where her father's brothers used to hunt with the friendly Indians in an early day. Mrs. Andrew Rudisill died in York County when over one hundred and eleven years of age (when one hundred and three years old she would still go out fishing, and she kept all her faculties till the last). To Andrew and Elizabeth Rudisill were born four sons and three daughters, who lived to a good old age: Mary was ninety-one years and some months, John was ninety-one, Andrew was over ninety-one, Eve was eighty-six, Jacob was sixty two, Henry, who is still living, is about eighty-eight, Elizabeth was fifty years old when she died. Of these, Jacob, who was also a farmer, married Christiana Lohr, who was seventy-two years old at her death. They both died in Hanover, Penn. They had six children: Jacob, Emanuel, Rebecca, Christiana, John and Abraham. Of these, Emanuel Rudisill was educated near home and has been a farmer all his life; he now owns 230 acres of land in Mountpleasant Township, this county. He was united in marriage with Leah Spangler, born in York County, Penn., daughter of Zachariah Spangler. Twelve children were born to this union, all now living: Spangler, Alice, Worley, Charles, Martin, Frank, Jacob, Alverta, Katie, Andrew, Minnie and Rebecca. Mr. and Mrs. Rudisill are members of St. James Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Democrat, but is no office seeker, preferring a quiet life.

MELCHIOR SLINGHOFF, farmer, P. O. Red Land, was born September 29, 1838, in Hessen Cassel, Germany, son of Richard and Margaret (Rosenberger) Slinghoff (who died

in Germany), the parents of three children: William, residing in Germany, Mary wife of Jacob Hupser, of Russell County Kas., and Melchior. Our subject went to school in his native land until he was twelve years of age, when he was left an orphan, and was sent by an uncle to the United States, he and his sister coming over by themselves, and landing at Philadelphia, Penn., where Melchior worked one month and then came to this county, where he worked on a farm for a time and then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some time. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army, and served as a nine months' volunteer. After that he obtained an honorable discharge, and shortly after went to Washington, D. C., where he worked at his trade for the Government, till the death of Abraham Lincoln, when he returned to this county, bought 150 acres of land and went to farming, in which he has been very successful. Melchior Slinghoff was married, October 13, 1865, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Daniel Bonnetts and by her he has six children now living: Charles H., Emma E., Sarah J., Ellen M., Millie R. and Lillie M. Mr. and Mrs. Slinghoff are active members of the German Reformed Church, in which he was deacon for about eight years. Our subject is one of the representative citizens of this township, is a Democrat in politics and has filled minor township offices.

HON. J. E. SMITH, merchant, P. O. Centennial, was born near Bonneauville, Mountpleasant Township, Adams County, Penn., March 28, 1829. His grandfather, Charles Smith, who came from Germany when a young man, and settled in Mountpleasant Township, was a farmer and distiller; married a Miss Spittler who bore him eleven children that attained maturity (eight at one time were cradling wheat in their father's field), all of whom married and had large families of their own, who showed the sturdy stock from which they sprang and made good members of society. The names of the living are John, Andrew, Anthony, Jacob, Joseph, Charles, Peter, Adam, Elizabeth, Anna and Catharine. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith died near Bonneauville, at a good old age; they were quiet country people, highly respected by those who knew them, and were devout Catholics, members of Conowago Chapel. Their son, Peter, also a farmer by occupation, died on a farm between Bonneauville and McSherrystown, aged ninety years; he held some township and county offices, was a prominent Whig until the Know-nothing party sprang up, when he became identified with the Democratic party. He volunteered in the war of 1812 under his brother-in-law, Capt. Adams, and was one of the defenders of Baltimore. Peter Smith married Magdalena, daughter of Jacob Adams, of Oxford Township, this county, a miller and farmer by occupation. Mrs. Peter Smith died at the homestead, aged seventy-two years, the mother of eleven children, of whom eight reached maturity: Anna S. (now Sister DeSales, Order of St. Joseph), John E., David B., Peter G., Maria, Louisa, Anthony, Francis J. John E. was educated in the public schools and also by private teachers. In early life he farmed and taught school (five winters in all), and then entered a mercantile career at Irishtown, Penn., where he continued for five years; thence came to Mount Rock, where he has been keeping a general store; has been also engaged in the lime industry since 1855, and has done a large business (he has had several partners at different times), and for the past five years has manufactured cigars extensively, making usually 900,000 per annum, which he sells to Eastern markets. Mr. Smith has been twice married in this county. His first wife, Maria, daughter of George Lawrence, died aged thirty-eight years, the mother of four children, all now living: Louise, Rosa, Gregory and Ignatius. His second marriage was with Miss Mary Jane, daughter of John Kuhn, and by this union there is one child living—Edgar. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are prominent members of Conowago Chapel. Politically he was a Whig, but left the party with his father, and for the same cause, and has since been identified with the Democratic party. He was elected justice of the peace about 1850, re-elected twice to this office, and in the fall of 1876 was elected county commissioner; was subsequently a member of the House of Representatives; and two years ago was appointed by Gov. Pattison to fill the office of associate judge of Adams County, holding the office one year.

D. C. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Centennial, was born November 5, 1836, in Mountpleasant Township, this county, son of Anthony B. Smith, who was born and died here. Charles Smith, the grandfather of our subject, and his brother, Andrew, were born in Alsace, Germany, and there their mother died, and their father, Gabriel Smith, re-married. The stepmother made home unpleasant for the boys, so Charles and Andrew obtained their father's permission to come to America, at the ages of seventeen and fifteen, respectively. They had to work their way over, paying for their passage by earning the money, Charles working at grubbing three and a half years for this purpose, and his brother four years and a half at spinning. Andrew Smith married and had children, but his family finally died out. Charles Smith came to Mountpleasant Township, this county, and here married and reared eleven children: John, Andrew, Elizabeth, Jacob, Charles, Mary, Joseph, Katie, Peter, Anthony and Adam. They all married, and had, collectively, 111 children (of the grandchildren, only the last born of Adam Smith were twins). Of Charles Smith's children, Anthony died here in 1855, aged nearly sixty years. Anthony Smith was a farmer and weaver by occupation; he married Rachel, daughter of Jacob Adams. She died here in 1859, aged fifty years, the mother of eighteen children, of whom fifteen reached maturity and thirteen are still living. Of these, D. C., our subject, attended school in this town-

ship, but is principally self-educated, especially in music. He was a music teacher in early life, and still follows the profession in addition to farming, and is also an organist of Conowago Chapel. He taught school for ten years (three terms at Conowago Chapel), and also taught himself practical surveying. He was married here to Miss M. C., youngest daughter of Henry Spalding, and they have six children: Paul A., Rose G., Henry S., Mary M., Helen M., Mark J. The family are all members of Conowago Chapel. Politically Mr. Smith is a Democrat.

CARROLL J. SNEERINGER, farmer, P. O. Centennial, was born June 3, 1833, in Mountpleasant Township, this county, son of John Sneeringer, a native of Conowago Township, Adams Co., Penn., and a descendant of the old Sneeringer family. John Sneeringer was a farmer all his life, a Whig politically. He married Lydia House, by whom he had six children: Carrie, Carroll J., Joseph, William, Thomas and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. John Sneeringer died in this township, the latter at the age of seventy-five years. Carroll J. Sneeringer was educated in the town schools; was a carpenter in early life, and then was a successful merchant at Hanover, York Co., Penn., fourteen years. He first worked at carpentering there, and then embarked in the coal and lumber business. In April, 1880, he returned to agricultural pursuits, and purchased the old Reily farm, and has now 100 acres of land. Our subject was married in this township to Miss Sarah E., daughter of George Thomas, and by this union there are two children: Edgar and William, both of whom were educated at home and are now on the farm. Mr. Sneeringer and family are members of Conowago Chapel. Politically he has been a Democrat all his life. He has been as successful as a farmer as he was as a merchant.

NEWTON A. TAWNEY, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born October 22, 1845, in Mountjoy Township, Adams Co., Penn., son of Abraham Tawney, a native of this county and of German descent. Abraham Tawney, who has been a successful mason and contractor, erected many of the important buildings of this county, and among those in Gettysburg may be mentioned the gas works, churches, court house, etc. He is now seventy-six years of age; is self made in every respect; starting out in life a poor boy, encumbered with debt, he has, by hard work, perseverance and an indomitable will, made a place for himself in the world, and to-day enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him. He never was a politician, but has ever taken an active interest in public affairs, and is identified with the Republican party. He was married in this county to Miss Catharine A., daughter of David Zuck, a member of an old pioneer family and an old wagoner to Pittsburgh; he kept hotel on the Pittsburgh Pike. Abraham Tawney is now seventy-six years old, and his wife about sixty-five; they are members of the German Reformed Church. The children born to this couple, four in number, were: Newton A., Susannah E., Selena M., and Clinton J., who was a born mechanic and died when thirteen years of age. Our subject, Newton A., was educated in his native county; has learned no trade, but is a mechanic naturally, though he has followed farming the greater part of his life. He was married, in this county, to Clara J., daughter of Daniel Stallsmith, and by this union there are four children: Alverta G., Clinton E., Carrie E. and Charles B. Mr. and Mrs. Newton Tawney are members of the St. Mark's Reformed Church. Politically he is a Republican.

DR. JAMES G. WATSON, physican and surgeon, Bonneauville, was born August 1, 1851, in Quincy, Franklin Co., Penn., son of Robert Watson, who was born in Washington Township, Franklin Co., Penn., from where his father, who was a farmer, had removed, in about 1820, to Hamiltonban Township, where he spent the balance of his days, dying March 22, 1869, at the ripe old age of one hundred and two years. The grandfather of our subject was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and came to America when fifty years old. He was married here to Mrs. Mary Hindman (*nee* Gibson), who died aged sixty-eight, the mother of five children: Robert, James and Eliza (twins), John and George. Of these Robert, who has been a dentist in Fairfield, this county, about forty years, was married in Franklin County, Penn., to Hannah Mentzer, who has borne him five children, of whom four are living: James G., John, Mrs. Anna E. Musselman, Dr. D. Stuart. He has taken quite an active part in local politics; has filled nearly every township office, and is one of its prominent citizens. Our subject received his primary education in this county; then attended the Mercersburg College, Franklin County, Penn., and later the first session at the University of Pennsylvania, and second session at the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, whence he graduated in the spring of 1876. He then located at Montgomery Square, Montgomery Co., Penn., where he remained but eighteen months, however, and then went to Sabillasville, Md., and after three years practice came to Bonneauville, this county, in April, 1881, where he has enjoyed a lucrative practice ever since. The Doctor was married, in Philadelphia, Penn., November 18, 1875, to Miss Marie E., daughter of August Diehm, a native of Germany, and they have three children living: Robert J., Anna L. and William Stuart. Dr. and Mrs. Watson are members of the Reformed Church. Politically he has always been a Democrat.

DAVID C. WENTZ, farmer, P. O. Bonneauville, was born November 9, 1832, in Carroll County, Md., a grandson of Frederick Wentz, a native of America, but of German descent, a farmer by occupation, who died in Carroll County, Md., when nearly

eighty years old. David, the son of Frederick Wentz, was born and died in Carroll County, aged eighty-two years. He was well known in the community, was a prominent member of the Lutheran Church. He was married to Catharine Crouse, a native of Carroll County, Md., daughter of Michael Crouse, and who is yet living in Carroll County, the mother of eleven children, all of whom are living but two: Valentine C., John D., David C., Samuel, William, Noah, Henry, Louis and Mrs. Lydia Kemford. Our subject was educated in his native State, and there farmed and worked at carpentering for fifteen years. In April, 1870, he came to Mountpleasant Township, this county, where he has 176 acres of land. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Bankert, also a native of Carroll County, Md., daughter of Peter Bankert. Of the twelve children born to this union ten are now living: Mary J., William P., Anna, Emma, Edward, Martin, Laura, Clara, Ellen and Alverta. Mr. and Mrs. David C. Wentz are active members of St. Luke's Lutheran Church. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party, and has filled the office of supervisor two terms, being re-elected in the spring of 1885.

CHAPTER LXV.

TOWNSHIP OF OXFORD & BOROUGH OF NEW OXFORD.

MRS. LEAH DIEHL. John Adam Diehl and wife emigrated to this country from Germany in the year 1731. Their descendants to-day are numerous and are singularly prosperous, and are, with a few exceptions, stanch Lutherans. They are always to be found on the moral side of all public questions. The erection and maintenance of the Lutheran Church in New Oxford was and is due in a marked degree to the energy and liberality of that portion of the family residing in and around the village.

This original couple took up 360 acres of fertile land in what is now known as Spring Garden Township, York County, Penn., paying an English agent £12 ($60) for it. To this pair were born four sons: Peter, Daniel, George and Nicholas. Daniel settled in Seven Valleys, York County; George in Virginia, and Peter and Nicholas in Hellam Township, York County, having purchased the original tract from the heirs after the death of their father.

Peter, the grandfather of our subject's husband, was born in Germany, and was probably three years old when his father, John Adam, came to this country. He was married in 1748, and had a family of six children: Peter, Nicholas, Jacob, Daniel, Elizabeth, married to Henry King, and Catharine, married to John Brillinger.

Peter, the father of our subject's husband, was born in Hellam Township, York County, and had a family of three sons and four daughters: Daniel (our subject's husband), George, Jacob, Elizabeth Golden, Sarah Blair, Mary Albert and Susan Diller. This family moved into Adams County, Penn., in all probability about the year 1801, settling in Oxford Township, having purchased a large tract of land lying along the Gettysburg Turnpike and reaching from the village of New Oxford to the banks of the Little Conowago, embracing several hundred acres of choice land. Mr. Diehl paid half a bushel of silver for the tract, and brought the money from Hellam Township to New Oxford in saddle-bags, thrown across the back of his horse. It is said the animal presented a sad sight, having been sorely blistered by the weight and friction of the coin. Daniel was born in the old mill near York, which (being rebuilt) is still in possession of the name, and was fifteen years old when the family moved into Adams County. His birth occurred on the 20th of August, 1791. His first marriage was with Elizabeth Carl, October 26, 1809, by whom he had fifteen children, seven of whom are yet living: Amanda Baehr, Amelia Butt, Catharine Schaeffer, Deliah D. Feiser, Mary E. Wagner, Jesse (a practical farmer) and Carl, a professional teacher of high rank in the schools of Illinois. These remaining seven children are all married and prospering. Mrs. Diehl died September 19, 1833. Mr. Diehl married again on the 22d of February, 1835; this time Leah (Myers) Baugher, whose name heads this sketch. Her parents, John and Margaret Myers, now deceased, were residents of Bucks County, Penn., and at an early day moved to York County, settling in Warrington Township. Mr. Myers was an educated man, being able to converse in three different languages. Two of his sons lost their lives in the war of 1812. The original Myers stock came from Holland a century and a half ago. From this union of Daniel Diehl with our subject six children were born: Rebecca (now deceased); Joseph R., proprietor of the well-known "Diehl's Mill," on the banks of the Little Conowago; Elijah, a scientific farmer, and a newspaper correspondent of some note; Emma, wife of Henry Weikert, a successful farmer; Samuel A., a rising young minister in the Lutheran Church, who has already made for himself a name for usefulness, and Miriam, wife of Jacob Heltzel.

PETER DIEHL, retired farmer and tanner, P. O. New Oxford, is a native of York County, Penn., where his birth occurred in 1802, having descended from the prominent and influential family of Diehl, who settled in an early day in York County, and whose history is recorded elsewhere in this work. His parents were Daniel and Rosanna Diehl. Peter was reared in York County, was there married in November, 1823, to Anna M. Smyser, whose family was one of prominence in York County, Daniel Smyser having been a judge on the bench and his father, George Smyser, one of the early associate judges of that county. Our subject, in February, 1824, after his marriage, located in the neighborhood where he now resides, being the first member of his family to settle in that vicinity. He purchased a small farm and in connection with it a tannery, that was established in 1800 by John Slagle, which business he carried on successfully for many years, retiring therefrom in 1864. A portion of his land lying adjacent to New Oxford, he had it laid out into lots and platted, and it now forms an addition to the borough. In 1830 he erected the brick mansion in which he now resides, where he and his wife are spending the evening of their lives together, surrounded with all comforts, the fruits of their industry and economy in former years. Each has been a member of the Lutheran Church since 1820, and they have contributed liberally to its support. Time has dealt gently with this aged couple, who have journeyed together through a period of sixty odd years, and are in reasonably good health and in full possession of all their faculties. Mr. Diehl is now the oldest person living in New Oxford. He remarks, with great pride, that since 1830 he has been an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance and was the first person in his neighborhood to openly announce his principles, which were instilled in his posterity, and some of his sons, all grown, never have tasted intoxicating liquors. Our subject, in his younger life, was an active local politician, and held almost every office in the township. He has been a good business man, and is one of the substantial citizens of Adams County. He was at one time a director of the Hanover branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1842 he was chosen one of the county commissioners, and in 1875 he was elected a director of the First National Bank of Gettysburg, a position he still retains. To this couple have been born seven sons and four daughters (ten living), viz.: Martin, Israel, Jeremiah, Henry, Andrew, Edward, Charles, Sarah A., Louisa S., Anna M. and Elvira J. October 7, 1883, there was a family reunion in the old mansion, each living representative being present. Israel was one of the most renowned temperance orators in the United States, and traveled extensively in Europe. Having been educated for a Methodist minister, he accomplished a great work prior to his death, which occurred January 4, 1875. Five children yet remain in Adams County; all are married and doing well. Sixty-three years of married life have sat lightly on Mr. and Mrs. Diehl.

GEORGE W. DIEHL (deceased) was a native of Adams County, Penn., born on the homestead located on the banks of the Little Conowago Creek July 23, 1818. His parents were Daniel and Elizabeth (Carl) Diehl, the history of whose ancestors is given in the sketch of Mrs. Leah Diehl. Our subject was twice married—the first time to Susanna, daughter of George Emig, which event occurred in 1840, and to this union were born three daughters: Leah E., Sarah E. and Amanda. Mrs. Diehl died in 1854, and in 1858 Mr. Diehl was married to Sarah, daughter of John Emig, and a cousin to his first wife. To the second marriage one son, John M., was born, who died in infancy. The mother of this child died in 1883, and two years later Mr. Diehl died, leaving one daughter, Miss Sarah E., the only surviving heir. Mr. Diehl was a substantial citizen and a useful member of society, highly esteemed and respected by all. His daughter, since 1885, has resided in New Oxford.

ELIJAH F. DIEHL, P. O. Leesburg, Kosciusko County, Ind., son of Daniel and Leah Diehl, whose family history is given in the sketch of the latter, was born near New Oxford, Adams Co., Penn., March 13, 1841. He attended the schools of the neighborhood, supplemented by several terms in Dr. Pfeiffer's College, at New Oxford. At the age of seventeen he began teaching in Mountpleasant Township, which occupation he followed until 1862. In August of that year he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Army of the Potomac. After his service in the army he went to Leesburg, Kosciusko Co., Ind., and there taught school one term; thence he went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was again for a time engaged in school-teaching. He then returned to Leesburg, where, in 1867, he was married to Miss M. Annie Berst, and to them have been born the following named children: Willis Edwin, Leah Hulda, Miriam Alice, Henry Albert, Mary, Laura Kate, Ruth (deceased) and Carl Sanford. After his marriage Mr. Diehl took charge of one of his father-in-law's farms, and for several years during the winter months, in connection with farming, was employed in teaching school. Since 1880 he has served as assessor, and during that year and in 1886 was land appraiser, and is now filling his third term. Conrad Berst, paternal grandfather of Mrs. Diehl, was born near Strasburg, Germany, in 1779, and immigrated to America in 1798, and in 1807 married Catherine Gunther, of Lancaster County, Penn., whose birth occurred in that county in 1785. Her father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died of wounds received at the battle of Bunker Hill. Henry Berst, the fourth of thirteen children and father of Mrs. Diehl,

was born in Lancaster County August 28, 1814. In 1829 the family moved to Butler County, and in 1832 to Erie County, Penn.; thence Henry went, in 1836, to Kosciusko County, Ind., where he purchased a large tract of land on Big Turkey Creek prairie and adjoining it. In 1837 his parents, two brothers and two sisters, located in this locality, where the mother died in 1849, and the father in 1859. Henry Berst's marriage with Mary A. James occurred June 14, 1840, and to them were born eleven children, of whom Mrs. Diehl is the fifth, born June 17, 1848. Her maternal ancestors came to America prior to the war for independence, the Jameses from England, the Wards from Ireland. Her grandfather, James Ross James, was born in Sussex County, Del., in 1796, and his wife, *nee* Lavina Ward, in the same county in 1797. They were married in 1817, moved to Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1822, and to Kosciusko County, Ind., in 1837. Mrs. James died in 1864, and her husband in 1871. Mary A. James, mother of Mrs. Diehl, was born January 31, 1819, in Sussex County, Del. The Berst and James families stand high in the estimation of the people of their respective communities, and members of both families filled important official positions in the war of the Rebellion.

JOSEPH R. DIEHL, miller, P. O. New Oxford, is a native of Adams County, Penn., born June 3, 1838, near the old mill in Oxford Township, which, since 1790, has been in possession of the Diehl family, first owned and carried on by Peter Diehl, the grandfather of Joseph R. The parents of the latter were Daniel and Leah (Myers) Baugher Diehl, the history of whose ancestors appears in the sketch of Mrs. Leah Diehl. Joseph R. attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and completed his studies at the college or academy of Dr. Pfeiffer, located in New Oxford. In 1854, he was employed as clerk for one year for William D. and Alexander S. Himes, and then entered the employ of Aaron Heagy, with whom he remained three years. After this he learned the miller's trade, with George W. Diehl. In 1860 he again engaged in mercantile business with Mr. Heagy, and March 4, 1862, was united in marriage with Katie, daughter of Elias and Elizabeth Slagle. The domestic life of our subject and wife was commenced in the old Diehl mansion, and Mr. Diehl took charge of the mill near by. In 1863, after the death of his father, he purchased the mill, since which time he has been engaged in the milling business. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Diehl have been born three sons and one daughter: Charles E., Martin D., Alverta L. and Ervin J. Charles E. has received a commercial education, and is now engaged in mercantile business in New Oxford. The others are still with their parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Diehl have been lifelong members of the Lutheran Church, of the council of which he has been a member for a quarter of a century. Mr. Diehl has for many years been earnestly devoted to and interested in the cause of education, and has since 1870 been secretary of the school board and a director. A Republican by education and principle, he has always voted with that party, and was, in 1884 their candidate for county commissioner, but was defeated by a small majority in a strong Democratic county.

JOSEPH S. GITT, civil engineer, P. O. New Oxford, is descended from one James Gitt, who, with his wife, Mary Magdalena, came to this country, he from Ireland and his wife from Germany, about the year 1740, and settled in the "Pigeon Hills," near Hanover. His memory was a most retentive one, and to him his descendants are indebted for many reminiscences. The red man still occupied the land, and the site of Hanover was still a primeval forest. At that date he was a constable in the service of his Britannic Majesty. Hanover was controlled by the British, and the town in its early settlement was known as a "town of refuge," or "rogues' harbor." William, their only son, was born in a cabin among the hills, October 15, 1746. Five years later his parents came to Hanover, and the father disappeared and was never heard from. His son purchased a farm in Adams County, and was there married to Magdalena, who was born November 13, 1757, and died October 14, 1826. Mary, the wife of James Gitt, was born September 27, 1720, and lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and three years. William and Magdalena Gitt were the parents of Jacob, George Henry, William and Daniel, and left seventy grand and great-grandchildren to represent them. William and Magdalena, grandparents of Joseph S., died on the farm of Daniel Gitt, in Adams County, he at the age of ninety-eight years, and she when upward of eighty years. Our subject was born near McSherrystown, Penn., September 9, 1815, a son of Daniel and Lydia Gitt, the former born near New Oxford, this county, the latter, a daughter of David and Catherine Slagle, and now living at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Daniel and his wife resided more than half a century upon the spot where they first settled; then moved to McSherrystown and finally to Hanover, in York County. The children, Joseph S., Henry, David, Maria, Permelia, Alexander, Nathaniel, Howard, Walter and Belinda were born and reared in this county, and are all living but three. Joseph S. was educated at Gettysburg College, and in 1836 was rodman on the "Old Tape-worm" Railroad. He taught school near his father's farm two years, and was editor and proprietor of the *Herald, Democrat, Planter* and *Weekly News*, at Hanover for four years. In March, 1841, he was married to Anna M. Bachman, and one daughter, Alice L., now the wife of Frederick G. Stark, jeweler at Hanover, was born to them in that borough. In 1846 Mr. Gitt removed to Carlisle, and commenced the publication of the *Pennsylvania Statesman*, a semi-weekly Dem-

ocratic paper, and also the *American Democrat*, which he sold four years later, and moved back to Hanover and published a campaign paper, and also conducted a book store and bindery. The absorbing topic of that day was the building of the Hanover Branch Railroad, and he was engaged as assistant engineer upon that line continually until its completion, when he moved to Media, Delaware Co., Penn., and accepted a position as chief engineer of the Philadelphia & Westchester Railroad. When the Gettysburg & Littlestown Railroads were built, he assumed charge of them in a similar capacity, and later performed his first service on the Western Maryland Railroad. He afterward performed a similar service on the European & North American Railroad, from Bangor, Me., to New Brunswick, later he assumed the same position on the Harrisburg & Potomac and Hanover & York Railroad; also on the Bachman Valley Railroad, the Emmittsburg, Md., Railroad, the Berlin branch, and numerous surveys for proposed lines, traveling, while making these surveys, 48,580 miles, he is still engaged by the Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad, but will soon retire from active service. Four children, the one above mentioned, Luther B. (deceased) was born at Carlisle; Maria L. was born at Hanover, and Ada M. (deceased) born at New Oxford, comprised the family, of whom Maria L. is the wife of William G. Smyser, civil engineer, now located at Topeka, Kas. During his busy life Mr. Gitt has been a very successful man, and will now retire with a competence honestly earned. He was the first president of the borough council of New Oxford, and has been a member continuously up to date. For nearly forty years Mr. Gitt has been a member of the I. O. O. F., and with his wife a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican. He is liberal and progressive in all affairs of public benefit and improvement. He is also a trustee and on the building committee of the new Methodist Episcopal Church in progress of erection in New Oxford.

JACOB HELTZEL. The ancestors of our subject—citizens of the Palatinate—shipped on board the "William and Sarah" with 400 other Palatines in the year 1727, and came to this country to find a retreat from religious persecution. These early progenitors of the Heltzel family settled in the county of York, Penn., on a large tract of land, and were the parents of four sons: Nicholas, Stephen, Philip and one whose name is not known; the last son and two uncles on the maternal side were slain in the Revolutionary war; the two latter in the battle of Long Island. The old gentleman, prior to his shipping for America, being somewhat prominent in the Palatinate, was, on account of the persecutions, deputized to petition the Crown for protection. Nicholas Heltzel was married to Catharine Hershinger, and with the grandfather of our subject moved to Adams County in 1822, settling in Mountpleasant Township. Five children were born of this union, viz.: Christina Greenawalt; Jacob, a bachelor; Daniel, a farmer and hatter, who, after a retired life of twenty-five years, died July 26, 1879, at the age of eighty years; Catherine McMaster; and Nicholas, a printer the former part of his life, and during the latter part an extensive farmer; he represented Adams County in the Legislature during the years 1877–78, and filled other important places of trust.

Daniel, our subject's father, married Elizabeth Voglesong (whose ancestry came from Germany), January 10, 1824. To this couple eleven children were born, viz.: Lucy Ann Marks, Rufus, deceased; Nicholas, a soldier in the regular army, who lost his life on the frontier; Caroline, deceased; Daniel, who served three years in the infantry service of the United States during the late war, and who was captured at Winchester and taken to Danville, where he died the miserable death of starvation; Franklin, a carpenter and tradesman; Alfred, a car inspector on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and who gave four years of his life in the defense of his country; Martin, a confectioner, who served in the emergency of eastern Pennsylvania; William, a carpenter and soldier for three years; John (deceased), a printer and telegraph operator, and who was employed as proof-reader on the new constitution of Pennsylvania; and Jacob. The latter was born September 23, 1843, and was married to Miriam Diehl (youngest daughter of a family of twenty-one children) June 4, 1871. His life was made up of clerking, teaching, justice of the peace, census enumerator, in 1880, and of filling the different offices of the district in which he resides. He is at present engaged in manufacturing infants' and children's shoes for the wholesale trade. The family are strict adherents to the faith of the Reformation.

J. W. HENDRIX, M. D. (deceased), was a native of York County, Penn., born near Shrewsbury, in May, 1823. His parents were Joseph and Nancy Hendrix. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and received his scholastic education in the State of Maryland. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Geary, Sr., at Shrewsbury, in York County, and subsequently graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland. In 1849 he located as a practitioner of medicine at New Oxford, where he continued in his profession until his death, which occurred May 26, 1885. November 4, 1852, Dr. Hendrix was united in marriage with Miss Helen, the daughter of Col. George and Helen (Barnitz) Himes, whose family history is given elsewhere in this volume. The Doctor's widow was born in what was called "Butcher Frederick's Stand," an inn, and the first house erected in New Oxford. Dr. Hendrix was one of the borough's useful and most esteemed citizens. His popularity as a gentleman, physician and business man of enterprise made him the unanimous choice of the citizens for the office of burgess, to which he was elected at

the first election held for the borough officers in October, 1874. To this office he was continuously re-elected until his failing health caused him to decline a nomination the year of his death. As a public-spirited citizen and an advocate of everything pertaining to the advancement of social and educational interests, he had no peers. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church from childhood, and his death deprived that body of one of its most faithful workers. His widow recently purchased the lot at the corner of Pitt and Hanover Streets, New Oxford, and donated this and $1,000 cash toward the new edifice, which will be completed this year. Dr. Hendrix left no heir to perpetuate his name, but his good deeds will remain enshrined forever in the hearts of those who knew him. Modest and retiring in disposition, but earnest in everything undertaken, he made a success of his business life, and leaves his widow in easy circumstances. She resides in the mansion where so many years of happiness were spent with her devoted husband. For a number of years the Doctor was a trustee of Dickinson College, and made liberal donations from his private purse to that institution. He was also one of the committee that erected the scientific building connected with that college.

WILLIAM D. HIMES, retired merchant, P. O. New Oxford, is a native of Adams County, Penn., born at New Oxford May 29, 1812. His father, Col. George Himes, a son of Francis Himes, of Hanover, York County, was born December 16, 1775, and was married to Helen Catherine Barnitz, whose birth occurred in 1787, and in 1810 removed from Hanover, York County, Penn., to New Oxford, where he purchased from John Hersh and took charge of a tavern, known as "Butcher Frederick's Stand," the first inn or tavern built in the place, and this he conducted until 1828. In the early muster days he was commissioned a colonel of a regiment of State militia, and bore the title through life. The wife of Col. Himes was a daughter of Daniel and Susan (Eichelbarger) Barnitz, the former of whom served as fife major throughout the Revolutionary war, and whose family was one of note in York County. The first son born to Col. George Himes was Charles F., who was graduated from Dickinson College, and read law with Hon. Thaddeus Stevens before being admitted to the bar. He became one of the first engineer corps that surveyed the route taken by the old "Tapeworm Railroad," and was a man of great promise. His death occurred July 23, 1838. The other children were as follows: William D., Susan C., (who became the wife of Thomas Himes); Anna M., (married to Rev. James H. Brown); George B. (married to Elizabeth Eby); Elizabeth C. (married to John R. Hersh); Helen, the widow of Dr. Joseph W. Hendrix, and Alexander S. Our subject was schooled in his native town, and learned the tanner's trade. May 23, 1836, he married Magdalene, daughter of Christian Lanius, of York, and to them were born eight children: Edwin (died in infancy), Charles F., Helen A. (wife of Rev. William H. Keith), James L., Mary E., Sarah M. (died in childhood), William A. and Harry O. After marriage Mr. Himes engaged in mercantile business in Lancaster County, where he remained three years; disposed of his stock and returned to New Oxford and managed his father's business, who for many years, in company with John and Charles Hann, had been extensively engaged in mining enterprises in York County. These were subsequently purchased and carried on by Himes, Curran & Himes. William D. is still in possession of the furnace property. In 1858 Mr. Himes engaged in mercantile business at New Oxford, which he carried on until 1863, when he retired from active business life. Since 1842 he has been officially connected with the Bank of Gettysburg, a National Bank since 1866, and in 1884 was chosen vice-president of that institution. For forty years he has been a director of the York & Gettysburg Turnpike Company, and for fifteen years president of the Petersburg & Gettysburg Turnpike Company. He also served as president of the first and only building and loan association organized in New Oxford, in which $60,000 were handled without the loss of a penny and without suit to any stockholder. He was president of the New Oxford Cemetery Association for ten years. As a business man he has been successful. He is the oldest man now living in this borough that was born in New Oxford. Mrs. Himes died September 25, 1874. Charles F., Ph. D., son of our subject, is now professor of science and mathematics in Dickinson College, and was a professor in the female seminary at Baltimore, Md., and in Troy University, N. Y., after which he went to Europe, and as a pupil attended the university at Giesen, Germany, for eighteen months. He is the author of numerous text books, and is authority in photographic science. He was one of the number recently appointed by the government to photograph an eclipse of the sun. His wife was Mary E. Murray. James L., another son of our subject, was graduated from Dickinson College, studied law with Erastus Weiser, was admitted to the bar of York County, and died in 1881, leaving a widow, Bellmina E. (Kline) Himes. Mary E., a daughter of William B. Himes, was married to Lieut. Freemont M. Hendrix, and after his death became the wife of J. W. Kilpatrick, professor of natural sciences in Central College, Fayette, Mo. William A., another son of William D. Himes, was educated in Dickinson College, from which he graduated; was married in 1877 to Kate W. Gitt; and is now a dealer in coal and lumber, at New Oxford. Harry O., the youngest son of our subject, was educated in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and is now professor of music in a female seminary at Ashville, N. C.

ALEXANDER S. HIMES, P. O. New Oxford, youngest son of Col. George and Helen Catharine (Barnitz) Himes, whose family history is given in the sketch of William D. Himes, is a native of Adams County, born in the old family mansion at New Oxford, in the year 1828. He received a fair education, first attending Oak Ridge Academy, a select school at Gettysburg; then pursued a course of study in the academy of Dr. Pfeiffer at New Oxford. Two year later he engaged with Thomas Himes, his brother in law, in mercantile business in Lancaster County, where he was occupied two years, and in company with his brother-in-law, who was interested in the Margaretta furnace, took charge of a store in that vicinity. One year later he entered the employ of John A. Weiser, a merchant of York. The next year the death of his father occurred, and Alexander S. returned to the home of his boyhood, and in company with his brother, William D., engaged in mercantile business, in which he continued until 1861. In 1870 Mr. Himes was married to Mrs. Sarah F. Reed, daughter of Hon. R. G. Harper, of Gettysburg. One son, Harper A., has blessed this union. Soon after his marriage Mr. Himes again engaged in mercantile business in New Oxford, and two years later disposed of the same to his nephew, George T. Himes. In 1866 Alexander S. Himes was elected a director of the First National Bank of Hanover, and has since held the same position. He was, prior to 1866, a director of the bank of Gettysburg. His attention is now devoted to the management of his extensive farms in Adams County. His handsome residence in New Oxford was erected the year of his marriage, every brick of which Mr. Himes selected with his own hands; Eli Roth was the builder, and the site was purchased of John R. Hersh, upon which was formerly located the first tannery in the borough.

CAPTAIN JAMES LEECE landlord of the "Eagle House," New Oxford, was born in York County, Penn., May 2, 1835, son of James and Elizabeth (Palmer) Leece, the former of whom was a native of Conewago Township, York Co., Penn., and for a time operated a nail factory at York. James Leece, Sr., was married about 1823, and to the union were born five children: James, Jacob, Sarah, Benjamin and Rebecca, of whom the captain is the only resident of Adams County. George and Elizabeth Palmer, the parents of Mrs. Elizabeth Leece, were among the earliest settlers of York County, and lived to the rare ages of ninety-nine and ninety two years, respectively. The latter was a daughter of one of the Bentzels, and both she and her husband were born, married, lived and died in York County. George Palmer and the Bentzels were soldiers of the Revolution; one of the latter, George Bentzel, was a captain in that war. The father of Elizabeth Palmer was the first miller in Conewago Township, York County, and built the first mill. Our subject, when young, learned the nail-making trade under his father. In 1855 he enlisted in the regular army, and in 1857 was married to Catherine Kelly, of Leavenworth, Kas., at which fort he was stationed, being at that time quartermaster sergeant in Company K, First Regiment United States Regular Cavalry. At the expiration of his term of service they came to York, where Mr. Leece was engaged in stock dealing until 1862. He then raised Company K, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, of which company he was commissioned first lieutenant, and soon afterward was promoted to a captaincy. His regiment participated in the battles of Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. His term of service having at this time expired, he returned home, and in 1863 organized Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, Volunteer Calvary, of which he was made captain. The command was at Brandy Station, Warrenton Junction, Bull Run, Mine Run, and in numerous skirmishes with Mosberg's guerrillas, battle of the Wilderness and on to Richmond. Capt. Leece was three times wounded, and is one of the few who have made no application for a pension. He is proprietor of the "Eagle House," at New Oxford, and has associated with him in the hotel a son, Louis, who was married to Lydia A. Olemiler on the 4th of February, 1885. The hotel is inviting, and is properly kept in every way. The Captain also owns a fine farm near New Oxford.

JACOB MARTIN (deceased) was a native of Adams County, born in the village of New Oxford on the 1st of May, 1806. His parents were Matthias and Elizabeth (Marshall) Martin, highly respected people of Adams County. Our subject was a tailor by trade, which occupation he commenced in 1831, and after following it for a period of ten years he commenced mercantile business for himself, in which he was engaged for eighteen years. He was of a sympathizing and confiding nature, which brought upon him embarassments in a financial way, and favors extended to acquaintances and friends proved a financial ruin to him. For a period of ten years after retiring from mercantile business he managed the "Eagle Hotel." He was twice married; first, to Catherine Swearinger, by whom he had two sons, Franklin and Anthony M., both soldiers in the late war, the latter serving as first lieutenant of Company I, Eighty Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was subsequently promoted to adjutant, and was killed at Monocacy Junction, Md. The Adjutant Martin Post, No. 540, G. A. R., at New Oxford, is named in his honor. Three years after the death of his first wife Mr. Martin was united in marriage with Lydia Smith, a daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Follow) Smith, of Adams County, and of this union were born five children: Lizzie and Harry, who passed childhood years (now deceased) and three who died in infancy. Mr. Martin's

death occurred May 10, 1885. He lived a long and useful life, which was passed in New Oxford. He was a devoted Catholic (to which church his widow belongs), and donated the lot and aided largely in building the church at New Oxford.

DAVID J. A. MELHORN, justice of the peace, P. O. New Oxford, is a native of Adams County, Penn., born near McSherrystown April 14, 1833. His great-grandfather was Simon Melhorn, a native of Suabia, in South Germany, where his birth occurred September 2, 1725, and when young was brought by his parents to America, the family settling in this county. Here Simon married Anna Barbara Dubbs, and located at what is now McSherrystown, and to this union were born four sons and one daughter, of which children David was the grandfather of our subject. David was born at what is now McSherrystown, this county, August 19, 1761, and in 1784, was married to Rosanna Swartz, whose birth occurred near Littlestown, this county, January 28, 1763, and in McSherrystown they settled and lived during their married life, to their death, which occurred—David's on May 24, 1831, and Rosanna's on June 28, 1816. To them were born eight children: Mary, Elizabeth, Simon, John, J. Henry, J. Michael J. Jacob, and Daniel. J. Jacob, the father of our subject, was born December 23, 1801, and when about eighteen years of age married Catharine Reigle (born April 6, 1796), a daughter of Henry Reigle, whose wife was a Miss Greisher. J. Jacob Melhorn and his wife located near McSherrystown and there resided several years, when they bought property south of that village, where they resided until 1849, and where all of their children were born, viz.: Henry Mary Ann, Harriet, Emanuel, Rosanna E. A., Catharine, David J. A., Caroline and Flora. From 1849 until his death, which occurred October 6, 1880, Jacob lived on various farms and in different places in Adams County, occupied mainly as a farmer, though latterly he was employed as a school-teacher. Toward the latter part of the decade between 1860 and 1870 he was elected to the office of prothonotary of Adams County and served three years. He was for upward of twenty consecutive years chosen as justice of the peace of his township, and for many years taught school. His wife died July 17, 1869, and he was subsequently married to Mrs. Thoman a widow. Our subject worked at agricultural pursuits for his father until twenty years of age; then began teaching school, first in Reading Township. In 1852 he commenced learning the plastering trade with Jacob Melhorn and Absalom Aulabach, near Hanover, and after finishing it worked at the same during the summer seasons (teaching school during the winters) a portion of time in Delaware County, Ind., for eight months. He then returned home, and on January 22, 1861, was married to Sarah L. Bender, a daughter of Daniel Bender of Hamilton Township, this county. The latter, when quite young, came from Lancaster County, and was here married to Mary Spangler, a daughter of George Spangler of East Berlin. Our subject and wife began their married life in Mountpleasant Township, where a child, Jacob Daniel, was born to them January 5, 1862, which died August 25 of the same year. During the years 1863 and 1864 Mr. Melhorn was engaged in the butchering business in partnership with his father. In 1868 he sold his property in Mountpleasant Township, and moved to New Oxford, where he engaged in photographing, and in the spring of 1869 he became a partner with D. S. Bender in the grain and produce business, which partnership continued for three years, when Mr. Bender withdrew, and Mr. Melhorn added to his business the manufacturing of ice cream and huckstering. December 4, 1882, he disposed of the business, excepting the ice cream department, which he still carries on. In the spring of 1882 he was elected a justice of the peace, an office he still holds. February 7, 1881, after a lapse of nearly nineteen years from the birth of their first and only child, another son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Melhorn, by name David John Andrew, whose death occurred in Ohio November 5, 1881, where the parents were visiting.

HON. HENRY J. MYERS is a native of Adams County. Although now engaged in the business of forwarding and commission merchant and dealer in produce, he was formerly an extensive farmer, with large merchant-mill on Conewago Creek, Tyrone Township, near New Chester, at which occupation he was engaged until he removed with his family to New Oxford, April 1, 1873.

NICHOLAS MYERS, wife and sons migrated from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1753, and located in Lancaster County, Penn.; ten years later Nicholas bought 900 acres of land in Adams County and moved to the tract, building near Round Hill, in the vicinity of York Sulphur Springs. Their children were John, Jacob, David, William, Ludwick, Nicholas, Jr., Elizabeth, Susan, Margaret J. and Mary. John, the eldest, was born in Amsterdam, married Miss Sherman, of York County, and had issue. Jacob, our subject's grandsire, was born in 1760, married Hannah Smith, and in 1796 removed to Canowago Mills, and later to New Chester. Their children were John, Philip, Henry and Elizabeth. The father lived to be eighty-five and the mother seventy-five years of age, and their remains were interred in the Bermudian Cemetery. David married Mary Sultzbach, of York County, and to them three daughters and one son were born. Margaret married Peter Binder, and became the mother of four sons and one daughter. Elizabeth, daughter of David Myers, married James Jameson, grandsire of Henry J. Myers, and died October 14, 1805, aged twenty-five years. They resided a number of years at East Berlin, and were buried at Abbottstown. William Myers married Miss Erb, of Frederick, Md., and died in Virginia.

They had issue whose names are unknown. Ludwick married a sister of the above lady and had issue. His second wife was a Miss Dull, living near Abbottstown, and they were the parents of eighteen children. Ludwick was seventy-nine years of age at his death, and was interred at the Bermudian Church. Nicholas, Jr., married a Miss Weaver, and had issue. His second wife was a Miss Chronister; the two bore him twenty-six children, all of whom reached an advanced age except two. Philip wedded Mary Heikes, and to their union were born five sons and one daughter. The parents were interred at the Bermudian Church. Peter also married a Miss Erb, who bore him three sons and two daughters. Elizabeth married Michael Miller; they had issue whose names are unknown. Susan wedded Andrew Albert, and their issue was Jacob and Anna. They resided near Dillsburg. Margaret married Col. Anthony Kimmel, of Frederick County, Md., who was elected State senator of that district, and to this marriage one son, Anthony, was born. Mary married a Mr. Weaver, of York County, and had sons and daughters, whose names are unknown. John, the eldest son of Jacob Myers, was born in 1783, and married Eva Myers, who became the mother of five sons and three daughters. After her death John married the widow of Adam Myers, who died April 11, 1872, aged eighty-nine years. Philip was born in November, 1788, and married Elizabeth Smyser, who bore him five sons and five daughters. After her death he married Annie Hersh. His death occurred August 5, 1881, at the age of ninety-three years. Elizabeth, only daughter of Jacob Myers, married Peter Myers, and their issue was two sons and three daughters. The parents lived and died near Round Hill; she at eighty-three and he at seventy-nine years of age. Henry, youngest son of Jacob Myers, was born April 1, 1791, on lands located by his grandsire, Nicholas, Sr. His parents later moved to Conewago Mills. At the age of twenty-one years he married Nancy Jameson (their children are mentioned in note of David Jameson). In 1842, when the Whigs had a majority of 700 in Adams County, Henry was elected a member of the Legislature by the Democracy. He died at New Chester, this county, February 29, 1868, aged seventy-seven years. For the following maternal history of our subject the writer is indebted to Gen. Horatio Gates Gibson. It embraces five generations. David Jameson, a graduate of the Medical University of Edinburgh, Scotland, immigrated to America about 1740, stopping first at Charleston, S. C., and finally settling in York County, Penn. He was commissioned first as captain, then as brigade-major and lastly as lieutenant-colonel of the Provincial forces of Pennsylvania, and also held a commission as colonel of militia of Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary war. He also held civic offices by executive appointment in the county of York in 1764 and 1777. He practiced his profession many years in York. His wife, *nee* Elizabeth Davis, bore him a family of five children: Thomas, James, Horatio G., Cassandra and Emily. Thomas was a physician of York until 1838; he served as coroner from 1808 to 1818, with the exception of two years, and as sheriff from 1821 to 1824. His first wife was Miss Hahn, of York, whose children were Thomas, Catherine, Charlotte and Margaret. His second wife was Mrs. McClellan, with two children, and she bore him one son, Charles. Catharine P., daughter of Thomas Jameson, married Daniel P. Weiser, of York, and had issue—Gates J., David, Oliver P. and James. Charlotte, the daughter of Thomas Jameson, married Adam J. Glossbrenner, formerly member of Congress from the York, Adams and Cumberland District, and had issue—Emily, Jameson C., Mary and Ivan. Margaret, daughter of Thomas Jameson, died unmarried. Charles, son of Thomas, became a Methodist minister and located in or near New York. Oliver P., son of Daniel P. and Catherine J. Weiser, married and had issue—Emily, Grace, Oliver and James (latter deceased). Emily and Mary, daughters of Adam J. and Charlotte J. Glossbrenner reside in Philadelphia (unmarried). Jameson C., son of Adam Glossbrenner, died young. He was a page in the House of Representatives at the time his father was sergeant-at-arms of that body. Ivan, son of Adam J. Glossbrenner, married Annie Hantz, of York, where they now reside, their issue being Lottie L., Adam J., Emily M. and Magdalena.

Horatio Gates Jameson was born in 1778, and August 3, 1797, was married to Catharine Shevell, of Somerset, Penn. They resided at villages in Pennsylvania, the last place being Gettysburg, until 1810, when a permanent location was made at Baltimore, where he founded and became president of the Washington Medical College. Their children were Cassandra, Elizabeth, Rush, Catharine, Alexander C., David D. and Horatio G. David D., a physician of Chambersburg, Penn., died in 1832, without issue. His brothers, Alexander C. and Rush were also physicians, and died without heirs, the latter in 1837, while in military service. Horatio G., Jr. (son of Horatio Gates Jameson), was born in 1815, and in 1836 graduated at the Ohio Medical College. In 1841 he married Sarah McCulloch, daughter of Mary (Pannell) and William Porter of Baltimore, Md., whose brothers, David R. and George B. Porter, were governors of Pennsylvania and Michigan, respectively, and James M. was secretary of war under President Tyler. The Doctor and wife left no heirs and died, within a few weeks of each other, at their home at Mount Washington. Cassandra Jameson was born in 1798 in Somerset, Penn., and married the Rev. William James Gibson in Baltimore in 1832, and had issue—Catharine, Cassandra, William and Robert; of whom Catharine only survives. Cassandra Jameson Gibson died in 186-, and the Rev. Dr. Gibson married Elizabeth Murray in 187-, and had issue—Rob-

ert and William. Catherine, daughter of Rev. J. W. Gibson, of Philadelphia, became the wife of George R. Maze, a merchant of Chicago; Cassandra and Robert died without issue. Elizabeth Jameson was born in Wheeling W. Va., February 20, 1801, and married the Rev. John Gibson, September 27, 1821, and had issue—Margaretta Rebecca Mitchell, William, Horatio Gates Jameson, John and Robert. Elizabeth Jameson Gibson died in York, November 9, 1855. William Gibson was born in Baltimore May 26, 1825. As a *protege* of Capt. Isaac McKeever, he made a cruise of three years in the Pacific, 1837–40. February 11, 1841, he was appointed by President Van Buren a midshipman, and rose to the grade of commander on the active list of the navy—which rank he now holds. He married at New Orleans, December 26, 1868, Mary Meade Addison, of Washington—a niece of Rear-Admiral Sands. Horatio Gates Gibson was born in Baltimore May 22, 1827, and is now colonel of the Third United States Artillery. He was appointed cadet at West Point March 8, 1843, by John C. Spencer, Secretary of War, and from that institution his diploma was received in 1847. March 16, 1863, he was married to Harriet L., daughter of Mary H. and Benjamin Walker of St. Louis, and to them were born Annie, in St. Louis; Horatio G. J., in Louisville, Ky., and Catherine F., in Fort Preble. Margaretta R. M., in 1844, married Hiram Schissler, of Frederick, Maryland, and to them were born Catherine C., Annie M., Horatio G., William and John. The mother died in 1879 and the father in 1882. Catherine S., daughter of Hiram Schissler, was born in Williamsburg, Penn., in 1847, and in 1872 was married to Hon. F. J. Nelson, of Frederick. Annie M., her sister, married Hon. James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburgh, Penn., late member of Congress from that city, and to them were born William F., Kate and James H. John Gibson was born in Baltimore April 17, 1829. He studied law with C. F. Mayer, Esq., and Hon. Robert J. Fisher, and in 1849 was admitted to the bar and practiced until his election to the bench in York County, in 1881. June 22, 1865, he married Helen Packard, of Albany, N. Y. Their children were Robert F., Charlotte P. and John. Robert Gibson was born in 1831, served in 1847 and 1849 as a page in the United States Senate, and was assistant on coast survey, and in 1857 was appointed by President Buchanan second lieutenant in Third Infantry, United States Regiment. He afterward graduated in law, and died at his home in Warrensburg Mo., in 1861, without issue. Catharine, daughter of Horatio Gates Jameson, who was born in Baltimore in 1808, was married, in 1836, to Robert J. Fisher, Esq., who for thirty years was president judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania. To the marriage were born eight children, of whom George, Catherine, Emily S., Annie, Helen C. and David A. grew to maturity. Catherine J. Fisher died in 1850. Catherine Fisher was born in York, Penn., in 1837. July 2, 1867 she married James M. Marshall, an army officer, and to the marriage were born Kitty F., Ellen M., Robert J., Jonas F., Thomas A. and Emily S. Annie H. Fisher was born in York, and married James W. Latimer, Esq., now one of the judges of the Common Pleas of York County, and to them three daughters were born, viz.: Catherine J., Janet C. and Emily F., and a son, Robert Cathcart. Robert S. J. Fisher was born in York, Penn., July 4, 1847. He studied law with his father, Robert J., and from the position of examiner in the patent office was promoted, in 1883, to that of chief examiner by President Arthur. His wife is Harriet Tyler.

James Jameson, grandfather of our subject, married a daughter of David Myers, of Adams County, to whom were born Nancy and David. The father was also a physician of Allentown, Penn., and principal owner of a chain bridge across the Lehigh River at that place. He was born in 1771 and died in 1831. Nancy, daughter of James Jameson, married Henry (her first cousin), son of Jacob Myers, of New Chester, Penn., and had issue: Jacob A., Singleton (deceased), Henry Jameson, Ann E. J., Horatio Gates, David P. and William (latter deceased). David Jameson, son of James, married and had issue: Henry M., Amelia, Nancy, James B., Rush and Elnora. They lived one and a half miles east of Gettysburg, and their brick barn was used as a field hospital by the Confederates during and after the battle of Gettysburg. Jacob A., son of Henry and Nancy J. Myers, a native of Adams County, married Sarah Deardorff, of York Springs, and their children were Emily S., George H., Ellis G. (deceased), Nancy, Leigh R., Jacob U. and William B. Jacob A. resided many years on a farm near York Springs, in Adams County; then moved to Bethlehem, Penn., where he operated coal lands, which made him rich. Henry J. Myers, son of Henry and Nancy Myers, and the subject proper of this sketch, was born in Adams County November 22, 1826. He married Belinda M. Slagle, of Hanover, York Co., Penn., and to them were born Charles, Robert Gates, Jacob Ross, Edward, Annola, all of whom are deceased, except Jacob Ross (Charles reached his sixteenth year). Henry J. Myers was elected to the State Legislature in 1860, and re-elected in 1862, and since 1873 has been agent at New Oxford for the H. J. H. & G. Railroad in connection with his business, that of a commission merchant and produce dealer. Ann E. J., daughter of Henry and Nancy J. Myers, was born in Adams County; married Dr. Lewis Stonesifier, of Littlestown, and had one son, A. C. Stonesifier. After the Doctor's death she married J. M. Walter, of Gettysburg, by whom she had one son, George M., now an attorney at law. Horatio Gates Myers married and had issue—Herndon and Elizabeth. He was a merchant of Hanover, and at the outbreak of the late war became captain of a company in a Pennsylvania

regiment, and died from exposure at Verdant Mead, Hagerstown, Md. Mollie, his widow, married William Russell of Lewistown, Penn. Emily S., daughter of Jacob A. Myers, married James Ellis, of Pottsville, Penn., attorney for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and member of the Legislature from Schuylkill. George H. Myers, president of First National Bank and burgess of Bethlehem, Penn., married Callie Weiss. Nancy, his sister, wedded F. C. Mattes. Leigh R., a prominent lawyer of Bethlehem, Penn., married Kitty Weiss. William B. resides in Bethlehem, Penn., he married a Miss Chapman and has issue. J. Upton, another son, is a capitalist in Bethlehem, Penn. J. Ross, son of our subject, was born near New Chester, Penn., June 30, 1867, now a student of Ursinus College, Montgomery County, Penn. Herndon Myers, son of Horatio Gates Myers, married Edith, daughter of Gen. J. Irvin Gregg, and resides at Altoona, Penn. Elizabeth, his sister, married a son of B. L. Hewitt, of Hollidaysburg, and now resides in Jamestown, Dakota. Rush, son of James Buchanan Jamieson, is a telegraph operator in Philadelphia, Penn. J. B. Jamieson, Sr., who was during the late war first lieutenant of the Union Light Guard, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and commander of President Lincoln's and Andrew Johnson's body-guard, married for his second wife Miss Amanda C. Myers, of Hanover, and removed to Lake Como, Putnam County, Florida, where he now lives.

PIUS J. NOEL, grocer, New Oxford, was born in Oxford Township, this county, in 1832, a son of Peter R. and Lydia A. (Clunk) Noel, who for many years have resided on a farm in the vicinity of Oxford, and to whom were born twelve children (all in Adams County), viz.: Caroline, Pius J., Mary, John, Agnes, William, Joseph, James, Louisa, Francis, Lydia A. and Lucinda. At the age of eighteen Pius J. began the blacksmith's trade with his uncle, Joseph Clunk. In 1854 the family removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., where William, Pius J., Joseph and James opened a wheelwright shop, the former two being smiths and the latter wagon-makers. The brothers continued the business until 1873, when Pius J. returned to Adams County and engaged in the mercantile business at New Oxford, in which he is still engaged. In 1856 our subject paid a visit to Pennsylvania, and married Miss Caroline, daughter of James and Mary (Myers) Robinson, who had been neighbors of the Noels for many years, Miss Robinson being one of his schoolmates. Mr. Noel returned to Grand Rapids, taking with him his young bride, and during their stay there eight children were born to them: Mary, William, James, Ella, Martha, Cora, Henry (deceased) and Carrie (deceased). After their return to New Oxford, two sons, Pius and Lewis, were born. Mrs. Noel died in March, 1882. Mr. Noel is a self-made man, and has earned every dollar he is worth. In business he has always been successful, and has avoided politics, so far as a desire for official honors is concerned. From infancy he has been a consistent Catholic. Mary, the eldest daughter, is a Sister of Charity. Ella and Cora received a liberal education at the academy at McSherrystown, and are housekeepers for their father. One son, James, is engaged in business for himself at Waynesboro, and another son, William, is clerking for his father at the present time.

ELIAS ROTH, architect and builder, New Oxford, was born at Roth's Mills, in Butler Township, Adams County, Penn., July 21, 1829, a son of Jonas and Barbara (Kauffman) Roth, natives, former of York County, and the latter in the vicinity of East Berlin. The parents came to the neighborhood of Roth's Mills about 1825, and the father was occupied as a farmer through life. They reared nine children: Maria, Elias, Jeremiah, Henry, Abraham, Reuben and Sarah (twins), Leander and Susanna, the latter died in infancy) all of whom, except Susanna, attended public schools and received a fair education. Leander, who is now practicing in York County, studied medicine, and graduated at the Philadelphia Medical College. Elias was gifted with unusual ability in the art of mechanism, and without instructor (while working on a farm, and before he was twenty years of age) was making furniture which found a ready sale. His first attempt at building was the barn on the home farm, still standing, which he put up when twenty one years of age, from which time he engaged regularly in the business. For thirty-five years he has been the leading architect and builder in Adams County, and has furnished designs for thirty churches, located in Adams, York, Franklin and Montgomery Counties, Penn., and Frederick County, Md. He has erected one half of these, notably among which are the Reformed Church at New Chester and the Lutheran at the Pines, the Reformed and Lutheran Churches at Emmittsburg, Md., the Reformed Church and public school building at Waynesboro, the Lutheran, Reformed and Methodist Churches at New Oxford, the Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist and Catholic Churches at Hanover, York County. All the principal houses erected in New Oxford since 1860 were designed and built by him. He has invented and manufactured a saw file set and jointer that has revolutionized the art of saw-filing, and to date has sold over 30,000. He came to New Oxford in 1860, and two years later was married to Sarah Shane, and to them were born ten children, six of whom are living, viz.: Anna M., Harry G., Kate E., Jennie S., Cora B. and John E.

W. C. SANDROCK, M. D., P. O. New Oxford, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1854, a son of Julius F. and Sophia Sandrock, the former of whom was, for upward of a quarter of a century, a prominent grocer of that city, and reared a family of four children, of whom the Doctor is the eldest. Our subject received his scholastic education at Knapp's

Institute, Baltimore. There he studied medicine with Dr. H. W. Webster, Jr., a prominent physician and surgeon, as well as a member of one of the most noted families of Maryland. In 1872 he entered the College of Pharmacy, and in 1875 was graduated from that institution, taking the first prize in a class of fifteen. In the same year he matriculated in the University of Maryland, and in the spring of 1878 graduated in medicine. Locating in Baltimore, he practiced five and a half years, and had an extensive practice, but close application to the laborious duties of a practicing physician caused ill health, which necessitated his removal to a more salubrious clime, and the smoky air of the city was exchanged, in the autumn of 1883, for a home in the pleasant borough of New Oxford. In 1879 his marriage with Miss Louisa, daughter of Henry and Louisa Wagner, was celebrated. Mr. Wagner was one of the celebrated Seventh Regiment of Hussars, Col. Baron De Marbot commanding, under Napoleon Bonaparte, and was in action at Waterloo. While residing in Baltimore Mr. Wagner was a teacher of languages. He died in 1865. To the Doctor and his wife two sons have been born: Edgar and Walter. Dr. Sandrock has, by reason of merit and skill, firmly established himself in practice, which is not only large, but is rapidly extending among the best families of this section of the county. Although a young man, his education and lengthy training has eminently fitted him to discharge well the practice of medicine and surgery, and his success is all that could be desired, in both a social and professional sense. He is a member of the school board, also belongs to the Patmos Lodge, No. 348, A. F. & A. M., of Hanover, and is a member of Adams County Medical Society.

ABRAHAM SHEELY, dealer in lumber, New Oxford, was born near Littlestown, Adams Co., Penn., January 20, 1828. His father was Jacob Sheely, a son of Nicholas Sheely, who emigrated from Germany in an early day and settled in Mountpleasant Township, on land now owned by Solomon Snyder, which he entered from the Government. He subsequently married Elizabeth Rife, of this county, and their first son, Jacob, was born in 1799. Jacob's birth was followed by that of John, Hannah, Mary and two other daughters, whose names are unknown. Upon the farm the parents remained until the death of the sire, when the mother rented the farm and remained upon it until her death, which occurred in 1840. Jacob was married to a daughter of Diederich Bishop, by whom he had six children, of whom John, David, Rebecca and Eliza were reared. Jacob, by trade, was a blacksmith, and had a shop near Alloway's Creek, on the Gettysburg Turnpike; he also owned a small farm in that vicinity. The death of his wife occurred about 1820, and two years later he was married to Catherine, daughter of John Erhart, of this county. Subsequently he moved to Germany Township, and worked at his trade, one and a half miles distant from Littlestown, where our subject was born. Six children were born to Jacob Sheely and his wife Catherine, of whom he reared Abraham, Joseph and Catherine, the others dying in infancy. Jacob purchased a farm in that vicinity, and erected a blacksmith shop, and there lived for several years. Our subject was educated principally in Germany Township, and was married, at the age of twenty-four, to Catherine Eckert. They commenced housekeeping on a small farm in Union Township, now owned by William Weikart. For a number of years he was engaged in the huckster business, and in 1861 came to New Oxford, and in connection with huckstering engaged in the dry goods trade. Later this was abandoned for the grain and produce business, to which, in 1867, he added a stock of lumber, to which branch of business he has since devoted his attention. He was one of the members of the first borough council, after the incorporation of New Oxford borough, and from that time to the present, with the exception of two years, he has remained a member of that body. His popularity and business qualifications made him the choice of the Democratic party, in 1884, for county commissioner, to which office he was elected, and is now one of the present incumbents. To Mr. and Mrs. Sheely nine children have been born, seven of whom are living: George C. (married to Clara Diehl), Charles H. (married to Sallie Chronister), William F., Catherine Elizabeth (wife of H. C. Sanders), Sarah Jane, John A. and Edward V., all residents of New Oxford except Mrs. Sanders, who resides at Harrisburg. During the long business life of Mr. Sheely his sterling qualities have made him a central figure in commercial circles, and as a man of merit his repeated official terms furnish abundant proof.

HENRY I. SMITH, editor and publisher, P. O. New Oxford, is a native of York County, Penn., born at Hanover, May 13, 1859. His parents were Jacob and Mary A. (Eckenrode) Smith, whose history is given above. Henry I. obtained a fair education in the public schools of his native place, and in the spring of 1878 commenced the printer's trade with H. J. Miller, of White Hall, Adams County, and in the autumn of that year purchased an interest in the *Weekly Visitor*, then owned by Mr. Miller. In the spring of 1879 the press and material were removed to New Oxford and the name of the paper was changed to the New Oxford *Item*, the first number of which was issued on April 18. In February, 1880, Mr. Smith purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the paper, the circulation of which, under his judicious management, has been greatly increased and the paper improved. There is connected with the *Item* one of the finest job printing offices in the eastern part of Adams County. December 25, 1881, Mr. Smith was married to Mary C., daughter of H. J. and Louisa Hemler, of Mountpleasant Township, Mrs. Smith

being the eldest of seventeen children, her birth occurring in 1858. Both the Smith and the Hemler families are long-time residents of Adams County and have always been enterprising farmers

JACOB SMITH, farmer, P. O. New Oxford, is descended from Charles Smith, who, in about 1766, with a brother, came from Germany, both of whom were sold to pay their passage, and parted never to meet again. Charles was then eighteen years of age; subsequently he was married to Miss Spitler, and settled on a farm in Mountpleasant Township, this county, near the village of Bonneauville. Eight sons and four daughters were born to this union, of whom the following named can be located: Joseph, John, Jacob, Catherine, Andrew, Charles, Peter and Anthony. Of these, Joseph was the father of our subject. The death of the mother occurred several years before that of the father, who lived to the ripe old age of eighty-six. Joseph, at the age of twenty seven, was married to Magdalene, daughter of Jacob Lawrence, and they commenced housekeeping on the Smith homestead. He was given a part of that farm, and afterward purchased the remaining interests. This farm he sold about 1832, and purchased another nearer Gettysburg. Of the children born to this union, George, Jacob, Catharine, Marian, John, Joseph, Allovicee and Levi were born on the old farm, and Sarah, Louis, Pius and Cordelia on the subsequent purchase. Joseph had reared his children strictly to the Catholic faith, and until his death, in 1859, was a regular attendant at church services. Jacob Smith was born November 7, 1822. He learned the blacksmithing trade with John Felix, commencing the same at the age of eighteen years. He has since worked at the trade in different parts of the United States, and during the Mexican war was employed as a blacksmith by the Government. After peace was declared he traveled through Mexico, and sailed from the Gulf of California to San Francisco, returning home via the Isthmus of Panama. In 1850 he was married to Mary A., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hemler) Eckenrode. During his wandering our subject secured money enough to procure a farm, which he now owns, and upon which he has since resided, with the exception of two years spent in Hanover, and on which were born the following named children: Edward J., John F., William W. (deceased), Mary E., Laura (deceased), Maternus J., Emory N., Francis S. and Oliver A. Two of their children were born—Josephine, at her grandfather's home in Mountpleasant Township, and Henry I., in Hanover, York County. Of this large family of sons and daughters all are living but two.

CHAPTER LXVI.

READING TOWNSHIP.

JOHN L. BOSSERMAN, farmer, P. O. East Berlin, was born in Reading Township, Adams Co., Penn., December 23, 1844, and is a son of Daniel and Susanna (Lerew) Bosserman, natives of this county. His father resided all his life in Reading Township, engaged in farming, but retired from active life some time prior to his death, which occurred March 27, 1886; his widow is yet living at the age of sixty-six years. John L. was reared on a farm, remaining with his parents until twenty-five years of age, when he married and located on his father's farm, where he lived until the spring of 1886. He then moved to where he now resides, and where he owns 100 acres of land. He makes a specialty of raising fine stock, cattle, etc. He was married September 9, 1869, to Dilla J. Raffenspiger. They are the parents of six children: Minnie K., Albert L., Almira, Nettie M., Collin A. and Ryno. Mr. Bosserman was drafted during the Rebellion, but paid $850 for a substitute. He is a Republican in politics.

W. HOWARD DICKS, farmer, P. O. New Chester, was born in Adams County, Penn., September 13, 1842, and is a son of Thomas N. and Lydia A. (Hanes) Dicks, natives of Adams County. His father was a farmer, but in his younger days, when the railroad was yet in its infancy, he was engaged in hauling goods from Baltimore, Md., to Pittsburgh, Penn., taking about eighteen days to go through. He engaged in farming where W. Howard now resides on 137 acres, until his death, which occurred October 25, 1884. Our subject was brought up on a farm, remaining with his parents until twenty years of age, when he attended the college at New Oxford, under Dr. Pfeiffer for two years. In 1868 he took a pleasure trip through Illinois and Iowa, and while in the West taught three months, but hunted most of the time. Previous to going West he had taught four terms of school, and four terms after coming home, and is a well educated man. He farms on the old homestead, comprising 137 acres, and makes a specialty of raising cattle,

also buying and selling some. He is a great lover of sport and spends his leisure time in hunting, killing deer, etc., and has now in his posession a set of eight-prong antlers, which he took from a deer he killed in Virginia. There were ten children in his father's family, nine of whom are now living: W. Howard, J. W., John A., Neely, H. B., R. M., Margaret A., Kate E. and Mattie A. Most of the family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Dicks has held the offices of township and county auditor. He received the nomination for Assembly at the Democratic County Convention on the 14th of June, 1886, and will be elected, as this county is largely Democratic.

AARON B. KAUFFMAN, farmer, P. O. Bermudian, was born in Reading Township, this county, December 12, 1838, and is a son of Christian and Margaret (Binder) Kauffman, natives of Pennsylvania. His father followed farming nearly all his life and came from Lancaster to Adams County when quite small. He died October 1, 1881; his widow is still living at the age of seventy-seven years. Aaron B. was reared on a farm, and remained with his parents until twenty-three years of age, when he married and settled on the old homestead, where he remained about two years. He then moved to another farm, which his father owned, where he lived eight years. In 1874 he moved to where he now resides, and owns 200 acres of land with very good improvements. He married, September 20, 1860, Anna M. Bushey, who bore him seven children, six of whom are living: Elias L., Christian B., Ida N., Ellen J., Mary E. and Minnie M. Elmira J., is deceased. Mr. Kauffman is now engaged in the poultry business. He gets from eighty to ninety dozen eggs a week, has a flock of 200 hens and a fine poultry yard. He also raises cattle to some extent.

LEVI LAYDOM, farmer, P. O. New Chester, was born in Adams County, Penn., December 31, 1826, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Chronister) Laydom, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of whom, a farmer by occupation, died in January, 1878. Levi was reared on a farm, and remained at home until the war broke out. In 1862 he was drafted in Company F, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, served ten months, and participated in the battle of the "Deserted House," in Virginia. His draft expired in July, 1863, when he was honorably discharged. He was again drafted in November, 1864, and served until the close of the war, when he was discharged. He returned home, engaged in farming, and now owns seventy-five acres of good land. He married, May 9, 1877, Eliza A. Myers. He and his wife are members of the church.

CORNELIUS MYERS, retired farmer, P. O. Hampton, was born October 29, 1815, in Adams County, Penn., and is a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Smyser) Myers, natives of York County, Penn., who located in Reading Township in an early day, where the former followed farming until he was about sixty years of age, when he removed to New Chester, Steuben Township, where he remained until his death in 1881. Cornelius was reared on a farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered the store of John Brough, where he clerked about one year; then went to New Oxford and there clerked for two years; next went to Gettysburg and clerked for six months; then returned to Hampton and clerked for about three years; afterward worked at farming, etc. He was employed in driving a team from Baltimore to Pittsburgh for about one year. November 29, 1838, he married Levina, daughter of John and Nancy Brough, natives of Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Myers the following children were born: Cornelius L., Seright, Nancy E., and Levina, all living and married, and John and Philip L. are deceased. After marriage, Mr. Myers settled on his father-in-law's farm, where he remained three years; then bought 100 acres of land from his father, on which he remained twelve years, when he sold out and bought 118 acres from his father-in-law, on which he remained until 1877. He then moved to Hampton, where he is now leading a retired life. He owns the property where he resides and 140 acres of good land. He has held he offices of inspector of elections and school director, and also several other offices. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Lutheran Church.

ANDREW MYERS, farmer, P. O. Hampton, was born in Reading Township, this county, in March, 1826, and is a son of Philip and Mary (Haverstock) Myers, natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared on a farm and remained at home until he was thirty-five years of age, when he went to work for himself. He married and moved to where he now resides, and owns seventy-seven acres of land. In 1863 he was drafted into Company I, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania, Eleventh Corps; served about four months under Gen. Leacock, and traveled 300 miles in thirteen days on foot. He did not participate in any battles, but was always in readiness. He married, in January, 1867, Susanna Border, who bore him seven children: Lewis, Mary E., Charlie, Alice, Soder, Emma and Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a Republican in politics.

HENRY MYERS, merchant, Hampton, was born in Adams County, Penn., to Philip and Mary (Haverstock) Myers, also natives of Adams County. His father, who was a farmer, died on the old home-place. His grandparents were also natives of Pennsylvania. Henry Myers was reared on the farm until he was eighteen years of age. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for about ten years. From 1869 until 1870 he was engaged in the grocery business at Harrisburg, Penn., and in the latter year moved to Roxbury, Cumberland County, where he engaged in mercantile business,

keeping dry goods and groceries, and thus continued for two years. In 1871 he came to Hampton, where he has been engaged in business ever since. He keeps a good stock of dry goods and groceries, has a large trade, and has won the confidence of the entire community by dealing honestly with all. He was married March 12, 1870, to Sarah A., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Snyder) Cline, natives of Lancaster County, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are the parents of five children, four of whom are living, Raymond, Luther, Clara, and Minnie, the deceased was an infant. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Myers was appointed postmaster in 1871, and served until 1875.

CORNELIUS SMITH, retired farmer, P. O. Hampton, was born August 26, 1826, in Adams County, Penn., and is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Crumb) Smith, natives of Maryland. His father was a farmer and moved to Adams County, Penn., at an early day, where he lived until his death in 1878. Our subject was reared on a farm, and remained with his parents until he was thirty-five years of age, when he commenced farming on his own account, and lived on the homestead six years. In 1866 he moved to Hampton and bought the property where he now resides, and where he has followed farming until last year, when he retired. He owns twenty-five acres of good land. March 6, 1869, he married Nancy Dicks. Mr. Smith is an enterprising, intelligent citizen. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE W. SPANGLER, miller, P. O. Hampton, was born in Reading Township, this county, January 21, 1844, and is a son of Rudolph and Mary (Snyder) Spangler, natives of Pennsylvania. His father spent his life in agricultural pursuits, and died in 1846. George W. was reared on a farm, remaining at home until he was ten years of age, when he was put out among strangers until eighteen years of age. He then learned the miller's trade at Atheburg's Mill, serving an apprenticeship of one year. He has worked in different places ever since. He has lately rented the grist mill owned by William P. Himes, located about two miles northwest of Hampton, which he has operated about one year. He is a competent miller and does good work. He is a member of the Reformed Church; politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN SPANGLER, farmer, P. O. New Chester, brother of the above, was born in Reading Township, this county, March 4, 1845. He was reared on the farm and remained with his mother all his life, his father having died when he was but four months old. He now owns sixty-four acres of land where he resides. He married January 20, 1870, Amelia Morrow, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Morrow, natives of Pennsylvania, and to this union were born three children: Georgiana, Charles and James Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Spangler are members of the Reformed Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

DR. DAVID M. C. WHITE, P. O. Hampton, was born November 8, 1820, near Hampton, Adams County, a son of David and Sarah (Dicks) White, also natives of the same county. His father followed farming until 1826, when he moved to Hampton and entered mercantile business, which he followed for a number of years. Later he engaged in speculating, but died suddenly at Fort Wayne, Ind., August 10, 1853, and was buried in Hampton. Our subject was six years of age when his parents moved to Hampton. In early life he received a good education and assisted in his father's store. Later he studied dentistry and located in Hampton, where he has since resided and where he has an extensive practice. In 1845 he married Retura S. Blish, who bore him seven children: Charles, Emma, Wert, David, John, Sarah and Heber, five of whom are now living. Mrs. White died October 1, 1863. Her father, Dr. Charles Blish, was a native of Massachusetts and one of the pioneer settlers of Hampton, Adams Co., Penn., where he located in 1818, and established an extensive practice. He was also the first postmaster of Hampton, and took an active part in everything calculated to build up the place and promote the interests of the community. He died May 9, 1861, at the age of sixty-nine years, leaving three daughters: Retura, Hannah and Addie. Dr. White's second marriage took place in 1876.

JACOB WOLF, merchant, Hampton, was born in Adams County, Penn., June 4, 1826, and is a son of James and Polly (Little) Wolf, natives of Pennsylvania. His grandparents were also natives of Pennsylvania, but his great grandfather was born in Germany. James Wolf, in early life, was engaged at carriage-making, but later followed the trade of a chair-maker, and died in Adams County March 16, 1855, and was buried in Hampton Cemetery. Our subject was reared near New Chester, where he learned the chair maker's trade, which he followed for thirty years at different points. In 1858 he entered mercantile business at Hampton, which he continued until 1865, when he moved to Hollinstown, Cumberland County, and engaged in the same business for four years, working one year at his trade. In 1869 he moved to Hunterstown, where he bought a farm of eighty acres, which he rented out, working at his trade for twelve years. In 1880 he sold his farm, moved back to Hampton, and again entered mercantile business, which he has since followed. He was married January 6, 1848, to Mary A., daughter of Griffith and Anna E. Conner, and to this union ten children were born, nine of whom are living: James E. an Evangelical missionary in the Indian Territory, Martha A., Susan A., Rosa A., Sarah E., Jacob O., Mary A., George B. M. and Ellie; the deceased was an infant son. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf are members of the Methodist Church. He has served as township clerk.

CHAPTER LXVII.

STRABAN TOWNSHIP.

W. D. BREAM, farmer, P. O. Unity, was born in Butler Township, this county, March 24, 1840, and is the son of John and Margaret (Myers) Bream, natives of this county. The father was a farmer, and reared a family of five children, of whom W. D. is the eldest. Our subject was reared on the farm and educated at the schools of his neighborhood. He chose the vocation of farming and in it has met with success. He is also a natural mechanic, and is able to turn his hand to any kind of mechanism. He was married, in 1866, to Anna E., daughter of Jonas Rebert, and of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Bream are the parents of the following named children: Harry C., Ella M., John M., Edwin S., Edith A., Mary N. and Edna Merttle. Mr. and Mrs. Bream are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Granite Hill, was born on the farm where he now resides February 16, 1825, a son of James and Susan (Range) Brinkerhoff; the latter a native of this county and of German descent. His father, grandfather (John Brinkerhoff) and great-grandfather were all born on the farm, which is now occupied by the seventh generation, and which formerly consisted of 640 acres, but which now numbers only 112. James and Susan Brinkerhoff's family consisted of six children, of whom Isaac F. is the second. Our subject received a rudimentary education, and from his youth up has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1846 he was united in marriage with Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Moritz, a farmer of German origin. Mr. and Mrs. Brinkerhoff have a family of five children, as follows: J. Frank (employed in the Government Mint, at Philadelphia), Mary Jane, Anna, Maggie and Fannie. The family are members of the Reformed Church, in which Mr. Brinkerhoff is elder. He has also served as school director. In politics he is a Democrat.

AMOS CASHMAN, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Plainview, was born on the farm where he now resides January 25, 1833, a son of George and Rebecca (Thomas) Cashman, also natives of this county; former, a farmer. Their family consisted of five sons, all living, of whom our subject is the third. Amos was reared on the farm where he now resides, and where he has lived all his life, except two years spent in Ohio. He has made farming his business, and is the owner of seventy-five acres in Straban Township. He has been twice married; first in 1865, to Lydia Ann Deardorff, who bore him five children; Caroline E., Rebecca E., Mary Jane, Emma Kate and Absalom. Mrs. Cashman died in 1875, and in 1877 our subject married Lucy Shull, a lady of German descent, who has borne him five children: Cora E., Luther F., Maggie B., Amos B. and Charles H. Mr. and Mrs. Cashman are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Republican. The Cashmans are of German origin and have been generally agriculturists. The farm where our subject now resides has been in the possession of the family ninety-four years.

JOHN CLEVELAND, farmer, P. O. Unity, was born on the farm where he now resides February 7, 1831, a son of John and Sophia (Essick) Cleveland; latter a native of this county. His father, who was a native of New York and of English descent, followed farming and died March 6, 1872. Their family consisted of four children, three of whom survive, our subject being the third. The paternal grandfather, Frederick Cleveland, came from New York to Pennsylvania, participated in the Revolutionary war, and the paternal great-grandfather, Jabez Cleveland, was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. The paternal grandmother, Mrs. Cleveland, was Maria VanBuren, of Dutch extraction, born in New York, daughter of Henry VanBuren, a full brother of ex-President Martin VanBuren's father, which made her mother a first cousin to the ex-President. Our subject was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. He married, January 21, 1864, Anna M. Lower, daughter of George C. and Sarah (Crum) Lower, who were of German origin; former a carpenter and farmer. The names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland are as follows: George Elmer, Sally K., John Emory, Anna Mary, Ella Margaret (deceased) and Robert Calvin. The family are members of the German Reformed Church. In politics Mr. Cleveland is a Republican. By referring to the history of the Cleveland family it is found that our subject is a relative of President Cleveland.

EPHRAIM DEARDORFF, farmer and stock grower, P. O. Gettysburg, is a native of this county, born January 19, 1822, a son of Daniel and Eva M. (Miller) Deardorff, the former of whom was born of German parents in this county, where he spent most of his life; the latter was born in York County, Penn. Ephraim, their only child, was

educated in the district school, and from his youth has followed agricultural pursuits, in which he has been successful. He is the owner of 150 acres of land on which he resides and which he acquired by industry and self-denial. In 1844, he married Jane M. Deamree, who bore him the following named children: Sarah E., Mary M., John and D. W., a farmer and teacher. Mrs. Deardorff died October 26, 1853, and August 22, 1855, our subject was united in marriage with Anna M. Lott, to which union were born Jacob (deceased), Elizabeth E., Ephraim Oscar, Anna Belle (a teacher), Charles Howard and William Henry (a teacher). Mr. and Mrs. Deardorff are members of the German Baptist Church, in which denomination he has been deacon. He is a useful, influential farmer, and it is said of him that no man was ever turned from his door hungry.

WALTER H. DECHERT, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. New Chester, was born in Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn., May 2, 1854, a son of Peter and Margaret (Hoffman) Dechert, the latter of whom was born on the farm where Walter H. now resides, in Straban Township, and with whom she makes her home. Peter Dechert was born in Chambersburg, of German origin, and for many years was proprietor and editor of the *Valley Spirit*, at Chambersburg, and was widely known for his ability as an editor. Politically he was a Democrat. He died March 1, 1875, a member of the Lutheran Church. He was a man of enterprise and a citizen of much influence in the community. His family consisted of two children, of whom Walter H. survives. Our subject received a common school education in youth, and later attended the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg. He adopted farming as his vocation, at which he has been very successful, and is the owner of 332 acres of land where he resides, which is well improved and stocked. In 1875, he married Emma Thomas, of German origin. They have one child—Mervin Roy. Mr. and Mrs. Dechert are members of the Lutheran Church, of which he has been deacon. In politics he is a Democrat. He is one of Straban's prominent farmers.

AMOS M. DETRICK, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Heidlersburg, this county, November 20, 1839, a son of David and Elizabeth (Houck) Detrick, natives of Pennsylvania, latter of whom was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1801, and died in November, 1885. His father was born in this county in 1806, and still survives; he is of German descent; was in early life a carpenter, but later a farmer and merchant. His family consisted of four children. Amos M. was reared on the farm and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He has passed his life in this county, except some years after the war which he spent in Maryland. In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in Company B, and was in the following battles: Brandy Station, Locust Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Monocacy, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburg, Sailor's Creek; also following skirmishes: Wapping Heights, Kelly's Ford, Talopotomay, Bermuda Hundred, Snicker's Gap, Charlestown, Smithfield, New Market. The distance he traveled was, by rail, 825 miles; by water, 625 miles; distance marched, 1,975 miles; total, 3,425 miles. He served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged, and has since followed farming. June 9, 1861, Mr. Detrick married Lydia A., daughter of Jonathan C. Forest, who lived to be ninety-two years old, and was never sick a day in his life, except the two weeks before his death. Mrs. Detrick is of German origin, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Detrick is a member of the G. A. R., and commander of Corp. Skelly Post No. 9. He is a Republican in politics.

J. R. DICKSON, A. M., M. D., Hunterstown, was born near this place February 23, 1853, a son of John and Martha E. (Campbell) Dickson, natives of Pennsylvania. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early Scotch-Irish settlers of Straban Township, this county. His father was a farmer, and his family consisted of five children, the Doctor being the second. Our subject was reared on the farm, attended the common school, and spent two years at Chambersburg Academy under the instruction of Prof. Shumaker; then entered Lafayette College, Penn., and graduated in the class of 1877. The same year he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1880, and has been in the practice of his profession in Straban Township since 1881. He married, January 31, 1882, Margaret R., daughter of John and Rebecca (Taughinbaugh) McCrea, of Scotch-Irish origin; former of whom was superintendent of iron furnaces in Armstrong County, Penn., many years. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson are parents of the following children: James Allen, Martha Campbell, and an infant not named. Mrs. Dickson is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Dickson has been school director, and at present is justice of the peace of his township. He is the owner of 240 acres of land, well improved and valuable, where he resides.

JOSEPH A. DIEHL, farmer and thresher, P. O. Plainview, was born in this county, November 7, 1840, a son of Samuel (a farmer) and Catherine (Bream) Diehl, natives of York and Adams Counties, Penn., respectively, and of German origin. Their family consisted of seven children, Joseph A. being the fourth. Our subject was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools, and chose farming as his occupation, in connection with which, for seventeen years, he has operated a threshing machine, for the last eight years a steam thresher. In 1863 he married Anna Mary Heagy, daughter of John and Amanda (Weigle) Heagy, natives of this county, and of German origin. Mr.

and Mrs. Diehl have one child—Hermie Irene—whose profession is music teaching. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Diehl is a Republican.

S. A. GILLILAND, farmer and stock grower, P. O. Gettysburg, was born on the farm where he now resides, June 4, 1834, a son of Flemming and Sarah Gilliland, natives of Straban Township, this county. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early Scotch-Irish settlers of Adams County, and many of them participated in the Revolution and also in the war of 1812. Our subject's father, who was a farmer by occupation, was a soldier in the latter struggle. His family consisted of four children, three of whom are still living: J. J. F., a druggist in Texas; S. A.; and Sarah E., who resides in Gettysburg. S. A. grew to manhood in Straban Township on the farm where he now resides, and was educated at the country school. As an agriculturist he has met with great success, and his farm consists of 225 acres of land. In 1865 he married Margaret G., daughter of James McKnight, of Allegheny County, Penn., and their union was blessed with five children, three now living; W. Fleming, Sarah E. and John H. Mrs. Gilliland died May 20, 1885, a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. Gilliland is a Democrat. His grandfather was a judge and held the first court in Adams County; also was in the State Senate a number of terms.

DR. CHARLES EDWARD GOLDSBOROUGH, Hunterstown, was born December 16, 1834, at Graceham, Frederick Co., Md., and studied medicine in his father's office and at the University of Maryland. His family on his father's side were Anglo-Saxon, and on his mother's Scotch. His paternal ancestors were seated at Goldsborough Hall, near Knaresborough, Yorkshire, England, on several cates of land granted to the head of the family by William the Conqueror. The head of the family in America was an officer in the British Army, who settled near Cambridge, Dorchester Co., Md., in early colonial times. Robert Goldsborough, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a distinguished black-letter lawyer, and, although educated at the Middle Temple, in London, and married there Miss Sarah Yerbury, he headed the Maryland Delegation in the First and Second Continental Congresses that met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, in 1774–76, against the mother country. He supported and voted for Richard Henry Lee's resolution, July 2, and also the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776; but as the Declaration was ordered to be engrossed and was not signed until August 2, following, a sickness, that soon after proved fatal, prevented his being present at that time, and it was signed by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who succeeded him, but was not a member when the bill was passed, July 4. His son William, also a lawyer by profession, married Miss Sallie Worthington, of Annapolis, Md., and located at Frederick City after the Revolutionary war, where, in May, 1804, Leander W., his youngest son, was born, who married Sarah Ann, daughter of Capt. Perry Dunkin, who for many years sailed from Baltimore, and was finally lost in the ship "Cervantes." From this marriage six sons and one daughter were born, Charles Edward being the third child. After crossing the plains with an ox-team, during the immigration to California, in 1853, he returned via Cape Horn, in 1854, and commenced the practice of medicine in Hunterstown, Adams Co., Penn., in 1855. March 4, 1857, he married Mary McC. Neely, daughter of the late Capt. John Neely, by whom he had two daughters: Grace Annie, born January 8, 1858, and now married to James F. Bell, and Mary McConaughy, born March 4, 1860, and died August 31, 1860. His wife dying March 10, 1860, he entered the United States Army at Frederick City, Md., soon after the battle of Ball's Bluff, and assisted in establishing the United States General Hospital at that place. Upon the invasion of Maryland by Gen. Lee he was captured, September, 6, 1862, but, upon Lee evacuating the city, was released and did efficient service after the battle of Antietam, as executive officer, in establishing hospitals for the wounded at Frederick. At the battle of Winchester, Va., June 15, 1863, he was again captured on the field at Carter's Woods, by his brother, William, who was serving as major of the Second Maryland Infantry, Confederate States Army, and sent to Libby prison, where he was confined a prisoner until November following, when he received the following parole:

"RICHMOND, October 20, 1863.

"Dr. Charles E. Goldsborough has permission to go North, upon his giving his parole of honor to return to Richmond, Va., within forty days, if he does not secure the acquiescence of the Federal authorities in the following propositions, to wit: That all surgeons on both sides shall be unconditionally released, except such as have charges preferred against them. Such proposition is to be understood as embracing not only those already in captivity, but all surgeons who may hereafter be captured. RO. OULD,

"*Agent of Exchange.*"

(INDORSED.) "I accept the conditions proposed in the above instrument of writing, and hereby give my parole of honor to comply with its requirements.

"C. E. GOLDSBOROUGH,

"*First Assistant Surgeon Fifth Regiment Maryland Infantry.*"

Aided by Sec. S. P. Chase and others, he succeeded in effecting the release of about 100 Federal surgeons confined in Libby prison, and more than as many Confederate sur-

geons confined in Fort McHenry, but through the opposition of Gen. Grant and Edwin M. Stanton he was unable to do anything toward effecting a general exchange of prisoners, as was hoped. In December, 1863, he was assigned to duty at Fort Delaware, where he found his brother William, who had been severly wounded and captured at Gettysburg, and Eugene, belonging to Harry Gilmore's battalion of cavalry, both prisoners of war. Eugene died a prisoner, and William, after being sent to Morris Island and Fort Pulaski, was returned to Fort Delaware and released in July, 1865, after being a prisoner more than two years. In the spring of 1864 Dr. Goldsborough went with his regiment to Bermuda Hundred, on the James River, and joined the forces of Gen B. F. Butler, and assisted in the siege of Petersburg, where he was wounded July 6, 1864, and sent to Chesapeake Hospital. After his recovery, being unfit for field duty because of disability contracted in the service, he was assigned to duty at Lincoln Hospital, in Washington, D. C., where he remained until August, 1865, when he returned to Hunterstown and resumed his practice, and engaged extensively in farming. November 14, 1866, he married Miss Alice E., daughter of Jesse McCreery, and had ten children, as follows: Eugene Worthington, born April 9, 1868; Alice Lenore, born January 23, 1870; Virginia G., born August 29, 1871; Fannie Josephine, born May 3, 1874; Charles Edward, born September 15, 1875; Martha Estelle, born March 25, 1877; Sara Neva, born September 8, 1878; Vera S., born May 26, 1880; Robert McCreery, born September 3, 1881, and died March 4, 1883, and William Worthington, born March 29, 1883. In politics Dr. Goldsborough, although descended from old Federal stock, early in life embraced the faith of Jefferson and Jackson, and always espoused Democratic principles; but when the party became contaminated with Hamiltonianism, he refused to be bound by its conventions, and voted independently for such candidates as nearest conformed to his political views. He regards the "mugwump" as the offspring of political adultery. He is a member of Corp. Skelly Post, No. 9, Gettysburg, G. A. R.

GEORGE J. GROVE, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Westminster, Carroll Co., Md., June 19, 1848, a son of Jacob and Mary (Harbod) Grove; the latter a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent. The father was born in Martinsburg, Va., March 31, 1790, of German descent. He was a son of Jacob, Sr., who was a native of Germany, a wheelwright (he spelled his name Groff instead of Grove). Jacob Jr., was also a wheelwright in early life, having learned his trade in Hanover, but later followed farming. He was twice married. George J. being the third child by the second wife. Our subject was educated at Westminster, Md., has traveled over most of the western country, and for a time was engaged in mining; has made altogether, five trips to the far West. On his return in 1883, he engaged in agricultural pursuits on the farm left by his father, which consists of 130 acres. His mother is still living, and resides with him. In 1886, Mr. Grove married Amanda, daughter of Jacob Foot, a farmer; she is of German origin and a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Grove is a member of the United Brethren Church, and also a teacher in the Sunday-school. Politically, he is a Republican.

F. A. HANKEY, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Cumberland Township, this county, March 6, 1836, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Shriver) Hankey, natives of Maryland and of German origin. Jacob was a farmer and also a cattle dealer and drover which occupation he followed for many years. His family consisted of eight children, F. A. being the fourth. Our subject's early education was obtained at the common schools and later at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. He was reared on the farm and has followed agricultural pursuits, in which he has met with success. In 1863, he married Ellen C., daughter of Joseph Wible, of German origin. To Mr. and Mrs. Hankey the following named children were born: Joseph S. G., B. W., D. S., Elizabeth Rebecca A., and Willie Fred. Mr. and Mrs. Hankey are members of the Lutheran Church. He enlisted in 1863, in the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served on detached duty most of the time. He entered the enemy's lines and was the first man to go through the enemy's camp at Gettysburg and report to Gen. Meade what he saw. After the battle of Gettysburg he took charge of the hospital here until the close of the war.

JOSEPH HOLTZ, farmer and stock grower, P. O. New Chester, was born in Straban Township, this county, September 2, 1839, a son of Frederick and Sarah (Snyder) Holtz, natives of York and Perry Counties, Penn., respectively. The family are of French-German descent. The Grandfather Holtz was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; while crossing the ocean was shipwrecked, but was saved by clinging to a mast. After arriving in America, he worked in the powder-mill at Philadelphia, to pay his passage money. Frederick Holtz was married in York County, in 1833, and had a family of seven children, of whom Joseph is the sixth. Our subject was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools and Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. For three years he was engaged in the grocery and produce business in New Oxford, under the firm name of Myers & Holtz. Since then he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits and is the owner of 162 acres of land. The names of his brothers and sisters are as follows: Caroline, Sarah (wife of P. C. Harbold), Susan (wife of B. F. Leineberger), David (a farmer), Abraham (a physician, who died in Hampton) and G. W. (farmer).

ISAAC N. HULICK, farmer, P. O. New Chester, was born on the farm where he now resides, in Straban Township, this county, January 7, 1840, a son of Jacob and Sarah (Monfort) Hulick; former a native of Pennsylvania, both of low Dutch origin. Latter died June 18, 1858. His father, a tanner in early life but later a farmer, died March 29, 1882; he came into possession of the farm in 1839 from the executor of David Demeree. Isaac N., the eldest of the family of two children, was reared on the farm, receiving his education in Hunterstown Academy. He engaged in farming and owns the farm of ninety-eight acres where he now resides, which is well improved and well stocked. In 1868, he married Elizabeth A. Haverstock, a daughter of Isaac Haverstock, who was a farmer and of German origin, and their children are as follows: Jacob M., Sarah Olive, William N., Mary Jane and John Luther. Mr. and Mrs. Hulick are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a Republican in politics.

J. B. LEAS, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Menallen Township, September 2, 1823, son of Joseph and Margaret (Bender) Leas, natives of this county. The father was a brick-layer in early life, and later a farmer. His family consisted of three sons and three daughters, J. B., being the second child. The early life of our subject was spent with his parents on the farm, and his education was acquired at the district school, and from his youth to the present has followed agricultural pursuits. By his energy and industry he has succeeded and is now the owner of 187 acres in Straban Township, on which he resides. In 1850, he married Mary A. Walter, a daughter of Adam Walter, of Gettysburg. Her parents are of German origin, while Mr. Leas is of French and German. To them have been born six children: Louisa S., Ellen Mary, Maggie Sophia, Anna K., J. Walter and John H., a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Leas are members of the Lutheran Church in which he has been deacon; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He possesses the respect and confidence of the community in which he resides. In politics he is a Republican.

CORNELIUS LOTT, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Plainview, was born in Mountpleasant Township, this county, in 1821, to Henry (a farmer) and Magdalena (Houghtelin) Lott, natives of Adams County and of Holland-Dutch descent. In a family of eleven children, Cornelius is the eldest. He spent his earlier years with his parents on the farm; received his education in the school of his neighborhood; and since youth has followed agricultural pursuits. He is the owner of 150 acres of land, where he now resides. In 1849 he married Elizabeth Beggs, who died in 1853, in Lauderdale County, Tenn., where he resided at that time. He then married, in 1857, Mary J., daughter of John McIlhenny, and of Scotch-Irish origin. She has borne her husband four children, three of whom John K., David G. and M. Lizzie are living. Mr. Lott is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, in which he has been elder for eight years, and Mrs. Lott is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics; and takes an active interest in school matters and the education of his children, two of whom are teachers. He was jury commissioner from 1867 to 1870.

JOHN H. MAJORS, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Adams County, Penn., May 25, 1832, and is a son or Robert and Margaret (Kerr) Majors, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent, former of whom was a farmer in early life, but later followed milling for many years, and died in Straban Township, this county, in 1854. Their family consisted of two children: John H. and Margaret Jane (married to Harney Scott, now deceased). John H. was reared on the farm, educated in the district school, and chose farming for his vocation, which he has continued to follow to the present time. He owns ninety-four acres of land, well stocked and improved. November 24, 1857, he married Martha Jane, daughter of Hugh McIlhenny, who is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-four years; has retired from active duties, and now resides in Gettysburg. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Majors are as follows: Margaret Jane, wife of S. R. Bayly; Robert K., a farmer; and Anna H. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. Majors is a Republican. He and wife are very highly esteemed in the community to which they belong.

JACOB G. McILHENNY, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Hunterstown, was born in Adams County, Penn., February 19, 1830, a son of Hugh and Ann (Taughinbaugh) McIlhenny, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish and English origin; former of whom was a miller and a farmer, but made milling his principal occupation. They had a family of eight children, five of whom are living, and of whom Jacob G. is the second. Our subject was reared on a farm, educated at the common schools, and learned the milling trade with his father, which business he followed for twenty years, but of late years he has devoted his time to cultivating the farm where he now resides, and which consists of 180 acres, all acquired by his own exertions. Mr. McIlhenny was united in marriage, in 1854, with Miss Sarah A., daughter of Henry Lott, a farmer. Her paternal and maternal ancestors were Holland-Dutch and early settlers of this county. Mrs. McIlhenny was a very successful school teacher, and taught in Adams County for several terms. Our subject and wife are the parents of the following children: Henry Lott, now a practicing physician in the State of Kansas; William Bell, a farmer in Adams County; Jacob Harrison, a teacher in Kansas; Robert Alexander, a merchant in Ohio; John King, with his

father on the farm: Rebecca (deceased) and James Gray. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Mellhenny has been trustee many years. He takes great interest in church and school matters; has served his district as school director for six years. In 1882 he was elected county commissioner of Adams County, and served one term. Politically he is a Republican.

JACOB RUMMEL, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Hunterstown, was born in Adams County, Penn., December 13, 1825, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Stallsmith) Rummel. They were of German origin, and had a family of twelve children, of whom Jacob is the youngest. Our subject was reared on the farm, attended the district school, and subsequently learned the carpenter's trade, and devoted his time to that occupation for ten years; then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he has since successfully followed, and has a fine farm, on which he and his family now reside. He was married, March 16, 1848, to Julian Eckert, of German extraction, daughter of Henry Eckert, a farmer, and an early settler of Adams County. Mrs. Rummel bore her husband eight children, four of whom are still living: Charles H., a farmer; Rosanna C.; Emma; Jacob E., a farmer, residing in Straban Township. Mrs. Rummel died January 19, 1884, a member of the Reformed Church, of which Mr. Rummel is an elder. He enlisted, in 1864, in Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Second Brigade, Second Corps, and served until the close of the war. Politically he is a Republican.

JACOB C. SCHRIVER, carpet weaver, P. O. Gettysburg, was born December 7, 1816, a son of John and Elizabeth (Chronister) Schriver, natives of Adams County, and of German origin. The ancestors of our subject came from Germany to America about 1726; one settling in Hampton, Reading Township, one at Annapolis, Md., and another at West Philadelphia. Our subject is a member of the Hampton branch of the family. His father was a weaver by occupation, which he followed until his eighty-fourth year, and died in his eighty-eighth year; his wife lived to be eighty-four years old. Jacob C. was educated in the district school, and early in life learned the weaver's trade with his father, and has made that his principal business in connection with his farm, which consists of eighty-two acres of land. In 1840 he married Elizabeth Reynolds, a daughter of Jonathan Reynolds, and of French and German descent. Her father, who was a farmer, died at the age of seventy-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Schriver had a family of eight children, five of whom are still living: Anna Maria, wife of John Rummel; Emma Amelia, wife of Henry Weigle; Sidney S.; Francis R., a farmer, and Sadie A. The family are members of the Reformed Church, of which Mr. Schriver has been elder and deacon. He has also served as register and recorder of Adams County and school director, and served nine years as postmaster at Hampton, from 1851 to 1860.

SAMUEL SHULL, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. New Chester, was born on the farm where he now resides November 9, 1840, a son of John (a farmer) and Elizabeth (Cashman) Shull, natives of this county, and of German descent. The family of John Shull consisted of eleven children, eight of whom grew to maturity, and four are now living, of whom Samuel is the third. Our subject was reared on the farm, and acquired his education in the district school. He chose agricultural pursuits as a vocation, which he still follows, and is the owner of the farm where he now resides. In 1863 he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, was slightly wounded, and served until the close of the war; when the time of his first enlistment expired he again enlisted in the same company. In 1870 he married Miss Retura E. Eiholtz, daughter of John Eiholtz, and of German origin; she bore her husband the following-named children: Grace A., Anna C., Emma M., Gertrude E. and Kate V. Mrs. Shull died in 1882, a member of the Lutheran Church. In this church Mr. Shull has been deacon. He has also been clerk and inspector of elections; is a member of the G. A. R.; a Republican in politics.

PETER STALLSMITH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Gettysburg, was born near that place September 23, 1813, to John and Catherine (Knop) Stallsmith, natives of Pennsylvania; the former a cooper in early life, but later a farmer; he reared a family of ten children, of whom Peter is the fourth. Our subject was educated at the country school, grew to manhood on the farm, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he still follows. In 1839 he married Rebecca Rinehart, a daughter of John Rinehart, and of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Stallsmith were the parents of the following children: Mary Jane, wife of Emanuel Reed; William Henry, died in 1862; Rebecca, wife of E. W. Deardorff; John A., married to Sally Blair. Mrs. Stallsmith died in 1868, and in 1869 Mr. Stallsmith married Mrs. Hannah Herr, a daughter of George and Mary (Bream) Hartzel. Mrs. Stallsmith had one child by her first husband: Freddie Anna Herr, now the wife of George Stallsmith. The family are members of the German Reformed Church, in which Mr. Stallsmith has been deacon and elder. He votes for the man, not for the party, on political questions. He is a useful, influential citizen.

WILLIAM CLAYTON STORRICK, farmer, stock raiser and school-teacher, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in this county, September 16, 1856, a son of Adam and Margaret (Seltzer) Storrick, natives of Germany. Adam came to America in 1832, and in 1840

settled in this county. He was a tailor in early life, but later a farmer, and died in 1881; his widow, who came to America in 1833, now resides with her son. Their family consisted of seven children, five of whom are living, and of whom William C. is the youngest. Our subject was reared on the farm, and educated at the country school and at Gettysburg Normal School. He commenced teaching at the age of seventeen, and taught twelve terms in this county, four schools in all. In 1879 he married Mary J. Brinkerhoff, of Holland Dutch descent, and their children are Charley C., Nina G. and Norman W. Mr. and Mrs. Storrick are members of St. James' Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL H. TAUGHINBAUGH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Chester, was born in Reading Township, this county, June 12, 1838, a son of John L. and Barbara (Shank) Taughinbaugh, natives of this county, of German origin. John L. was a saddler, a trade he followed successfully through life. Samuel H., the eldest of the family, was reared on the farm, attended the common schools and also Cumberland Valley Institute, and taught school for two winters, but has made farming his principal occupation, in which he has met with success. He is the owner of 270 acres of well improved land—the farm where he resides, near New Chester, consisting of 130 acres. He married, in 1861, Sarah E., daughter of Samuel Deardorff, a farmer of German descent. Their children are Christian D., Anna C., William A., Samuel Emory, Charles G., Jacob Harvey, Sarah Ida and Alice May. Mr. and Mrs. Taughinbaugh are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM F. THOMAS, farmer and stock grower, P. O. Gettysburg, was born near East Berlin, Adams Co., Penn., September 17, 1834, son of Isaac C. Thomas, who was born April 10, 1807, and Anne Riffle, who was born February 29, 1809. Isaac C. Thomas had, by his first wife, six children: Sarah A., born September 23, 1829; Mary Jane, born September 23, 1830; William F.; Isaac R., born January 28, 1836; Joseph, born May 19, 1838; Catharine, born August 14, 1840. By his second wife, Sally Riffle, who was a sister of his first, there was but one child—Lydia Ann—born February 9, 1842, married to Adam Bupp, now with her mother near East Berlin. Isaac C. Thomas was a Whig in politics, a member of the Catholic Church. He died March 11, 1856. William F. Thomas, in his early day, learned the mason trade, and went to Fulton and Schuyler Counties, Ill., in 1853, and worked at the mason trade one year. In 1854 he went on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers as second engineer one year, and had to leave the boat on account of illness of his father, who died March 11, 1856, and since that time Mr. Thomas has remained in Adams County. In 1859 he married Susanna Yoe, who bore him fourteen children, all of whom are living at home: Joseph I., born August 10, 1860; Mary A., born August 15, 1861; William F. Thomas, Jr., born October 17, 1862; Henry Edwin, born December 17, 1863; Jacob L., born February 1, 1865; George A., born March 11, 1867; Lydia Jane, born August 1, 1868; Sara Catharine, born June 24, 1870; Susanna Ellis, born January 25, 1872; James Adam, born March 4, 1873; Amanda Ella, born December 25, 1874; John Andrew, born January 1, 1877; Elza Anna, born July 2, 1878; Theodore Pius, born December 17, 1879. The family are all members of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Thomas is a Democrat. He was elected director of the poor in 1884, and has now served three years. Since residing permanently in Adams County he has followed agricultural pursuits successfully, and is the owner of some very fine stock, making a specialty of Hereford cattle.

HENRY B. WEANER, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in this county September 22, 1827, a son of Conrad (a farmer by occupation) and Sarah (Bream) Weaner, natives, respectively, of York and Adams Counties, Penn. Their family consisted of twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity, of which number, Henry B. is the second. Our subject was reared on the farm, attended the common schools, and at the age of eighteen commenced to learn the carpenter trade, a vocation he followed twelve years. In 1856 he married Margaret E. Cashman, a lady of German origin, daughter of William Cashman; she bore her husband seven children, of whom the following are living: Cornelius J., James O. G. and Phebe Jane. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Weaner has served his township as school director; has been successful in business, at present owing 125 acres of land. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN WERTZ, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Gettysburg, was born on the farm where he now resides, November 7, 1819, a son of Henry and Susan (Thoman) Wertz, natives of York County, Penn. The paternal and maternal ancestors were natives of Switzerland, and early settlers of Straban Township, this county. The Wertz family first settled in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1743, where the grandfather of our subject and his three brothers enlisted in the Revolutionary war, in which struggle the last three mentioned lost their lives in defense of their country. Henry Wertz, who was a farmer, settled on the place where his son now resides, in 1810. His family consisted of six children. Our subject was reared on the farm and received a common school education. He chose farming for his vocation and is the owner of 128 acres of land. He is a Democrat; is unmarried; served twelve years as school director in this township. He is a deacon in the Reformed Church, a great reader and well posted.

MARTIN S. WITMOR, farmer and stock grower, P. O. Table Rock, was born in this county, August 24, 1829, a son of Henry and Catherine (Eyholtz) Witmor, the former of whom was born in Maryland, July 4, 1801, and died in 1874, was a farmer and served in several minor offices while a resident of Butler Township, latter was born in this county, in 1803, and is still living with her son our subject; she is of German origin. They were parents of nine children, eight of whom grew to maturity. Martin S. being the second. He was reared on the farm, attended the common schools of his native county, and embarked in the nursery business, which he followed until 1880, and during that time also paid some attention to farming, but made the nursery business his principal occupation. He is the owner of the old homestead of 142 acres of fine land well improved. In 1865 he enlisted in the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at the close of the war. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the Reformed Church, and has served his township as assessor.

J. R. WITMOR, elder brother of our subject, and who resides on the adjoining farm, was born in this county, May 12, 1827, was reared on the farm and for a time engaged in the nursery business, since which he has followed farming and stock raising. In 1858 he married Margaret Toot, daughter of Jacob Toot, who was a farmer and of German origin. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Witmor are as follows: Anna Maria, William H., a farmer; Franklin G. and George E. Mr. Witmor is a member of the Reformed Church, Mrs. Witmor of the Lutheran. Mr. Witmor owns 138 acres of well improved land.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

TYRONE TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS EHREHART, farmer, P. O. New Chester, was born in this township, in 1825, and is a son of Thomas, Sr., and Margaret (Messersmith) Ehrehart, natives of York County, Penn., who settled in this county in 1808 or 1810. They first located in New Oxford, and ten years later located in Tyrone Township, where the father engaged in farming and tanning; he was county commissioner one term, and held some of the offices of the township; was a gentleman of large business capacity, moderately successful, and a good liver. Thomas Ehrehart, Sr., had ten children: George, Sarah (deceased), Catherine, Elizabeth (deceased), Mary, Daniel, Thomas, Charles (deceased), Margaret (deceased), Agnes R. He and his wife belonged to the Lutheran Church, of which he was an official member; he died in 1855, aged sixty-eight years, and Mrs. Ehrehart only a few hours after the demise of her husband, and was buried in the same grave. Thomas Ehrehart (our subject) was reared to farm pursuits, and received a common school education. He married, in 1851, Susanna, daughter of John Thomas, and located on the place where he now resides. He has filled some of the township offices. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and officially he has held the positions of deacon and elder. They are parents of four children: Milton J., Luther T., Margaret E. and Harry E. (latter deceased). Mr. Ehrehart owns a farm of 120 acres of land, which is well improved, produces grain and rears stock. Politically he is a Democrat.

GEORGE MECKLEY, farmer and justice of the peace, P. O. Heidlersburg, was born in Tyrone Township, this county, June 29, 1842, and is a son of George Meckley, Sr., who was a son of George, the latter being a son of John George, a native of Germany, and the founder of the family in this country. George Meckley, Sr., was born in York County, Penn., and removed to Adams County, Penn., with his wife and two children, Samuel and William, in 1836. He died in August, 1870, aged sixty-three years. His wife died in 1854, aged forty-five years. Both were members of the Lutheran Church. He was a director of the poor from 1863 to 1866. To him were born eight children, six of whom were born in Adams County: Anna M. (deceased), Catherine (deceased), George, Elizabeth Ann, John F. (killed by a runaway team) and Lucy A. Mr. Meckley married Lydia (Wolf) Flickinger for his second wife. George Meckley, our subject, was reared on a farm, and in the district schools obtained a practical education. In 1865 he married Mary Getz, and immediately afterward settled where he now resides, purchasing at the time 124 acres of land. In 1879 he was elected justice of the peace of Tyrone Township, and was re elected in 1884, his term expiring in 1889; was director of his school district five years, for four of which he was secretary of the board; also served as secretary of the board of directors of the poor of Adams County, from 1882 to 1886. He is one of the directors of the Mummasburg Mutual Fire Protection Society, having been elected in 1886. Mr. Meckley pos-

sesses good executive ability, and in the discharge of his duty, whether of an official or private nature, he is always found on the side of safety and right. As proof of this, we cite the fact that, out of seventy-nine cases tried before his tribunal, only one has been appealed. He and his wife are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church, with which they have been connected upward of twenty-five years. In the church, Mr. Meckley is an untiring worker, and a generous supporter of all Christian and benevolent enterprises. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Meckley: Anna K., Mary A., William F., Minnie E., Alta A., Clara M. G. and Maggie M. He affiliates with the Democratic party.

J. P. MILLAR, farmer, P. O. Heidlersburg, was born in Tyrone Township, this county, in 1826, and is a son of Peter and Anna Margaret (Yett) Millar; former of whom died in 1873, aged eighty-six years, and the latter January 30, 1873, aged eighty-four years. Peter Millar held some of the offices of the township, and he and wife were members of the Lutheran Church, and are consistent Christian people. J. P. Millar married, in 1863, Eliza Flickinger, and settled where he now resides. He is the father of five children: Maggie, wife of Franklin March: P. Emory, J. Harry, R. M., Katy and Emma. Our subject is one of Adams County's self-made men. Having begun life with small means, he has succeeded admirably; carries on a farm of 100 acres, and owns another of 100 acres, all well improved. He and his wife belong to the Lutheran Church, with which they have been connected since quite young. For the past three years Mr. Millar has been an elder in this church, having previously been deacon. In politics he is a Democrat.

CHAPTER LXIX.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

JACOB G. BASEHOAR, farmer and miller, P. O. Littlestown, was born August 1, 1828, in Union Township, this county; son of George Basehoar, Sr., who was born December 26, 1800, near Pequea, Lancaster Co., Penn., and died in April, 1878, at Littlestown, Adams Co., Penn. George Basehoar, Sr., came to Union Township, this county, in 1828; settled on the farm now owned by Elias Basehoar, and was a farmer all his life. He married Miss Mary Grove, born near New Holland, Lancaster Co., Penn., daughter of Jacob Grove, and who died on the homestead, aged forty-five years, the mother of nine children, who reached maturity: Mrs. Susan Kindig, Jacob G., Mrs. Margaret Swartz, George D., Mary A., Samuel, David, Elias, and Mrs. Sarah Geiselman. Jacob G. Basehoar was reared and educated in his native township, and has been a farmer and miller all his life, operating the mill built by his father in 1845, and owns a farm of 150 acres of well improved land, on which he built a barn in 1863. Our subject was married, in November, 1851, to Miss Lydia Bitinger, born August 25, 1828, in Germany Township, this county, daughter of Frederick Bitinger. Four children were born to this union, all living: Charles H., John B., Mary A. and Edward D. The whole family are members of the Lutheran Church Politically Mr. Basehoar has generally been identified with the Republican party, but at home, in township affairs, he votes for the best men. He has been successful financially, having secured a well earned competence, and intends to retire from active business.

GEORGE D. BASEHOAR, farmer, P. O. Littlestown, was born on the old homestead in this township, March 10, 1837, son of George and Margaret (Grove) Basehoar. He was educated in this county, and has been a farmer all his life. Our subject was married here, February 23, 1860, to Miss Louisa Duttera, born in Adams County, Penn., in December, 1836, daughter of John and Margaret (Weikert) Duttera, who were among the old settlers of Union Township. George D. Basehoar and wife were the parents of eight children: Henry H., E. Frances, George W., Louise Ann, John D. (killed by an accident at ten years of age); Sarah E., Jennie D. and Daniel D. The family are all members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Basehoar resides on a farm of 122 acres of land with good improvements, and is counted among the well-to-do farmers of this township. He has been identified with the Republican party all his life.

HARRY FELTY, farmer, P. O. Red Land, was born September 1, 1863, on the old homestead which his grandfather, Harry Felty, got from his father-in-law, John Young, one of the earliest settlers in this county. Harry Felty, Sr., was born and raised in Hanover, Penn., where his parents, who came from Germany, died. He died on the home farm, aged eighty four years; and his wife Sally (Young) died there, aged forty-four years. They were parents of four children: Mrs. Catharine Geiselman, Mrs. Rebecca Young,

Mrs. Anna M. Faver and Harry. Harry Felty, Sr., was married, on second occasion, to Miss Schwartz. Of his children, John H. married Sarah, daughter of John Spangler, and she bore him four children: George W., Mrs. Jane Rife, Emma and Harry. Our subject was educated at the Union Schoolhouse, has been an agriculturist all his life, and is now farming on the old homestead. He was married, August 28, 1884, at Gettysburg, Penn., to Miss Sally, daughter of Edward Stambaugh, by whom he has one son, Mark H., born July 17, 1885. Mr. Felty is a member of the Reformed Church and Mrs. Felty of the Lutheran denomination. Politically our subject is a Republican, as was also his father.

HON. DANIEL GEISELMAN, farmer, P. O. McSherrystown, was born February 19, 1819, in York County, Penn. The family was originally of German descent, though the great-grandfather came to America from Switzerland (the family in the old country were of noble birth), first settling in Berks County, Penn. Frederick Geiselman (grandfather of our subject), a farmer and blacksmith by occupation, went to York County, Penn., in an early day, and there died at the age of eighty-four. His wife, Eva (Pheanus), also died in York County when nearly seventy years old. They had nine children, all of whom married and reared families of their own. Of these Michael, who followed farming and tanning in early life, married Catharine, daughter of Jacob Keller. Michael Geiselman and wife died in Hanover, Penn., aged sixty-eight and seventy four, respectively. They were members of the Lutheran Church. They reared a family of eight children: Daniel, Samuel, Mary, Catharine, Jacob (deceased), Michael, Sarah and Louisa. Daniel Geiselman attended the common schools of Adams and York Counties, but is principally self-educated. He has been a successful farmer and is still owner of 144 acres of good land. He was united in marriage, in this township, with Fannie, daughter of Abraham Rife, by whom he has eight children now living: George R., M. Alexander, Daniel, Elder, Mary, Ellen, Clara and Sarah J. Mr. and Mrs. Geiselman and family are members of the Lutheran Church, at Hanover. Our subject is identified with the Democratic party, and has filled many township offices of trust; was elected assessor; then county commissioner, and from 1875 to 1876 was a member of the State Legislature. He has always held to the true principles of his party, and has filled the offices, to which he was elected, with ability.

JOHN KINDIG, farmer, P. O. Sell's Station, was born November 26, 1819, in Spring Garden Township, York County, Penn. His father, John Kindig, also a native of York County, a farmer and distiller, came in 1837 to Conowago Township, this county, where he died aged eighty-one years. He married Mrs. Catharine Longnecker, *nee* Lindermood, who was born in Lancaster County, Penn., and died in York County, Penn., the mother of four children by her first husband and of eight by Mr. Kindig: Levi, Matilda, John, Anna, Jacob, Sarah, Martin and Mary. Our subject was reared on the farm and has followed agriculture all his life. He was married in Conowago Township, this county, March 26, 1846, to Susan, daughter of George Basehoar. She was born in Lancaster County, Penn., November 23, 1826, and died June 8, 1878, the mother of ten children, all of whom are now living: Henry, Mary C., Lucy M., Emma J., Alice R., Susannah M., George D., Charles W., Samuel G. and Franklin D. The family are all members of the Lutheran Church. John Kindig came to Union Township, this county, in 1848, and bought the old Jacob Wagner farm, and has now 140 acres of land with good improvements, most of which he has made himself, as he has been a very industrious farmer. Politically he is a Republican.

JOSEPH L. SHORB, farmer, Littlestown. The ancestors of this old pioneer family left Lorraine when it was attached to France, because they loved the old German fatherland and language better than the French. Three brothers, supposed to have been named John, Jacob and Anthony, immigrated to America, and settled in Pennsylvania. One kept a hardware store in Hanover, York County, buying his stock in Germany, and making seven sea voyages for the purpose; one settled in York County, near Hanover, and the other near Goshen Huppen, Berks County, and there they farmed, and their descendants lived for many years. John Shorb, the brother that settled in Hanover, was the great-grandfather of our subject. He married a lady by the name of Fricker, who bore him three sons and one daughter: Anthony, Jacob, John and Mrs. Mary Obold. Of the sons Jacob and John finally settled in Frederick County, Md., and Anthony (who died in Conowago Township, this county, in 1800) married a Miss Obold, by whom he had six children, four of whom attained maturity: John, Anthony, Jr., Joseph and Mrs. Mary Shultz. Of these, Anthony Shorb, Jr., moved to Tyrone, Blair County, Penn., and there engaged in the iron business as a member of the firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co. He died in Littlestown while on a visit to relatives. Joseph was a physician, who lived and died in Littlestown, Penn. Mrs. Mary Shultz died in Missouri. John, the eldest, a farmer by occupation, was married in Littlestown, this county, to Miss Mary, daughter of Samuel Beecher, and of the eight children that blessed this union all attained maturity: Basil A., Joseph L., Alexander C., Samuel J., Edward, Matilda M., Sallie and Johanna. John Shorb's first wife died February 15, 1833, and his second marriage was with Mrs. Susan Stonesifer, who also died near Littlestown, the mother of one child, James E., now residing in St. Louis, Mo. John Shorb bought the farm where his son Joseph L. now lives, was a successful farmer, and died near Littlestown, this county, February 5, 1847, aged

sixty-two years. He took an active part in public matters, and was much respected by all who knew him for his honesty and uprightness. He had a remarkable memory, and possessed those sterling traits of character for which the whole family, from the great-grandfather down to our subject, have been noted. Joseph L. Shorb was born on the old homestead March 19, 1812, and has been a farmer as well as a business man. When the Littlestown Savings Institution was started he became its president, and remained so for eighteen years, when his health failed him and he refused a re-election. He has served as justice of the peace for forty years, which shows for itself how well he is loved and respected by his neighbors. In the evening of life Mr. Shorb may look back over a busy career that can give him unqualified satisfaction.

HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND AND ADAMS COS. PENNSYLVANIA ILLUSTRATED 1886